

**UNIVERSITY OF ECONOMICS IN BRATISLAVA  
FACULTY OF APPLIED LANGUAGES**

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**Similarities and Differences between American and  
British English in Serious Press and Tabloids**

Bachelor's thesis

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**SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES BETWEEN BRITISH  
AND AMERICAN ENGLISH IN SERIOUS  
PRESS AND TABLOIDS**

**Bachelor's thesis**

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## **ABSTRACT**

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The final thesis is prepared on the topic of the Similarities and differences between British and American English in serious press and tabloids. The goal of this final thesis is to find out how the English language differs concerning British English and American English variants as well as which factors affect readers in serious press and tabloids and how to fully comprehend the language in news. Thanks to the practical part using newspaper and magazine articles we will observe similarities and differences, such as grammar, vocabulary, spelling and idioms. This survey helps us better understand how language and the media are connected. It shows how language differences play a role in different types of journalism and their possible mutual effects.

**Keywords:** British English, American English, serious press, tabloids, similarities, differences

## **ABSTRAKT**

Liptáková Nikoleta, Podobnosti a rozdiely medzi britskou a americkou angličtinou v serióznej tlači a v bulvári. - Ekonomická univerzita v Bratislave. Fakulta aplikovaných jazykov; filológia. PaedDr. Alexandra Mandáková, PhD; - Bratislava: FAJ, 2024, 62 strán

Táto záverečná práca je vypracovaná na tému Podobnosti a rozdiely medzi britskou a americkou angličtinou v serióznej tlači a bulvárnych médiách. Cieľom tejto záverečnej práce je zistiť, ako sa anglický jazyk líši berúc do úvahy britský a americký variant anglického jazyka a ktoré faktory ovplyvňujú čitateľov v serióznej tlači a bulvárnych novinách a ako plne pochopiť jazyk v správach. Vďaka praktickej časti s využitím novinových a časopisových článkov budeme pozorovať podobnosti a rozdiely, ako sú gramatika, slovná zásoba, pravopis a idiomatické výrazy. Tento prieskum nám pomôže lepšie pochopiť, ako sú jazyk a médiá prepojené. Ukazuje, akú úlohu zohrávajú jazykové rozdiely v rôznych druhoch žurnalistiky a ich možné vzájomné vplyvy.

**Kľúčové slová:** Britská angličtina, Americká angličtina, seriózna tlač, bulvárne média, podobnosti, rozdiely

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## INTRODUCTION

Regardless of how many languages we might be speaking, the English language takes place as one of the world's predominant forms of communication. English has become a global lingua franca, meaning it serves as a common language for people from different linguistic backgrounds to communicate with each other. Furthermore, English is commonly used on social media platforms and communication channels which makes a big role as a global communication tool whether accessing knowledge and opportunities or connecting with people from diverse backgrounds.

I have chosen this topic because English has always held a special place in my heart since my early school days. It all started with my passion for English songs as I found joy in translating their lyrics into my native language. As I delved deeper, I realized I was absorbing more than lyrics. I was gaining insights into a whole new world. Eventually, my fascination grew, leading me to pursue language studies both in high school and later at university. In addition, the university showed me a wide scale of similarities and differences of the English language, such as American English, British English, Scottish English, Australian English, etc. *"Today, roughly one-fourth of the world's population uses some variety of English, as shown in Figure 1. and American English holds as much or more influence as British English in many parts of the world because the United States has become so powerful in terms of political, economic, and cultural forces. Americans control most of the world's television programming, and American English is the language of Hollywood, the computer industry, business, air traffic control, and the scientific community."* (AMBERG, J. S., VAUSE, D. J. (2009). American English history, structure, and usage. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. 33rd page.)

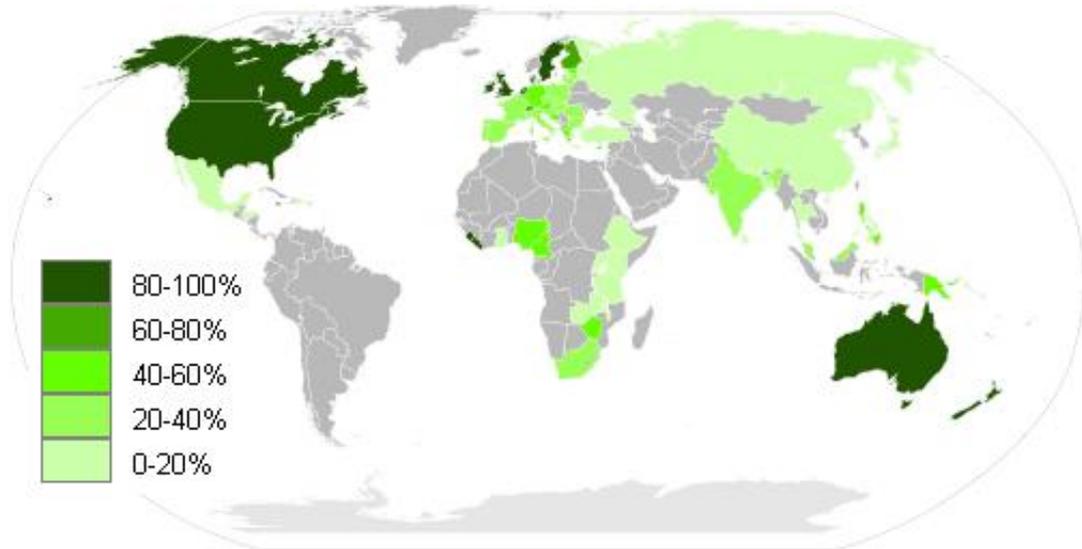


Figure 1.: English as a dominant language in countries all around the world  
<https://www.thehistoryofenglish.com/english-today>

Accordingly, American English and British English are two major forms of the English language and each one has its own distinct characteristics in terms of pronunciation, vocabulary, spelling and grammar. Following these characteristics, they arose due to historical and cultural influences, in this case, the geographical separation between Britain and the United States. We will analyse these similarities and differences in British and American journalism in serious press and tabloids. Thanks to this analysis, we will be able to recognise the English language while reading British and American newspapers and magazines. Sometimes, we do not realise that these familiar words might mean something different in America than they do in England. We will research British tabloids, for instance, the *Daily Mail* and *The Sun* and compare them with the serious press, such as *The Times* and *The Guardian*. From American tabloids, we will study the *National Enquirer* and *The Star* and in another comparison with serious press like *The New York Times* and *The Washington Post*.

We might have read the phrase ‘language is a living thing’, but a lot of us cannot stop thinking about *how* and *why* this is true. As all the living things grow and change, so does the language. Present-day English is growing and changing and day by day it is not that easy to recognise these tendencies in change. The idea of what is considered to be ‘correct’ English in countries where it is the native language is more about the people’s attitudes and how it sounds. The way how people speak and write in English is often influenced by those who have power and respect in fields like business, entertainment, arts and media. Sometimes, people do not understand each other even if they both speak English. Similarly,

the same text can be understood by some people and not by others. Additionally, individuals with different backgrounds, skills, and experiences may interpret the text in various ways.

Therefore, British and American journalism share many similarities, on the other hand, they have some distinct differences as I have already mentioned the topics on historical development and media regulations. The use of English in journalism in these recent years has become increasingly important, due to the growth of the global media and the importance of English as a global language. *“But there are many millions of people who live in countries where English is equally not a native language but where English is in wide-spread use for what we may broadly call ‘internal’ purposes as well: in administration, in broadcasting, in education.”* (QUIRK, R. & WIDDOWSON, H. G. (1984). *English in the world: teaching and learning the language and literatures: papers of an international conference entitled ‘Progress in English Studies’ held in London* 5rd. 2<sup>nd</sup> page.) There is speculation of future development of a new variety, *World English*, as English is so widespread. Linguists recognise that satellite broadcasting, world markets and other multinational corporations will encourage a core of vocabulary, grammar, pronunciation and spelling to develop so anyone who speaks English can communicate successfully anywhere in the world (Amberg J.S., Vause D.J., 2009).

The forthcoming study will investigate the similarities and differences between American and British English in serious press and tabloid publications. The investigation is focused on how journalism is portrayed in both types of English. Especially comparison will be involved in our study, such as comparison in spelling, punctuation, brackets, quotes, and numeral expressions in American and British English and how these features are used in serious journalism and tabloid writing. By analyzing examples from both American and British sources, thanks to the research we will learn more about how language varies and its impact on journalism and hopefully, it will help people better understand language diversity and its role in shaping the news and society.

# 1 ATTENTION AND PERCEPTION

As writers, capturing a reader's attention is crucial, whether through texts or visuals. A well-designed visualization can immediately engage viewers, but its effectiveness depends on the content. There is a saying by George Eliot, "Never judge a book by its cover," which reminds us not to form opinions based solely on appearance. Instead, we should seek deeper understanding. On the other hand, we have to be careful what information we absorb, as much of it can be misleading or false.

## 1.1 Differences between serious press and tabloids

First things first, what is considered to be *tabloid journalism* and *quality journalism*? "*Tabloid journalism has long been a highly contested news form. With a sensationalist approach and an easily digested mix of entertainment and news, it has often attracted mass audience at the same time as it has stirred controversy and raised concern about its impact on public discourse.*" (JOHANSSON, S. 28 Feb 2020. Tabloid Journalism and Tabloidization. From: <https://doi.org/10.1093/acrefore/9780190228613.013.877>) What is quality journalism? There is a short and long answer. "Quality journalism is something a democracy can't do without." (Johanna Vehkoo, 2009) In other terms, it means that honest and reliable reporting is really important for a democratic society to work well. Otherwise, people might not know what is happening, and it would be harder to make good decisions about who to trust and what to do. Accordingly, quality journalism helps keep democracy strong by giving people the information they need to make regards to informed choices and hold their leaders accountable.

There are several differences between tabloid and quality newspapers, even though, these borders can be 'broken'. Such as tabloids may contain serious political coverage or on the other hand, quality newspapers may include celebrity stories, or headlines with puns (Bull Andy, 2010).

The content in the tabloid press and quality press is fundamentally different. We can take tabloids as the first example. The content is full of news, and opinions and the most significant is coverage of celebrities, especially celebrity scandals and the stories tend to be shorter. Despite the short sentences and paragraphs, these stories are more sensational, emotive and dramatic and the language is quite simple (BBC, 2024).

