

Insgesamt kam es im 20. Jahrhundert aufgrund einer Kombination aus technologischen Umgebungen, kulturellen Veränderungen und Medieneinflüssen zu erheblichen Veränderungen in der Entwicklung des amerikanischen Englisch. Die Sprache entwickelt sich bis heute weiter und ist immer noch ein wichtiger Teil der amerikanischen Kultur und Identität.

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**GRAMMATICAL FEATURES OF THE VERBS OF THE AMERICAN
VARIANT OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN COMPARISON
WITH STANDARD ENGLISH**

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In this work, we will consider the grammatical features of verbs in American English. The research materials have been collected from S. King's novel "11/22/63".

The relevance is due to the fact that at the current stage there is a wide variety of variants of the English language, and the most widespread of them is the American one.

As is known, the English language first appeared in North America in the 17th century, and in 1607, the first colony was founded, which was the property of England. From this moment begins the history of the English language on the territory of modern Canada and the USA, as an independent and separate phenomenon.

But despite everything, the emergence of grammatical theories and models such as Corpus Grammar, Functional Grammar, Construction Grammar, Cognitive Grammar, have started at the 20th century. Overall, the 20th century saw significant changes in the development of American English.

Returning to verbs, we can say that the most noticeable group of verbs in American English, which is greatly different from British English, are irregular verbs.

In standard English, such irregular verbs as learn, burn, dream, smell, spoil, leap, lean are used with a suffix -t: *learn – learnt, burn – burnt, dream – dreamt, smell – smelt, spoil – spoilt, , leap – leapt, lean – leant.*

When the American version uses a suffix *ed*: *learn – learned, burn – burned, dream – dreamed, smell – smelled, spoil – spoiled, spit – spat, leap – leaped, lean – leaned.*

eg.: That in fact it mostly **burned** to the ground back in the late eighties...

A few hours (or a few days) and I'd probably be able to convince myself that I had **dreamed** it.

Jeanne: "If you love your wife, Lee, for God's sake stop acting like a **spoiled** brat. Behave."

He **leaned** on the stack of cartons with my stuff on top, spat into the wad of napkins, looked, winced, and then closed his fist around them.

The verb *awake* is also incorrect in Standard English, but correct in American English.

eg.: God knows how long I would have slept the next morning if I hadn't been **awakened**.

In the verbs *stink* and *spit*, the root vowel changes differently than in American.

eg.: The air **stank** of mill effluent as it had before, and the same inter-city bus snored past.

He leaned on the stack of cartons with my stuff on top, **spat** into the wad of napkins, looked, winced, and then closed his fist around them.

The past participle of the verb *get* in the American version sounds like *gotten*.

eg.: Well, since I haven't had any radiation treatments, that leaves the sun. I've **gotten** quite a lot of it over the last four years.

There are also differences in the use of grammatical tenses. After a thorough search for information in the American literature, we can conclude that the use of Present Perfect is exactly the same in both dialects, but the range of situations for its use in American one is much more limited.

Both the Americans and the British choose the grammatical tense, depending on how they perceive this or that action: it has ended or is still in progress. Both of them use the Past Simple to describe situations that, in their opinion, are not related to the present time, and the Present Perfect for situations related to the present time.

e.g.: Long story short, I went to a doctor and got an X-ray, and there they were, big as billy-be-damned. Two tumors.

In our opinion, it was appropriate to use Present Perfect in this sentence. The action described happened in the past, but there is no indication of the exact time. The sentence also can be constructed in this way, e.g.: ...I went to a doctor last month and got an X-ray...

It is important to remember that in many cases the choice between grammatical tenses depends on what the person means while saying. If they perceive the action as completed and not connected with the present time, they will use the Past Simple tense; if they think that the action is somehow still related to

the present, they will use Present Perfect Tense. Two different people can choose two different tenses when describing the same situation.

There is also a difference in the use of the adverbs such as already, just and yet. In Standard English, these adverbs of time are only used with the Present Perfect, but in American English they can be used with both the Present Perfect and the Past Simple.

e.g.: I was like a kid fresh out of law school who hangs out his shingle in a town that already has a dozen well-established shysters.

Another example of using both tenses. If in the first case the Present Perfect is used logically and according to the rules of the standard English language. Then, in the second sentence, the author indicates the time, and it is clear from the context that the action has already ended: Well, since I haven't had any radiation treatments, that leaves the sun. I've gotten quite a lot of it over the last four years.

References:

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THE IMPORTANCE OF TEACHING ENGLISH TO INTERIOR DESIGN STUDENTS

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O. M. Beketov National University of Urban Economy in Kharkiv is one of the leading universities in Ukraine. It deals with architecture and urban planning. It has a rich history and offers its students high-quality education in this field. Beketov University also takes part in and hosts many forums and conferences not only in the city and in Ukraine, but also abroad. Therefore, learning English is an integral part of education.

Since the 20th century, many people have spoken English. Many countries have chosen this language as a power language, and it appears in many areas like technology, the world market, diplomacy, science and, of course, education. Thus, we have seen that designers somehow intersect with these industries. This fact explains such a necessity for learning an international language in this specialty [3].

Not all students find learning English easy. This can be due to various factors, such as a lack of motivation, unqualified teachers or a simple lack of interest. That is why it is important for teachers to be able to interest, motivate their students, and create an appropriate atmosphere.