The serious press is focused on news as well as tabloid press but most of it covers analysis and opinion and the celebrity drama is minimal. Compared to tabloids, these stories are more likely to be longer because of the background details provided which are factual and straightforward. The use of language is formal so the facts are more complex. There are rather used proper titles meanwhile in tabloid press, idiomatic expressions and nicknames. The angle of the both presses depends on the readership (BBC, 2024).

<b>Tabloid Press</b>	<b>Quality Press</b>
Posh	Elitist
Gig	Concert
AWOL <sup>1</sup>	Missing
Fighting for their lives	Critical
Slam	Criticise
Cop, peeler, bobby	Police

*Figure 2. Examples of different language choices*

## **1.2 Popularism of serious press and tabloids**

The British tabloids are often perceived as more extreme than Americans due to a combination of historical, cultural, and economic factors. The first factor and a very obvious one is that Britain or simply British tabloids have a longer history of *sensationalism* and *scandal* (Bryant, K., 2023). That will be delved deeper in the practical part. The comparison of the UK and the US regulations is an important factor as well. The UK had historically less stringent regulations on media compared to the United States. This means that British tabloids have more freedom to publish provocative and potentially invasive content without facing significant legal consequences. American media is limited by defamation laws and privacy regulations (Britannica, 2024). Generally, journalists do not tend to go too far. They provide needed details to an audience but there is a crossline when those details become unacceptable (Andrade, M., 2011). As has been noted, British tabloids use more often emotive language or hyperbolic headlines to create a sense of urgency and excitement. This can lead to the perception of extremism. The strong focus on celebrity culture, and coverage of the royal family also, has a bigger attention full of fascination with the continuous stream of material as we are normally used to. In addition, it is necessary to

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<sup>1</sup> AWOL – ‘absent without leave’ – being absent somewhere without intent to desert

apply a systematic content analysis of a sample of articles in a practical part from both British and American tabloids. This covers identifying and categorizing various elements such as the frequency of emotionally charged words, hyperbole, or sensational language. The investigation is necessary to compare whether British tabloids tend to prioritize more extreme or sensational topics in comparison to their American counterparts.

Nevertheless, the research has, for example, shown that people are motivated to engage in gossip to bond with their group members, entertain themselves or exchange information (Psychologists M., 2023). It gives them a sense that they possess secret information about any other person or they want attention and we can imagine it gives a sense of power. The American tabloids are not as powerful as British tabloids but it plays a big role in people's lifestyles as well. We are dealing with other sensational stories, scandalous rumours or other celebrity gossip that attract readers' eye in these publications. The next well-known American tabloid includes *National Enquirer* which is perhaps the most famous American tabloid. Right after we cannot forget to mention *The Star* magazine with its feature stories about the personal lives of well-known individuals. As we can see so far, now all tabloids, to different degrees, aim at the same targets: stars, scandals and sex. Reading tabloids can be enjoyable, but it is crucial to recognise the potential dangers that they can pose. It includes spreading misinformation, invading privacy, eroding trust in media, impacting mental health or normalizing toxic behaviour. It is important to point out to verify sources and seek out reliable news sources. We have the power to prioritize and support quality media that focuses on accuracy, fairness, and respect for privacy.

By comparison, the British tabloid *The Sun* is a tabloid newspaper published in the United Kingdom and Ireland. *Daily Mail* is a daily middle-market tabloid newspaper selling around 980.000 copies per day in London. Meanwhile, *The Sunday Times* is the largest-selling British national newspaper in the quality press as well as *The Times*. *The Sunday Times* and *The Times* are more like sister papers, however, *The Sunday Times* has the largest circulation in Britain's quality press market category. *National Enquirer* is a tabloid newspaper publishing nearly millions of copies per week and it has the largest circulation of any weekly serial publication in the United States.

However, these numbers change year by year in the United Kingdom and the United States with the rise of smartphones, tablets, and e-readers, it is not a surprise that many people have started to read digitally more often. Some might say that technology is detracting

from the reading experience and others believe that it has the potential to make reading more accessible and enjoyable for everyone.

## 2 SEMANTICS

There is a wealth of words with multiple meanings that exist in the English language. With a critical and closer look at the English vocabulary, it reveals that this language is one of the richest in the world. Many of these words are based on Greek and Latin roots which makes a great deal of the terminology. Some experts estimate that there are about 4,000 words in the British language and in the US which are used differently in everyday use (QUIRK, R. & WIDDOWSON, H. G., 1984).

### 2.1 Vocabulary

A lot of students get confused by the vocabulary entries differences between American and British English. After all, most Americans can understand British English speakers, and the other way around, despite differences. *“As your English becomes more advanced, however, it becomes more important to decide which form of English you prefer. Once you've decided, try to stick to one form or the other in all aspects including pronunciation differences: General American or Received Pronunciation. This consistency is key to clear English communication.”* (Beare, Kenneth. "American English to British English Vocabulary." ThoughtCo, Apr. 5, 2023, [thoughtco.com/american-english-to-british-english-4010264](https://www.thoughtco.com/american-english-to-british-english-4010264)).

Many English language vocabulary entries have various meanings and these words are called *homonyms*. Homonyms are words which have the same spelling and pronunciation, but they have different meanings. That can be many times tricky and misleading and that is where context clues come into play (Tracy E., 2022).

Let us have a look at a few examples. A word *bank* may be used in three different meanings 1. as a financial institution, 2. the side of a river and 3. to tilt to one side, as in airplane. Another example is a *bow* - which in British English means a bend at the waist and a "bow" as a weapon (Crystal David, 2002). As another well-known example, we can mention in the British English commonly used word *football* to refer to the sport that

Americans know as *soccer* and for Americans depicts *football*, for the Brits depicts *American football*. The vocabulary difference has left its traces in the political systems, such as *elector* (British English) and *voter* (American English). In the United States, an elector is a person which is chosen by the state to decide who becomes the President. Moreover, in the US people refer to the President’s team as the *administration* rather than *government* (Horwill H.W., 1965). “*There is good reason for difference, for while the British Cabinet, through its control of the legislative body, can exert a dominating influence on the passing of laws, the American, being outside of Congress, is charged only with the duty of administering them. In England the first minister of the Crown is naturally called the Prime Minister of Premier. In America the Premier is the person who ranks first among members of the Cabinet; the Secretary of State, whose principal functions are those of a Foreign Minister.*” (HORWILL, H.W. (1965). A Dictionary of Modern American Usage. Second Edition. 15th page.)

We can name a few more examples of different notions used to refer to the same thing.

<i>American English</i>	<i>British English</i>
Garbage	Rubbish
Apartment	Flat
French fries	Chips
Cell phone	Mobile phone
Gas	Petrol
Windshield	Windscreen
To fire	To sack

*Figure 3.: Homonyms in American and British English*

(<https://www.eslbuzz.com/british-vs-american-words/>)

Closely related to homonyms are *homophones* which are words that sound the same when pronounced but they have different meanings. These words can be a source of confusion in writing and speaking because they may sound very identical and similar but they have distinct definitions. Homophones can pose a challenge in journalism as they do in any form of writing. In that case, using the wrong homophones can lead to miscommunication. Journalists need to be particularly vigilant in their writing to ensure accuracy and clarity. Some common homophones are often puzzling. “*Words whose*

*meaning in America is entirely different from their meaning in England; as billion, precinct, ruby type, solicitor.*” (HORWILL, H.W. (1965). A Dictionary of Modern American Usage. Second Edition. 6th page). For British people one *billion* is equivalent to one thousand million, *precinct* is a shopping area for British people, while in the US, it is a part of a city protected by a particular unit of the police used for voting purposes. A *ruby type* can be a transparent, dark red precious stone, while in the UK, it is a slang word used for a curry from an Indian restaurant (Cambridge Dictionary, online). A *solicitor* is a lawyer who helps with legal advice and represents his clients, meanwhile, in the USA it is a chief layer in the government (Horwill, H.W., 1964).

- ❖ Typical misused homophones are “Its” and “It’s”. It may result in unclear or incorrect statements.
- ❖ “Baring” and “bearing”. The difference is between “to bare” and “to bear”.
- ❖ “Cite”, “sight” and “site”. “Cite” is something you quote in a report, “sight” refers to a vision and usually “site” refers to a location.
- ❖ “Hole” and “whole”. “Whole” means when something is complete and “hole” is an opening to something.
- ❖ “Rain”, “reign” and “rein”. “Rain” is when the water drops are falling from the sky, “reign” is a period of time, and rein is a leather strap.
- ❖ “Waste” and “waist”. “Waste” is something that you misuse or throw away. “Waist” is the body’s middle area.
- ❖ Different examples of homophones are “ate” and “eight”: I **ate eight** pancakes in the morning.
- ❖ The **sun** is shining on the beach and I can see my **son** playing there (Brewer, R. L., 2021)

## 2.2 Equivalent idioms and phrases

As the general tendencies of modern English tend towards a more idiomatic use, it is important to analyse how these idioms in the language develop. Idioms serve to enrich our everyday life and they do appear in every language (Weinreich, 1969). Weinreich (1969) describes an idiom as a complex expression that cannot be translated word by word because of its meaning. Understanding idiomatic meanings involves combining several words into a single idiomatic word while figuring out the meaning of the phrase with a dictionary.

In this chapter we will take a look at some changing attitudes towards language, different aspects of idioms, and finally the difficulties that people face in using idioms. First of all, idioms are expressions which have a meaning, but it is not that obvious from the individual words. Let me give you an example. The words "wage" and "freeze" are well-known but the notion of a wage freeze only came up a couple of years ago. The wage freeze is yet another expression of British policy and business, meaning 'stop increasing wages.' Furthermore, there can be one word formed by changing a verbal phrase into a noun, such as a lock-out, or by changing a noun into a verb. These two changes are, in fact, very popular in American English, on the other hand, British English borrows a new word formation from American English. Here are some nouns made up of verbal phrases: a stop-over, a check-up, and a handout, which are all common in informal style. There are some verbs formed from nouns as pilot (plane), captain (team) or radio (message) (McMordie W., 1971).

### 3 GRAMMAR

The English language is flexible, so it is easy to give words new grammatical functions. All these changes in the function of those words have one purpose, which might be simple and easy. As was already mentioned, American English is distinguished by its distinct vocabulary, pronunciation and grammatical features as well as British English shaped by its history, culture, and regional differences. The influence of American English on a global scale through media and technology is obvious in its various expressions and idioms, notable similarities and differences as well as in English grammar.

#### 3.1 Collective nouns

*“In British English, collective nouns (e.g. team, police, army, audience, staff, company, government etc.) are often followed by a plural verb, while in American English, these are always followed by a singular.”* (TIRBAN, N., PRECUP-STIEGELBAUER, L.R., PATRAUTA, T., (). *The Major Differences between British and American English in Written and Oral Communication.* 4<sup>th</sup> page.) In other words, these collective nouns can be used as a singular or plural verb depending on whether the group is perceived. For example:

**AmE:** “My team is losing.” The team is treated as an individual, singular unit.

**BrE:** “From the other team are all sitting down.” The team as a collective noun is always followed by a singular verb. Accordingly, Americans would say: “Which team is losing?”. Whereas British speakers would use singular and plural forms of the verb: “Which team is/are losing?”

#### 3.2 Modal auxiliaries

Modal verbs are the most important factor in the English language which improves the speaking skills of the speaker by focusing on abilities, making requests, offers, and asking for permissions. These things are essential for everyday life. Modal verbs are nothing like normal verbs because they cannot be used separately and do not reflect a certain action or state. An auxiliary verb is called as well as a *helping verb* or *special verb* and these are: **be, do, have, can, may, shall, will, must, ought, used (to), need, and dare**. However, these verbs are used differently in American English and British English.

- |                                |                                |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| - A: Are you coming with them? | - A: Are you coming with them? |
| - B: I might <b>do</b> .       | - B: I might.                  |

In British English, the modal **do** is used as a verb when replying to a question, meanwhile, in American English, it is not used (Quirk Randolph, 1973).

- We **needn't** come to school tomorrow.
- We don't need to come to school tomorrow.

It is very unusual to use **needn't** but in British English, it is very common (Quirk Randolph, 1973).

- I **will/shall** be there sooner.
- She **will** be there sooner.

**Shall** is used in British English as an alternative to **will** to talk about the future, while in American English it is uncommon (Quirk Randolph, 1973).

*Will or 'll + infinite (in all persons)*

*Shall + infinite (in 1<sup>st</sup> person only, largely restricted in BrE)*

Moreover, **will** in American English can be used differently, as in **should** (Quirk Randolph, 1973).

***May/Can I eat not?** (Will it be permitted?) Yes, you **may/can**. (It is permitted.)*

***Must I/Do I have to eat?** (Is it told?) Yes, you **must/have to**. (It is told.)*

Using yes-no questions with modal auxiliaries has some rules and it changes its meaning. Modals as **may**, and **can**, frequently used in British English for permissions, meanwhile **must**, are frequently used in British English as well, and **have to** are used for obligation (Quirk Randolph, 1973).

### 1.1. Use of tenses

In a situation which happened in past but has an effect in the present it is told differently as in:

- Jenny is not feeling good. She **ate** too much.

*present simple tense + past simple tense (AmE)*

- Jenny is not feeling good. She **has eaten** too much.

*present simple tense + present perfect tense (BrE)*

Speakers of American English usually use the past simple tense as an alternative in situations where on the other hand, British English speakers are used to the present perfect tense.

- A: Are they going to the cinema tomorrow?

- A: Are they going to the cinema tomorrow?

- B: No, they aren't. They **already** saw it.

- B: No, they aren't. They **'ve already** seen it.

As well as usage of the words **already**, **just** or **yet**. The usage of the grammatical tenses is the same in British English as the present perfect tense and in American English as

the past simple tense (TIRBAN, N., PRECUP-STIEGELBAUER, L.R., PATRAUTA, T., 2012).

## 4 STYLE

There is not a complete list of differences between American English and British English, even though, these differences could be even more frequent than people usually realise. A few of these differences were brought into different countries in written form, however, they are informal, and they do exist in daily speech as well, but they may be absent in dictionaries (Amberg J.S., Vause D.J., 2009). The goal is to make the form of the words shorter and more direct. They are called shortcuts or linguistic abbreviations. These shortcuts are faster and more comfortable and, especially, for this reason, they are becoming more and more popular. British English has borrowed some of these shortcuts from American English, for example, *to housekeep* into *a housekeeper* (verb into noun) or *to babysit* into *a babysitter*. There is a new word, called *house-sit*, which has been copied from *to babysit*. It includes the same idea as ‘to look after someone’s house while they are away’. New words can be formed by adding adjectives or nouns to endings such as -ise or -ization, for example *containerisation* instead of ‘the process of putting things in containers. This forming is very popular in the language of newspapers (Horwill H.W, 1965).

### 4.1 Spelling

When we talk about the distinctions between British English and American English spellings, even British people can make mistakes from time to time. The key contrast lies in the fact that British English often keeps the original spellings of words from languages like French and German, while American English spellings are primarily based on the way how words are pronounced. However, many American spellings are used in British English (judgment, inquire) and on the contrary, British spellings are used in American English (judgement, enclose) (Crystal David, 2002).

British English words end in ‘our’ and in American English end in ‘or’. As well as in verbs, British English is spelt at the end ‘ise’ and ‘yse’ and verbs in American English are always spelt with ‘ize’ and ‘yze’ at the end.

<i>American English</i>	<i>British English</i>
Color, honor, labor	Colour, honour, labour
Organize, recognize	Organise, recognise
Analyze, paralyze	Analyse, paralyse

Figure 4.: Spelling of the American and British words (Crystal David, 2002)

We need to bring to attention the spelling of ‘L’ as in British English it is doubled while in American English it is not. And there are a lot of other individual items but they can vary in usage.

<i>American English</i>	<i>British English</i>
Travel, traveled, traveling	Travel, travelled, travelling
Inclose, inquiry, insure	Enclose, enquiry, ensure
Center, liter, theater	Centre, litre, theatre
Defense, offense, license (noun/verb)	Defence, offence, licence (noun)
Fulfill, skillful, installment	Fulfil, skilful, instalment
Check, jail, curb, mustache, story	Cheque, gaol, kerb, moustache, storey
Pajamas, program, kidnaper, draft	Pyjamas, programme, kidnapper, draught
Analog/analogue, dialog/dialogue	Analogue and dialogue
Airplane, cozy, donut, gray	Aeroplane, cosy, doughnut, grey

*Figure 5.: Spelling differences of the American and British words (Crystal David, 2002)*

It is known that there is a big influence of Americanization in world culture which has caused these words to appear everywhere (music, movies, TV shows, finance, food and other products) reflecting the popularity of the American lifestyle (Amberg, J., Vause D.J., 2009). It is the most obvious in popular music where younger generations all over the world find the American style and way of life cooler and more modern, so they end up adopting the language with the trends. *“The fact that English is so widespread leads some linguists to speculate on the future development of a new variety, World English. They recognize that satellite broadcasting, travel, world markets, multinational corporations, and other established international organizations will encourage a core of vocabulary, grammar, spelling, and pronunciation to develop, enabling successful communication in English anywhere in the world by any speaker of English.”* (AMBERG, J. S., VAUSE, D. J. (2009). American English as a global language. 35<sup>th</sup> page.)

It is important to note that the younger generation of Brits are adopting the American pronunciations, and the older generation ends up mixing them (Crystal David, 2002).

## 4.2 Punctuation

Punctuation is another important factor in language that serves for separation and organization. It keeps a sentence organized by separating different parts of a sentence, like periods between sentences or commas in lists. In other words, it helps us understand and read sentences better by organizing and clarifying the meaning of words. There are specific punctuation marks:

- ❖ **Hyphen.** It is used to divide words at the end of the line and it is used in British English to separate that are not completely established units (anti-war and flower-power) and to connect phrasal verbs.
  - **Comma.** It is used for the separation of items, clauses (especially those with ‘but’), adverbial clauses and a person’s name when it is directly addressed from the rest of the sentence. There are usually used single marks in British English, especially in writing. Speaking of a quote inside of another quote, we use both types of marks which should show the main difference. For instance, “I heard ‘Don’t move’ being shouted.”
  - Speaking of **periods**, Americans put a period to abbreviations like “Mr., Dr., Mrs.,” while Brits don’t use periods.

## 4.3 Brackets

Brackets can be spotted easily by sight and by these brackets, we can spot differences if the text is in British English or American English. In American English, round brackets are called *parentheses* but in British English are simply called *brackets*. However, *brackets* in American English refer to square brackets (Karie N., 2022).

### EXAMPLES:

**BrE:** *My girlfriend Laura (the one he told me about last week) has lost the award.*

**AmE:** *She insisted that “it [the decision] was unfair.”*

As we can see in the examples, brackets are punctuation marks used mainly to enclose additional text that is not part of the surrounding passage. The message is added later by somebody else than the original speaker or writer – in the meaning of explanation, correction

or translation. It is important to mention, how the American brackets are used because the usage can be a little bit different.

### 4.3.1 Square brackets

Brackets are generally used for extra information, but the usage can be slightly different in these two countries. The American brackets are used to enclose information, as editorial comment or clarification, which was added to the original text (Karie N., 2022).

**EXAMPLE:** *They [the Durandians] landed on Earth on May 22, 2072.*

Of course, parenthesis does exist in American English. If there is more additional information, square brackets are placed inside parentheses. On the other hand, the British do not use square brackets at all if there is more to mention.

**BrE:** *Geckos can cling to pretty much any surface except Teflon (see The Little Book of Lizards [2017]).*

**AmE:** *Geckos can cling to pretty much any surface except Teflon (see The Little Book of Lizards (2017)).*

## 4.4 Quoting

As already mentioned, Americans use double quotes (“”) for initial quotations and single quotes (‘’) for quotations within initial quotations. For example, “*Economic systems,*” according to Professor White, “are an inevitable byproduct of civilization, and are, as John Doe said, ‘with us whether we want them or not.’” The British, on the other hand, use them completely differently as: ‘*Economic systems,*’ according to Professor White, ‘are an inevitable byproduct of civilization, and are, as John Doe said, “with us whether we want them or not”’ (Punctuation Guide, 2023).

## 4.5 Numeral expression

A very easy way how to be spotted by sight British or American English is the usage of numeral expressions. It was already mentioned that the British say a *thousand million* instead of *billion* as Americans.

### 4.5.1 Dates

Even though, it is not matter of a punctuation it is an important distinction between BrE and AmE. Americans put the months first, followed by the day, and then the year as in 12/5/2012 or December 5, 2020 – the fifth of December in two thousand and twelve. Meanwhile British use dates in the same way as us, 5/12/2012 or 5th December 2012.

### 4.5.2 Time

Expressing time in English has been always different compared to our Slovak language, However, there is another difference between American and British expressions of time.

<b>Time specification</b>	<b>British English</b>	<b>American English</b>
It's 2:15.	It's 2.15.	It's 2:15.
It's 6:25.	It's quarter past six.	It's twenty-five after six.
It's 6:30.	It's half past six.	It's six thirty.

*Figure 6.: Difference of expressing time in British and American English*

## 5 GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

As was already mentioned in the beginning, quality journalism is something a democracy cannot do without. *“The link between journalism and democracy is not a recent supposition. Outlined here in broad strokes, hints of journalism’s instrumentality for democracy are embedded in the story of the establishment of the American republic and in many European writings that inspired its evolution over time.”* (ZELIZER, B., (2017). What journalism could be. 64th page.) Correspondingly, there is a link between journalism and democracy which reflects a specific vision of modern society. It highlights qualities such as rationality, certainty, consent, logical thinking, order, fairness, progress, and universal values.

At the same time, American and British English in serious press and tabloids can be influenced by government policies and norms, however, the extent of influence and the specific factors may vary between these two countries. Even though, some people might say that they feel uncertain about journalism because it focuses on facts, truth, and reality, which are sometimes at odds with cultural analysis. Here we can see the uncertainty differently in the US and British cultural studies. *“The long revolution by which cultural studies turned from an idiosyncratic, uneven study of culture in various academic disciplines into a recognizable and identifiable program with its own journals, departments and key figures has long been heralded as the birth narrative of cultural studies in both the US and the UK. Though not always articulated as such, within that birth narrative British cultural studies took over the helm of much of what came to be recognized as the default setting for cultural studies as it spread more globally.”* (ZELIZER, B., (2017). What journalism could be. 156th page.) In simple terms, cultural studies began as a diverse study of culture across different academic fields (sociology, anthropology, and literary studies). Over time, it developed into a distinct discipline with its own identity, including journals or other influential figures. In Britain, it became the main model for cultural studies worldwide and played a significant role in shaping the direction and methodologies of cultural studies. Meanwhile, in the US it focused on issues like meaning, group identity, and how society changes, while also questioning how much social science rules in academia (Zelizer B., 2017).

## 6 AIMS OF THE WORK & METHODOLOGY

The main aim of the thesis is to survey the current state of language in serious press and tabloids regarding the main similarities and differences between British English and American English. This involves analyzing linguistic features, vocabulary choices, and writing styles in both types of English. I explore grammatical structures, sentence constructions, and syntax differences, along with the use of formal and colloquial language. The study will delve into specific words and phrases unique to each English variant, considering their impact on the tone of news articles. Writing styles in serious press and tabloids will be examined, highlighting any cultural nuances reflected in language choices. The research assesses how cultural influences shape language use in both countries. I investigate the level of formality and informality in the language, considering its impact on a readership. The study aims to uncover how linguistic differences contribute to the interpretation of news and whether there are indications of predisposition in language use. Ultimately, my research provides insights into language variations in media, contributing to a better understanding of news in diverse cultural and linguistic contexts.

### **We have stated these hypotheses for our research:**

**Hypothesis 1:** There are many slang words used in tabloid press in contrast to serious press.

**Hypothesis 2:** There is a strong influence of American English present in the British press, mostly provable in vocabulary and spelling.

**Hypothesis 3:** There are more complicated syntactical structures used in serious press than in tabloids.

Analysing British tabloids and serious press by their appearance can offer valuable insights into their editorial style, reader target audience, and overall approach to news presentation. Therefore, all these factors will be analyzed accordingly.

The methodology of my bachelor's thesis involves a comprehensive literature review to establish a foundation for my research on language variations in American and British English in serious press and tabloids. While I primarily sourced articles from reputable online platforms for the serious press, obtaining materials from tabloids, particularly the *National Enquirer*, posed challenges due to limited internet access. Accordingly, I examined a hard copy of the tabloid *National Enquirer* to supplement my research.

I have collected a diverse sample of texts from reputable sources in both countries and have used linguistic analysis tools for a systematic examination of grammatical structures, sentence constructions, and syntax differences. **Eight articles** have been observed and surveyed in this research, comparing **two articles** from **American serious press** and **two articles** from **British serious press** – an article from *The Washington Post* vs an article from *The Guardian*, an article from *The Times* vs an article from *The New York Times*, and comparing another **two articles** from **American tabloids** and **two articles** from **British tabloids** – an article from *The Sun* vs an article from *National Enquirer* and an article from *Daily Mail* vs an article from *The Star*.

In the first part, the theoretical part, our literature survey focuses on the principal elements of comparison between American and British English language variants reflected in serious press and tabloids, e.g. grammar, spelling, vocabulary and idiomatic expressions. Furthermore, take a closer look at how punctuation works, like brackets, quotation marks, and how we write dates and times. Throughout that, we explain how these linguistic features are used within both American and British English. Accordingly, these theories are applied in the practical part of our investigation, where we see if they hold true or not. During the analysis, diagrams will illustrate the frequency of the past tenses and modal verbs found. Additionally, all linguistic features, including spelling, vocabulary, slang expressions, and quotes, will be captured into a table. This table will show the possible influence of these surveyed language variants on each other and if our hypotheses were confirmed.

## 7 WORK RESULTS

### 7.1 Appearance

The appearance of publications, like newspapers and magazines, plays a crucial role in shaping the reader's perception and grabbing attention. Key aspects include visual identity, encompassing logo, colour scheme, and overall aesthetics. Cover design is crucial as it is the first point of contact with readers. Cover design is particularly important as it serves as the first point of contact with potential readers. Very important is a choice of fonts. Graphics, photos, and illustrations enhance visual appeal and information conveyance. Paper quality matters, with broadsheets known for their larger size (Narloch, J., 2006). Yet, social media and daily release apps also influence information dissemination.

Therefore, all the factors will be summarized in a practical part and all similarities and differences are going to be compared between British and American serious press and tabloids. On the following page are shown the front pages of the four British publications – *The Guardian* and *The Times* (serious press) and *The Sun* and *Daily Mail* (tabloids). All of these four publications are current – published on 19<sup>th</sup> February 2024.

On the next page, there are another four publications – *The Washington Post* and *The New York Times* (serious press) which were currently published on 19<sup>th</sup> February 2024. *National Enquirer* was published on 26<sup>th</sup> February 2024 and *The Star* was published on 1<sup>st</sup> January 2024 (tabloids). American tabloids *The Star* and *National Enquirer* are both very competitive magazines.

**'I have this idea I don't belong'**  
Noah Kahan on topping the charts

**All gain, no pain How to avoid sporting injuries**

**The Guardian**  
Monday 19 February 2024  
Front £2.16 for subscribers  
Newspaper of the year

**Putin accused of 'covering tracks' over Navalny death**

**Baftas 2024  
Emma Stone wins for Poor Things - but it is Oppenheimer's night**

**THE TIMES**  
Monday February 19 2024 | thetimes.co.uk | No. 74325  
£2 and £2.50 for subscribers

**Diary of Prince Harry, aged 39½**  
As imagined by Hillary Rowe

**Thousands of foreign care workers 'are breaking UK visa rules'**

**Schools will get greater powers to ban mobiles**

**Fighting must stop now in Gaza, says Starmer**

Figure 7.: Comparison between British publications in serious press *The Guardian*

(<https://www.frontpages.com/the-guardian/>) and *The Times*

(<https://www.frontpages.com/the-times/>)

**THE Sun**  
Monday, February 19, 2024  
THE PEOPLE'S PAPER  
£3  
Printed in the UK

**NAVALNY BODY FULL OF BRUISES**

**EXCLUSIVE: ACE'S SHOCK**

**DRUGS FACTORY IN PREM STAR'S HOUSE**

**Stone me... Emma's won a Bafta**

**Daily Mail**  
Monday, February 19, 2024  
dailymail.co.uk  
£1 80p to subscribers

**I've discovered the weight loss drug Ozempic has an INCREDIBLE side-effect**  
by Dr Max Pemberton

**CAN OUR POLICE SINK ANY LOWER?**

**Just peachy! Emma's the belle of the Baftas**

Figure 8.: Comparison between British publications in tabloids *The Sun*

(<https://www.frontpages.com/the-sun/>) and *Daily Mail* (<https://www.frontpages.com/daily-mail/>)



Figure 9.: Comparison between American publications in serious press *The Washington Post* (<https://www.frontpages.com/the-washington-post/>) and *The New York Times* (<https://www.frontpages.com/the-new-york-times/>)



Figure 10.: Comparison between American publications in tabloids *National Enquirer* (<https://us.readly.com/products/magazine/national-enquirer>) and *The Star* (<https://www.magzter.com/US/a360media-LLC/Star/Celebrity/1543444>)

### 7.1.1 Visual and Image Layout Analysis

The audience is a key to the news. An important thing to understand about news is that it is not something abstract. It is all about who is going to read it or listen to it.

For example, the readers of *The Guardian* might not care much about a story involving Lilly Allen being topless. At least they will not admit that. However, tabloids like *The Star* would feature that story right away because their audience is really interested in it.



In 2008, the American tabloid *The Star* was fully focused on celebrities' “**Stars Without Makeup**” – comparing photos of stars before they put on makeup and after.

American and British tabloid front pages are filled with colourful characters, dramatic events, conflicts, and unexpected twists, often featuring big headlines. In contrast, serious British and American press front pages are more text-focused, with predominantly black and white fonts, catering to an audience seeking political information rather than sensational stories.

Figure 11.: Front page of American tabloid in 2008

([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Star\\_\(magazine\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Star_(magazine)))

### 7.1.2 Headline and Language Analysis

British tabloids feature informal language and varying tones, with *The Sun* using shorter sentences compared to the *Daily Mail*. American tabloids utilize numerous headlines, sizes, and fonts, covering a wide range of topics, including those overlooked by British tabloids.

American tabloids *National Enquirer* and *The Star* pay more attention to the monarch family than British tabloids or serious press. They use dramatic tone with very emotional and hyperbolic language as in: ‘**Will the MONARCHY survive?**’, ‘**Pancreatic cancer CAN’T BE STOPPED!**’, ‘**Sons William and Harry REJECT PLEA FOR PEACE!**’,

‘Kevin and Jewel IT’S GETTING SERIOUS!’ Likewise, British tabloids use more slang words like ‘Stone me..<sup>2</sup>’ and ‘Just peachy!’<sup>3</sup>. However, based on a dictionary the first one is a British expression and the second one American.

American tabloids like the *National Enquirer* and *The Star* emphasize sensational headlines and emotional language. Both American and British tabloids employ eye-catching fonts and colourful visuals. However, American serious press tends to use larger fonts for titles with smaller fonts for the story, while British tabloids use more pictures but similar font sizes. Overall, tabloid language is sensational and emotive, with simpler language, while the serious press maintains formality and complexity in their reporting.

### 7.1.3 Story Selection and Reader Engagement

By identifying and categorizing the types of stories we can tell which one is serious press or tabloid. Obviously, as it has already been mentioned, these types of stories differ. Tabloids offer stories full of celebrities, the royal family, nicknames and scandals. In serious press, we find more significant news with in-depth investigations. Although, American and British serious press and tabloids share commentaries and analyses whose purpose is to delve into human interests.

Analysing the front pages of American and British tabloids, all of them prioritize trends and celebrities, with American tabloids seemingly having more interest in the monarchy. **Meanwhile, both British serious press and tabloids mainly focused on the British Academy of Film and Television Arts (BAFTA) awards, emphasizing American success.**

Serious press stories are factual and cover current events like conflicts, crises, and politics targeting older generations. Both American and British serious press prioritize politics, while American publications often perceive more confidential and reliable data.

Overall, American and British front pages in serious press share similarities, such as coverage of politics. Tabloids in both nations are somehow related but may focus on each other’s successes or failures, often sensationalising rumours. This blurs the line between

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<sup>2</sup> British synonym to ‘are you kidding me?’ – <https://english.stackexchange.com/questions/6300/origin-of-phrase-stone-the-crows>

<sup>3</sup> American synonym to ‘excellent’ or ‘great’ (Lingea, online)

what is true and what is exaggerated, which can be challenging for readers to discern reliable information.

## **7.2 Linguistic Analysis of the American article in the serious press *The Washington Post* ‘Trump Yet to Condemn Navalny’s sudden death’ and the British article in the serious press *The Guardian* ‘Navalny didn’t just show enormous courage and express irrepressible hope – he embodied them’**

In this research, there are articles surveyed only from publications that were published on the 18<sup>th</sup> of February, while we delved into linguistic features like grammar, vocabulary, spelling and idiomatic expressions.

In the next pages will be shown an analysis of the political articles (topics should be relatable while comparing the linguistic features) from the American serious press *The Washington Post* ‘Trump Yet to Condemn Navalny’s sudden death’ (The Washington Post, 2024, Feb 18) and from the British serious press *The Guardian* ‘Navalny didn’t just show enormous courage and express irrepressible hope – he embodied them’ (The Guardian, 2024, Feb 18) and the following analysis.

### *7.2.1 Grammar*

As was already mentioned, *the past simple tense* appears more often in American English, meanwhile *the present perfect tense* appears in British English. It is provable in the articles of *The Guardian* and *The Washington Post*.

The past simple tense shown in the American article in serious press *The Washington Post*:

1. “Former president Donald Trump, who earlier this month set off worries among allies after he said he would encourage Russia to invade a NATO country...” (2024, Feb 18)
2. “Trump never condemned the poisoning, even after Navalny called on him to do so.” (2024, Feb 18)

In some cases, in the American serious press, even the present perfect tense and the past perfect tense are used where appropriate e.g. *The Washington Post*:

1. “Trump, who is under multiple criminal investigations, has long claimed without evidence that the U.S. justice system has been weaponized against him.” (2024, Feb 18)

2. “He talked about how tough he had purportedly been on Russia and noted that...” (2024, Feb 18)

The present perfect tense forms shown in the British article in serious press *The Guardian*:

1. “And I’m sure that he would have been here, standing on this stage.” (2024, Feb 18)
2. “What I’ve been thinking for the last couple of months...” (2024, Feb 18)
3. “Since then, she’s been promoted to the top job...” (2024, Feb 18)

On the other hand, the article in *The Guardian* shows other cases of past tenses.

1. “We know some version of the truth of what happened in a grim Siberian jail to Alexei Navalny, the greatest leader Russia never had.” (2024, Feb 18)
2. “It was the first day of the Munich Security Conference, a key global summit attended by world leaders...” (2024, Feb 18)

In the American article, *the past simple tense* is consistently used to describe past events or actions. After careful determination, *the past simple tense* was used **thirty-seven** times i.e. there were thirty-five examples in comparison to the British article, *the past simple tense* was used **thirty-nine** times (thirty-nine examples). In contrast, the use of a combination of the past simple tense and the present perfect tense, *the present perfect tense* occurs more often in American articles. *The present perfect tense* is used to describe events which affect the present situation, which is used **ten** times (ten examples) and *the past perfect tense* **once** (one example). In the British article, *the present perfect tense* is used **eight** times (eight examples), while *the past perfect tense* is used **three** times (three examples). Upon reviewing the American articles, the articles in *The Washington Post* predominantly employ the past simple tense to describe past events and actions and the present perfect tense to describe events which affect the present. The tenses are utilized equally in British articles in serious press *The Guardian*.

Speaking of modal auxiliaries, they are used to express ability, possibility or permission. The usage of modal verbs in the American article from *The Washington Post*:

1. Example ‘would’ in the sentence “he said he would encourage...” (2024, Feb 18).
2. Example ‘could’ in the sentence “Trump presidency could erode the alliance...” (2024, Feb 18).

Usage of modal verbs in the British article *The Guardian*:

1. Example 'should' in the sentence “Should I stand here before you or should I go...” (2024, Feb 18).

**After all, modal verbs are used similarly in American and British English** and in each article were used **eleven** times (eleven examples).

The usage of quotes does not compare between these articles. **Both of the articles use double quotes**, even though, in British English should be using single quotes. **We can tell that British English is influenced by American English in the usage of double quotes.**

### 7.2.2 Spelling Analysis

There is another linguistic difference between American and British English usage in these articles, including spelling variations.

American spelling shown in the article of *The Washington Post*:

1. “**Defense**” (American) vs. “defence” (British)

British spelling shown in the article *The Guardian*:

1. “**Centre**” (British) vs. “Center” (American)

After careful determination of the articles, it appears that *The Guardian* maintains the use of **British spelling with no influence on American English spelling.**

### 7.2.3 Vocabulary and Idiomatic Analysis

There are other similarities and differences in vocabulary in both of these languages. In the articles can be spotted some linguistic features and in the case of informal speech, the British article *The Guardian* employs a metaphorical phrase ‘It is a massive uphill climb for anyone’, while the American article does not include any example of informal speech. In terms of idioms, both articles are formal and serious. Neither of these two articles seems to use real slang expressions, but an example of metaphorical speech was present as mentioned in *The Guardian* serious newspaper.

Formal vocabulary used in the American article *The Washington Post*:

1. “**Set off**” in serious press *The Washington Post*. ‘Set off’ is a very common expression in a high level of English, which can be used both in formal and informal language (Cambridge Dictionary, online).

2. “**Purportedly**”. The word ‘purportedly’ in *The Washington Post* is a synonym for *supposedly*.
3. “**Baselessly**”. A formal word in *The Washington Post* is a synonym for *groundless* as *rumors* (Cambridge Dictionary, online).

Idiomatic expressions used in the British article *The Guardian*:

1. “**A massive uphill climb**”. This metaphorical expression in *The Guardian* does not vary significantly and can be used in both languages.
2. “**A different era**”. This idiomatic expression in *The Guardian* refers to a *distinct period*.
3. “**Sent a chill down many people’s spines,**” is an idiomatic expression of being afraid of what is coming (Cambridge Dictionary, online)

The language usage of words in the American article is on a high level of proficiency with formal English with no intention of using idiomatic expressions, however, these idioms took place more often in the British article. American English uses very complicated syntactical structures, which is sometimes challenging and very hard to cope with, meanwhile British English is easier to comprehend with idioms. **Overall, the American article in quality press is very formal, on the other hand, Brits use idioms to avoid exact terms that might be intimidating.**

Homonym in the American article *The Washington Post* and British article *The Guardian*:

1. “**Present**”. This homonym refers to being in attendance at a place or it can refer to giving something to someone as a present.

British article *The Guardian*: “...and the west’s utter weakness in the face of Russia’s aggression and the ticking of the timebomb to NATO’s future that a second Trump term represents is the ever-present chill that underlies this year’s discussions at the Munich conference.”

American article *The Washington Post*: “...was forced to present his passport...”

In the British article word ‘present’ is used as *existing*, while in the American article, it is used as *to show* his passport.

### 7.3 Linguistic Analysis of the American article in the serious press *The New York Times* ‘Saunas in Minnesota, the Saunas are hotter than ever’ and the British article in the serious press *The Times* ‘Schools will get new powers to ban mobile phones’

In this research, there are articles surveyed from the American article in the serious press *The New York Times* published on the 17<sup>th</sup> of February and the British article in serious press *The Times* published on the 18<sup>th</sup> of February, while it will be delved into linguistic features like grammar, vocabulary, spelling and idiomatic expressions.

In the next pages will be shown an analysis of the articles (topics should be relatable while comparing the linguistic features) from the American article in serious press *The New York Times* ‘*Saunas in Minnesota, the Saunas are hotter than ever*’ (The New York Times, 2024, Feb 17) and from the British serious press *The Times* ‘*Schools will get new powers to ban mobile phones*’ (The Times, 2024, Feb 18) and the following analysis.

#### 7.3.1 Grammar Analysis

According to these two articles, the usage of the past tenses will be examined as well into the depth because the usage of tenses is noticeable.

The past simple tense shown in the American article *The New York Times*:

1. “Jumping into a hole in a frozen lake during a subzero Minnesota winter evening was brutal.” (2024, Feb 17)
2. “Minnesotans began partaking in a version of this ritual.” (2024, Feb 17)

The past simple tense shown in the British article *The Times*:

1. “Inspections revealed that the Home Office issued 275 visas.” (2024, Feb 18)
2. “Neal submitted his report earlier this month.” (2024, Feb 18)

These examples reflect the use of the past simple tense. In British English, it is used for specific actions which already happened in the past while in American English, the past simple tense is used for recent events or actions which influence the present in the article, for example “Minnesotans began partaking in a version of this ritual...”. These articles are shorter in comparison with previous articles, so the usage of tenses is less frequent. *The past simple tense* is more often used in American articles as in this one it is **thirty-five** times used i.e. there were **thirty-five** examples of *the past simple tense* and in the British article it is used **twenty** times i.e. there were twenty examples found. However, *the present perfect tense*

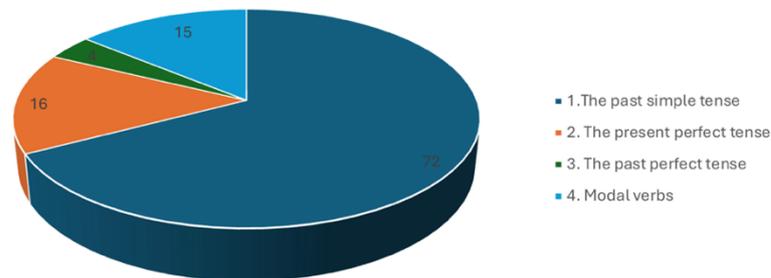
is used more in the American article, specifically **six** times (six examples) as in: “Since 2000, and particularly after the Covid-19 pandemic, there has been an explosion of sauna ventures...” and “Among the offerings that launched this winter – which has been unseasonably mild in Minnesota...” and *the past perfect tense* **once** (one example), meanwhile in the British article, *the present perfect tense* is used **five** times (five examples) as in: “Lockers that cannot be accessed until the end of the school day have also been offered to allow children to store phones while in lessons...”, and *the past perfect tense* **once** (one example) as well. *The present perfect tense* is used similarly in the articles, so as well *the past perfect tense*.

After careful review, the modal verbs occur five times more in British English than in American English. In the British Article *The Times*, modal verbs are utilized **twenty-three** times (twenty-three examples), while in the American article *The New York Times* only **four** times (four examples).

Speaking of the usage of quotes differs in British and American English, meanwhile in the articles, the usage is very similar – there are used double quotes. **There is no difference in usage of quotes between publications in the British article *The Times* and the American publication *The New York Times*.** The same we can talk about the words with hyphens. The words with hyphens in the British publication *The Times*: on-the-spot, non-policy or real-life, meanwhile the words with hyphen in the American article *The New York Times*: co-founder, wood-burning or sauna-themed.

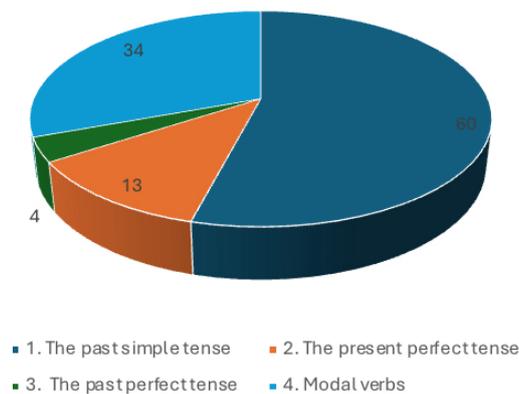
For better understanding and illustrating the examples of similarities and differences between American and British English in grammar, I have constructed two diagrams. It is designed for better comprehension of the subject matter. We can see clearly which tenses are dominating in the American English and British English, speaking of the past tenses and modal verbs.

Grammar frequency of the American grammar in serious press



Graph 1: Grammar frequency of the American grammar in serious press

Grammar frequency of the British grammar in serious press



Graph 2: Grammar frequency of the British grammar in serious press

In the diagrams are summarized all examples found in the American and British articles which have already been analysed before in the practical part. There is a significant usage of the past simple tense in the American English, and at the same time, the present perfect tense is utilized very frequently in both of the nations. On the other hand, very interesting value showed the diagram that the modal verbs occur more usually in British English than in American, which is almost two times more frequent.

### 7.3.2 Vocabulary and Idiomatic Analysis

Thanks to analysis, the American and British articles can provide interesting insight into diverse vocabulary.

Homonyms in the British article *The Times*:

1. “**Rucksack**”. Word ‘rucksack’ is a homonym used in British English which is describing a large bag, meanwhile in the US it is called *backpack* (Cambridge Dictionary, online).
2. “**Servicemen**”. ‘Servicemen’ refers to military personnel, while this word refers to Ukrainian military personnel in the British article.

Homonyms and homophones in the American article *The New York Times*:

1. “**Gaggle**”. A homophone ‘gaggle’ is a British expression while in American English it describes a group of noisy people. In British English it might mean an informal meeting in which someone who works for an organization or the government gives information to journalists. Usually, journalists are involved in this meeting (Cambridge Dictionary, online).
2. “**Troops**”. Both terms servicemen and troops refer to military personnel, but ‘troops’ is used in general sense in the American article, while ‘servicemen’ specifically refers to Ukrainian military personnel in the British article.

The American article includes a Spanish expression ‘sauna aficionados’, which shows how borrowing terms from other language can add vividness of situation. Another linguistic features as shortcuts, like ‘freeze-sweat’ are common in both English variants what can be enriching for the articles with engaging language.

Formal vocabulary in the American article *The New York Times*:

1. “Sauna makers are struggling to keep up with demand.” (2024, Feb 17) ‘To keep up with’ is a phrasal verb on a high level, which means to do whatever is necessary to stay with someone or something (Cambridge Dictionary, 2024).

There were no formal words captured in the British article *The Times*. **It is captured that American English in serious press uses more formal language than British English in serious press. The articles in the US utilize complex syntactical structures with formal language, meanwhile, British English is more easy-going with less usage of English on high level of proficiency.**

However, a provable punctuation which was mentioned in the theoretical part occurs in the American publication: “Mr. Juntunen said...”. **Americans put a period to an abbreviation while Brits do not.**

**Furthermore, each English variant preserves a distinct form of English with no influence by the other. Moreover, vocabulary employs dominant formal English avoiding slang expressions.**

## 7.4 Linguistic Analysis of the American article in tabloids *National Enquirer* ‘Rust Armorer’s conviction gets under Alec’s skin’ and the British article in tabloids *The Sun* ‘Baldwin ‘UNHINGED’ ‘Ranting’ Alec Baldwin ‘changed his story’ over shooting on Rust movie set where he had ‘no control of his emotions’

In this research, there are articles surveyed from the American article in the tabloid *National Enquirer* published on the 1<sup>st</sup> of April and the British article in the tabloid *The Sun* published on the 9<sup>th</sup> of April, we will be delved into linguistic features like grammar, vocabulary, spelling and idiomatic expressions.

In the next pages will be shown an analysis of the articles (topics should be relatable while comparing the linguistic features) from the American article in tabloids *National Enquirer* ‘Rust Armorer’s conviction gets under Alec’s skin’ (National Enquirer, 2024, April 1, page 32) and from the British article in tabloids *The Sun* ‘Baldwin ‘UNHINGED’ Alec Baldwin ‘changed his story’ over shooting on Rust movie set where he had ‘no control of his emotions’’ (The Sun, 2024, April 9) and the following analysis.

### 7.4.1 Grammar Analysis

According to these two articles, the usage of the past tenses will be examined as well into depth because the usage of tenses is noticeable.

The past simple tense shown in the American article *National Enquirer*:

1. “Baldwin was a co-producer of the Western – and was holding the pistol when it fired a live round that killed Halyna.” (2024, April 1, page 32)

The past simple tense shown in the British article *The Sun*:

1. “Prosecutors reacted to Baldwin’s claim that he did not pull the trigger, saying it was ‘absurd on its face’.” (2024, April 9)

After reviewing the articles, the use of the past tense occurs more often in the British article than in the American article. *The past simple tense* is used in the British tabloid **forty-one** times (forty-one examples), meanwhile in the American tabloid **nine** times (nine examples). However, there was no use of *the past* nor *the present perfect tense* in the American tabloid. On the other hand, *the present perfect tense* is applied **five** times (five examples) in the article *The Sun* and the past perfect tense **three** times (three examples).

The past perfect tense shown in the article *The Sun*:

1. “Reed, 26, had mistakenly loaded a live round into an imitation Colt.45 revolver...” (2024, April 9)
2. “A court jury concluded that she had negligently allowed the live ammunition...” (2024, April 9)

The present perfect tense shown in the article *The Sun*:

1. “It comes after a Rust crew member has already been found guilty...” (2024, April 9)
2. “Baldwin denies the charges and his defense team has attempted to dismiss the case.” (2024, April 9)

Due to the difference in articles’ length, the frequency of modal verbs in *National Enquirer* is comparatively lower than in *The Sun*. Modal verbs appeared **six** times (six examples) in *The Sun* while **four** times (four examples) in *National Enquirer*.

Earlier in the theory part was discussed the usage of punctuation and how it is differently used in both countries. In the article lies an example: “Every time Mr Baldwin spoke...”. In British English abbreviations’ used punctuation as in ‘Mr’, while in American English it is written with a period such as ‘Mr.’. **Accordingly, British English is not influenced by American English in using the periods after abbreviations.**

The usage of the quotes is completely the same in both of the articles. American and British articles are using double quotes, even though, British should use single quote. **Consequently, British English is influenced by American English in style of writing double quotes.**

In the British publication is depicted the use of emotive language, such as being described as ‘ranting’ and having ‘no control of his emotions’. The tone of the article suggests a more sensationalized approach focusing on Alec Baldwin’s behavior through dramatic storytelling. In contrast, the American article from the National Enquirer employs actual tone with stating the facts. **Both articles use very simple syntactical structures, so it is very easy to read and understand.**

#### 7.4.2 Vocabulary and Idiomatic Analysis

The choice of the words is a little bit different between British and American English. Right at the beginning of the articles, media describes Alec Baldwin unhinged and blowhard.

1. “Baldwin ‘UNHINGED’ ‘Ranting’ Alec Baldwin ‘changed his story’...” (The Sun, 2024, April 9). In the British tabloid publication, Baldwin is presented as unhinged, which means *mentally ill*. That can be considered as a colloquial term. So as well ‘ranting’ is a type of informal language.
2. “Blowhard Alec Baldwin is on a rampage...” (National Enquirer, 2024, April 1, page 32). This slang describes a person which is characterized as *a person who likes to talk about how important he is* (Cambridge Dictionary, online).
3. “Baldwin ‘UNHINGED’ ‘Ranting’ Alec Baldwin ‘changed his story’...” (The Sun, 2024, April 9)
4. “...Alex is terrified and lashing out at everyone around him!” (National Enquirer, 2024, April 1)

These two phrases show two different behaviors of Alec Baldwin. ‘Changed his story’ suggests inconsistency, while ‘lashing out’ is *an aggressive response* (Cambridge Dictionary, online). This phrasal verb is considered to be an informal English language.

5. This slang term in the American article ‘polo camera **gal**’ identifies for a *woman* or a *girl*.
6. ‘**NO CONCERN**’ mentioned in the British article can be considered as informal and aggressive expression depending on the context. Speaking of the quotes, the article uses both single and double quotes.
7. “**Manslaughter**” (British) vs. “**Man-slaughter**” (American)

Both of these articles use this exact term, but the American article it is used with hyphen, while British is not.

8. A word “**cinematographer**” use both of the articles to refer to Halyna Hutchins with her professional title.
9. A word “**prop gun**” use both of the articles as well to describe the firearm in the shooting.

**Overall, these articles do not contain many slang expressions, on the contrary, uses more informal language.** In the British article in tabloids preserves British English spelling

with 'ou', while in American English it is not used with 'u' so **it uses the standard American English spelling with no influence on each other**, for example:

10. "**Behaviour**" (British) vs. "Behavior" (American)

11. "**Armourer**" (British) vs. "Armorer" (American)

## 7.5 Linguistic Analysis of the American article in tabloids *The Star* ‘Where is Kate Middleton After Abdominal Surgery? What We know After She Breaks Her Silence’ and of the British article in tabloids *Daily Mail* ‘Today is Prince Andrew’s birthday. But what is there to celebrate for the beleaguered royal?’

In this research, there is surveyed an American article was published on the 22<sup>nd</sup> of March and a British article from the publication that was published on the 19<sup>th</sup> of February, we will be delved into linguistic features like grammar, vocabulary, spelling and idiomatic expressions.

In the next pages will be shown an analysis of the articles (topics should be relatable while comparing the linguistic features) from the American article in tabloid *The Star* ‘Where is Kate Middleton After Abdominal Surgery? What we know After She Breaks Her Silence’ (The Star, 2024, Mar 22) and from the British article in tabloids *Daily Mail* ‘Today is Prince Andrew’s birthday. But was there to celebrate for the beleaguered royal?’ (Daily Mail, 2024, Feb 19) and and the following analysis.

### 7.5.1 Grammar Analysis

According to these two articles, the usage of the past tenses will be examined as well into the depth. *The past simple* tense is very common in English and in the British article it is used **seventy-four** times (seventy-four examples). However, *the past perfect tense* was used more often than *the present perfect tense*.

The past perfect tense shown in the British article in the tabloid *Daily Mail*:

1. “In 2015, Virginia Guiffre (formerly Roberts) claimed in a lawsuit that she had been made by Epstein to have sex with Prince Andrew...” (2024, Feb 19)
2. “Andrew and I had been discussing a separation.” (2024, Feb 19)
3. “Failing to realize the interview had been a catastrophe, Prince Andrew had initially been pleased with his speculation.” (2024, Feb 19)

*The past perfect tense* is used **nine** times (nine examples), meanwhile *the present perfect tense* is only **four** times (four examples), for example: “It has been reported that, failing to realize...” and “There also has been speculation that the King wishes Andrew to leave...”.

In comparison with the American article in tabloid *The Sun*, *the past simple tense* is used as often as in the British article, however, *the present perfect simple* is used significantly less

– **six** times (six examples) – “The Princess of Wales has been spending time...” and “Work has always been a joy...” and *the past perfect simple* is used **twice** (two examples) “Kate had been from the public eye for months...” and *the present perfect tense* is used **six** times (six examples). After all, *the past perfect tense* is used more often in American English, meanwhile, *the present perfect tense* is dominant in British English.

The usage of modal verbs is the same. **Both of these two articles use the same number of modal verbs.**

For better visualization and illustration how many similarities and differences are between American and British English in tabloids, I have constructed diagrams of the usage of grammar.

Grammar frequency of the American grammar in tabloids

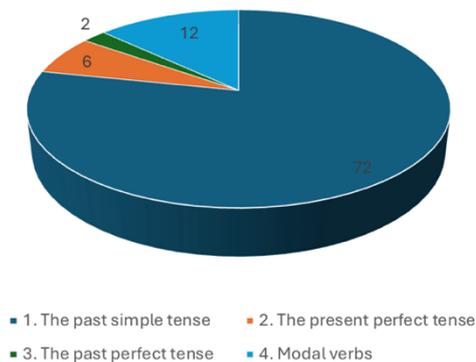


Diagram 3: Grammar frequency of the American grammar in tabloids

Grammar frequency of the British grammar in tabloids

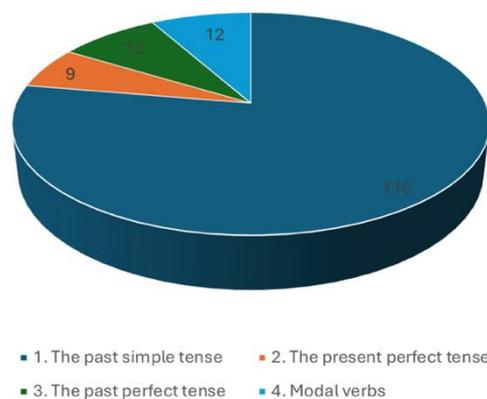


Diagram 4: Grammar frequency of the British grammar in tabloids

The usage of the past simple tense is dominant in British English, so as well the present perfect tense and the past perfect tense. *The past simple tense* occurred **one hundred and fifteen** times in the article (one hundred and fifteen examples), while in the American article, it is captured only **seventy-two** times (seventy-two examples) and that is a significant difference. So as well *the past perfect tense* was captured **six** times more in the British articles than in the American articles. Meanwhile the frequency of modal verbs in both of the nations is the same.

There is dominating a very significant feature in the articles and that is the usage of the dates. In American English, dates are written as month/day/year which in the American article is used **twelve** times, such as “March 10, 2024” or “On February 9, 2024”. **However, British English preserves its own writing of dates as in the publication of *Daily Mail* such as “born on 19 February 1970”.**

In the American article, *The Star* were discovered two unique features, which has not appeared in any of these analysed articles – brackets. In the theoretical part is mentioned, square brackets are typical for American English, while in British English are used round brackets called parentheses. **In the American article *The Star* we can observe that the Americans preserves their own style of writing brackets:**

1. “[It has] taken me time to recover from major surgery...” (2024, Mar 22)
2. “All the family has put the wagons down and [are looking] after the family first before anything else.” (2024, Mar 22)

Quotes are also significant features that can differ between American and British English. In the British article are used single quotes as in the sentence: “Later, she said of that year, which the Queen dubbed her ‘annus horribilis’: ‘From early on that year, Andrew and I had been discussing a separation...’...” Meanwhile in the American article are used double quotes: “Kate underwent a “planned abdominal surgery” on January 16, 2024. The palace announced the news about her health the following day. “The surgery was successful, and it is expected that she will remain in hospital for 10 to 14 days, before returning home to continue her recovery,” the statement said.”. **It is provable that the quoting in the British publication *Daily Mail* and American publication *The Star* differs.**

### 7.5.2 Vocabulary and Idiomatic Analysis

A very common British word is used in the British article, which is: “Indeed, it was often wondered...”. The adverb ‘indeed’ is commonly used in British English to emphasize something that is correct (Cambridge Dictionary, online). As tabloids are known for their informal usage of language which can be very sensational, in the British article lie a few examples:

1. “He was a naval officer and decorated war hero whose dashing looks made him ‘**Playboy Prince**’ – one of Britain’s most eligible men.” Playboy Prince can be described as a nickname.
2. “**Air Miles Andy**,” is a nickname referring to Prince Andrew because of his traveling by helicopter, often for duties but sometimes criticized for being unnecessary.
3. “**Remains in tatters**,” can be considered rather as an idiomatic expression, which means Prince Andrew’s reputation is *ruined*.

Speaking about idiomatic expressions, there were captured some in the American article:

1. “**Breaks her silence**,” means that *Kate Middleton has spoken out or made a statement after a long time of silence in public*.
2. “**Kept a low profile**,” is a very common expression used to describe *someone who avoids being noticed* (Cambridge Dictionary, online).

**The language in these tabloid publications is very simple, sensational, informal, grabbing the reader’s attention with celebrity drama.** The British tabloid *Daily Mail* seems to be more emotive and sensational in comparison with the American article in tabloids *The Star*. *The Star* refers to the facts, dates and sources, for instance, what has actually monarch family said, meanwhile the British article *Daily Mail* focuses on drama in the past, relationships and divorces. Furthermore, the American articles are hardly using idioms, the British magazines are focused more on nicknames to make it vivid and entertaining for reader’s audience. Even though, this combination of tabloid publications of *The Star* and *Daily Mail* is even more emotive and hyperbolic than the combination of tabloids *National Enquirer* and *The Sun*.

American spelling shown in the American tabloid *The Star*:

1. “**Honor**” (American) vs. “Honour” (British)
2. “**Hospitalization**” (American) vs. “Hospitalisation” (British)

British spelling captured in the British tabloid *Daily Mail*:

1. “**Favourite**” (British) vs. “Favorite” (American)
2. “**Apologise**” (British) vs. “Apologize” (American)
3. “**Honourable**” (British) vs. “Honorable” (American)

After careful determination, each publication preserves its spelling from where the article is published. **There is no mutual influence of spelling in either American or British tabloid publications.**

The usage of the hyphen is very common in British English, for instance, “Andrew’s ill-advised association with convicted paedophile Jeffrey Epstein...”, which means *not wise and very likely to cause issues* (Cambridge Dictionary, online). Another example is anti-ship. In the American article are not captured any adjectives with hyphen.

## CONCLUSION

Our study compared American and British English in serious press and tabloid magazines and we took a closer look on a grammar, spelling, vocabulary and idiomatic expressions.

	American English in serious press	British English in serious press	American English in tabloids	British English in tabloids
The past simple tense	72x	60x	72x	115x
The present perfect tense	16x	13x	6x	9x
The past perfect tense	4x	4x	2x	12x
Modal verbs	15x	34x	12x	12x
Spelling	Am. E.	Br. E.	Am. E.	Br. E.
Vocabulary	Am. E.	Br. E.	Am. E.	Br. E.
Idiomatic expressions	None	Yes	No	No
Single quotes ('')	None	None	None	Yes
Double quotes ("")	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Punctuation	Am. E.	Br. E.	Am. E.	Br. E.

*Table 1.: A quantitative summary of surveyed issues comparing Am. E. vs. Br. E. in serious press and tabloids.*

Serious press in the US and in the UK is very formal and English is on high level of proficiency in comparison with tabloids. Speaking about publications in serious press, American English seems to be more formal with no intention of usage idioms in contrast with British English. There were several times idioms which ease the tension, so the article

is not that serious and does not scare the reader's audience. Additionally, in spelling and vocabulary, each nation preserves its own style of writing with no influence on each other. However, in the British articles similarities with American English were noticed, how it influences the writing of double quotes. British should be using single quotes, while in the articles were used double quotes. American and British English share similarities in past tenses, meanwhile modal verbs are more common in British English.

The tabloid stories are meant to describe celebrity drama and rumours, so English has to be provocative with simple syntactical structures. Therefore, English used in tabloid articles was very emotive, sensational, aggressive, informal and sometimes hyperbolic. American English in serious press and so as well in tabloids does avoid any idiomatic expressions. There were captured a few slang expressions in the headline to attract the reader, while in the British articles were nicknames of the mentioned characters used. The past simple tense occurred more frequently in the British articles, more precisely, there were found one hundred and fifteen examples, while in the American articles were captured seventy-two examples. Modal verbs were used similarly in both of these English versions. Furthermore, American influence in spelling and vocabulary was not captured. Each nation preserves its own style of writing in tabloids as well.

After all, our research proved that our *hypothesis 1* "There are many slang words in tabloid press in contrast to serious press," was not confirmed. There were almost no slang expressions present, more likely there were some idiomatic expressions found.

*Hypothesis 2*: "There is a strong influence of American English present in the British press, mostly provable on vocabulary and spelling," was not confirmed. We state from the analysis, that there was no evidence for the influence in vocabulary or spelling neither in American or British articles in serious press and in tabloids registered.

*Hypothesis 3*: "There are more complicated syntactical structures used in serious press than in tabloids," was confirmed. This hypothesis turns out true because the language in tabloids was very emotive, sensational, and even more, very informal and easy to comprehend. On the other hand, stories in the serious press in American English and British English were very complex with complicated syntactical structures and formal English.

Overall, our research helps us see the important link between language, journalism, and the society we live in. Our research proved that American English just slightly influences British English mostly in the usage of formal aspects of language as punctuation, particularly

quotes. Generally stated, American influence in spelling and vocabulary on British press was not captured i. e. there is not a strong influence of American English present in the British press evident, neither in the serious press nor in tabloids. Nevertheless, to gain a better understanding, we could study more articles to see how American English might be shaping British English on a larger scale. Analyzing a wider range of articles could help us identify the level of influence American English has on British English more clearly.

## RESUMÉ

V našej štúdií sme sa zamerali na to, ako sa líši americká a britská angličtina v serióznej tlači a bulvárnych časopisoch. Najprv v prvej tereotickej časti sme sa dozvedeli o základoch žurnalistiky a o tom, ako formuje naše názory a upúta pozornosť. Potom sme skúmali, ako sa gramatika, podobne ako lexikálka sémantika, líši medzi týmito dvoma verziami angličtiny. Rovnako sme skúmali vývoj používania idiómov v rámci slovnej zásoby anglického jazyka a ich zmien v jazykových postojoch. Okrem toho sme sa priblížili k slovtvorným procesom s dôrazom na príklady z americkej a britskej angličtiny. Overili sme si aj rozdiely v slovnej zásobe, napríklad slová, ktoré znejú rovnako, ale znamenajú niečo iné – homonymá, a overili sme si aj homofóny – slová, ktoré sú zvukovo zhodné ale píšú sa rozdielne. Ďalšou oblasťou, na ktorú sme sa zamerali, bol pravopis, pričom ste zisťovali, ako sa líši v Spojenom kráľovstve a v Spojených štátoch amerických. Interpunkcia bola tiež náročnou časťou, ktorá sa uskutočnila v našej tereotickej časti, čo sa týka pravopisu zátvoriek, bodiek a úvodzoviek.

Po tom, čo sme sa naučili všetku túto teóriu, sme ju využili v praxi pri výskume v reálnom živote. Analyzovali sme spravodajské články a bulvárne publikácie, aby sme zistili, ako tieto jazykové rozdiely fungujú v reálnom živote. Vďaka tejto analýze sme lepšie pochopili, ako jazyk formuje média a ako média formujú naše chápanie sveta.

Keď hovoríme o podrobnostiach a rozdieloch medzi americkou a britskou angličtinou v serióznej tlači, minulý čas jednoduchý je v angličtine frekventovaný, rovnako aj predprítomný čas. Ukázal o tri príklady viac ako v britských článkoch, zatiaľ čo predminulý čas bol použitý rovnako v oboch jazykových variáciách. Na druhej strane v britskej angličtine veľmi dominujú modálne slovesá. V britských článkoch bolo zachytených modálnych sloves dvakrát viac ako v amerických článkoch. Seriózna tlač v USA je veľmi formálna angličtina na vysokej úrovni ovládania, respektíve sa v týchto článkoch nevyskytli žiadne slangové výrazy, ale v niektorých prípadoch sa objavilo niekoľko idiomatických výrazov alebo výpožičiek iných výrazov z iného jazyka, ktoré len boli niekým citované. Zatiaľ čo Britská tlač v serióznej tlači používala idiómy na uľahčenie situácie bez toho, aby zastrašili čitateľa. Pokiaľ ide o pravopis alebo slovnú zásobu, každý národ si zachováva svoj vlastný štýl písania bez vzájomného ovplyvňovania. V britských článkoch však boli postrehnuté podobnosti s americkou angličtinou, ako ovplyvňuje písanie zložitých úvodzoviek (“”). Briti by mali používať jednoduché úvodzoviek (‘’).

Pokiaľ ide o podobnosti a rozdiely medzi americkou a britskou angličtinou v bulvárnych publikáciách, používanie minulých časov je odlišné. Minulý čas jednoduchý sa častejšie vyskytoval v britských článkoch, presnejšie, našlo sa tam stopätnásť príkladov, zatiaľ čo v amerických článkoch bolo zachytených sedemdesiatdva príkladov. Predprítomný čas bol počas analýzy typickejší pre britskú angličtinu, rovnako tak aj predminulý čas. Tieto dva časy sa v amerických článkoch používali zriedkavo, zatiaľ čo modálne slovesá sa v oboch týchto anglických verziách používajú rovnako. Bulvárne články sú určené na opis dramatických udalostí a fám o celebritách, preto musí byť angličtina provokatívna s jednoduchými syntaktickými štruktúrami, tak anglický jazyk použitý v bulvárnych článkoch bol veľmi emotívny, senzáčný, agresívny, neformálny a miestami hyperbolický. Okrem toho nebol zachytený americký vplyv v pravopise a slovnej zásobe. Každý národ si zachováva svoj vlastný štýl písania aj v bulvárnych novinách. V porovnaní so serióznou tlačou sa v nej používalo viac idiomatických a slangových výrazov, ale stále nie až tak veľa ako bolo očakávané. V článkoch prevažovali viac prezývky (nicknames) zo spomínaných charakterov, o ktorých boli články písané.

Napokon náš výskum potvrdil, že naša *hypotéza 1* "V bulvárnej tlači je na rozdiel od serióznej tlače veľa slangových výrazov," sa nepotvrdila. V serióznej tlači sa v porovnaní s americkými a britskými publikáciami v bulvárnych novinách nepoužívali slangové výrazy. Celkovo sa však vyskytlo minimum slangových výrazov.

*Hypotéza 2*: "V britskej tlači je prítomný silný vplyv americkej angličtiny, čo je preukázateľné najmä na slovnej zásobe a pravopise," sa nepotvrdila. Počas analýzy nebol zistený vplyv v slovnej zásobe ani v pravopise ani v amerických ani v britských článkoch v serióznej tlači a v bulvárnych novinách. Každý národ si zachováva svoj vlastný štýl písania.

*Hypotéza 3*: "V britskej tlači je prítomný silný vplyv americkej angličtiny, ktorý je preukázateľný najmä v oblasti slovnej zásoby a pravopisu," sa nepotvrdila. Počas analýzy nebol zistený vplyv v slovnej zásobe ani v pravopise ani v amerických ani v britských článkoch v serióznej tlači a v bulvárnych novinách. Každý národ si zachováva svoj vlastný štýl písania.

Pre lepšie pochopenie a znázornenie príkladov podobností a rozdielov medzi americkou a britskou angličtinou v gramatike sme zostrojili tabuľku, ktorá je určená na lepšie pochopenie témy. Môžeme jasne vidieť, ktoré časy dominujú v americkej a britskej angličtine, keď hovoríme o minulých časoch a modálnych slovesách

	Americká angličtina v serióznej tlači	Britská angličtina v serióznej tlači	Americká angličtina v bulvári	Britská angličtina v bulvári
Minulý čas jednoduchý	72x	60x	72x	115x
Predprítomný čas	16x	13x	6x	9x
Predminulý čas	4x	4x	2x	12x
Modálne slovesá	15x	34x	12x	12x
Pravopis	Am. A.	Br. A.	Am. A.	Br. A.
Slovná zásoba	Am. A.	Br. A.	Am. A.	Br. A.
Idiomatické výrazy	Žiadne	Áno	Áno	Žiadne
Jednoduché úvodzovky (‘ ’)	Žiadne	Žiadne	Žiadne	Áno
Zložité úvodzovky (“ ”)	Áno	Áno	Áno	Áno
Interpunkcia	Am. A.	Br. A.	Am. A.	Br. A.

*Tabuľka 2.: Kvantitatívny prehľad skúmaných otázok porovnávajúci am. angličtiny vs. brit. angličtiny v serióznej tlači a bulvárnych novinách.*

Celkovo nám náš výskum pomáha vidieť dôležité prepojenie medzi jazykom, žurnalistikou a spoločnosťou, v ktorej žijeme. Náš výskum dokázal, že americká angličtina len mierne ovplyvňuje britskú angličtinu, a síce vo využívaní formálnych aspektov jazyka ako interpunkcie, najmä úvodzovky. Všeobecne povedané, americký vplyv na pravopis a slovnú zásobu britskej tlače nebol zachytený, teda nie je v britskej tlači zreteľný silný vplyv amerického anglického jazyka, ani v seriózných novinách, ani v bulvárnych novinách. Napriek tomu, aby sme lepšie porozumeli týmto podobnostiam a odlišnostiam, mohli by sme študovať viac článkov, aby sme videli, ako by americká angličtina mohla formovať britskú angličtinu na väčšej škále. Analyzovaním širšieho spektra článkov by sme mohli jasnejšie identifikovať úroveň prípadného vplyvu amerického anglického jazyka na britskú angličtinu.

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