




WELCOME BACK!!!



Cómo presentarse en inglés británico
comparado al inglés americano.

How to present yourself and communicate
in British vs. American English

Estructura del seminario

1. American culture vs. British culture
2. Vocab: Communicating in English (introductions, greetings, questions & salutations)
3. Vocab: Excuse me, sorry, pardon & I beg your pardon
4. Listening: American and British English politeness
5. Vocab: Different words in American and British English
6. Vocab: Words with distinct meanings in American or British English
7. Non-verbal language

¿SE HABLA IGUAL INGLÉS EN TODAS LAS PARTES DEL MUNDO?

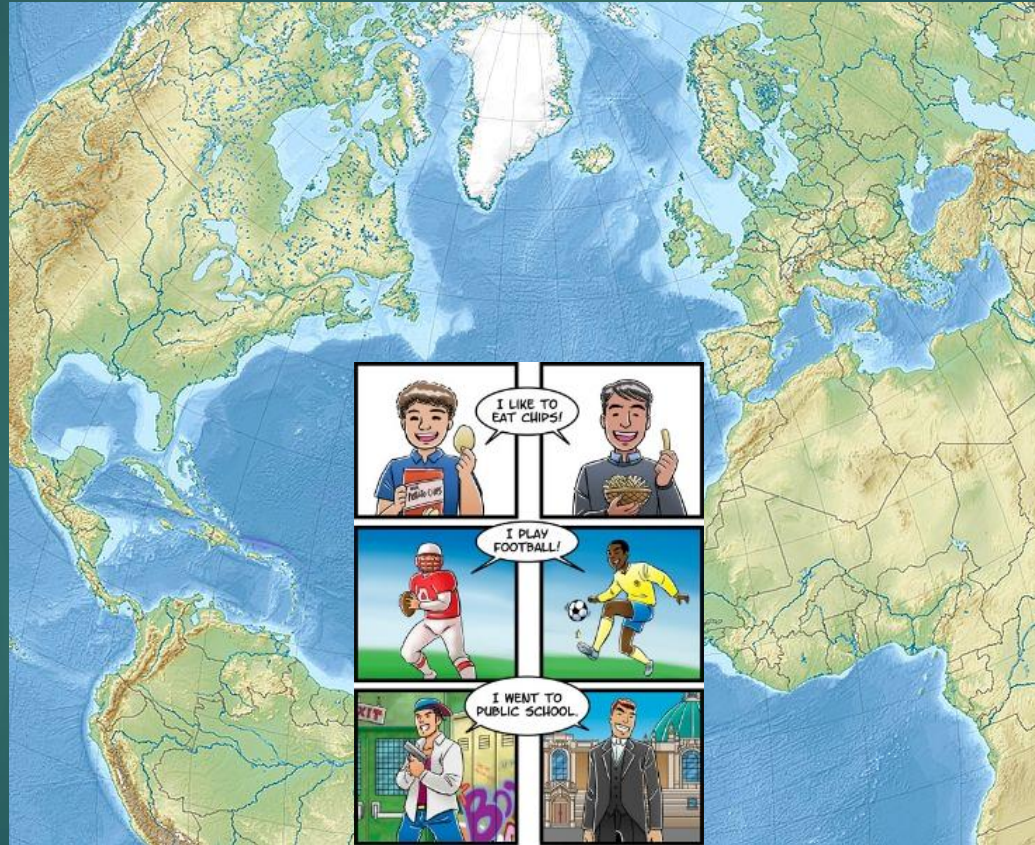
- Language includes what is said and, above all, how it is said.
- U.S. ≠ Great Britain ≠ Nueva Zealand ≠ South Africa ≠ Rest of the world



- Learn words and gestures to avoid blunders. (Evitar las meteduras de pata.)
- Does someone from Valladolid communicate in the same way as someone from Cádiz?

Is English the same around the world?

Two nations divided by... a common language.



...and different cultures.

American Culture vs. British Culture

1. Stereotypical initial questions (Primeras preguntas)



American: How much do you earn a year?
Do you own a gun?



British: Have you met the Queen?
Why do you drive on the left?



American Culture vs. British Culture

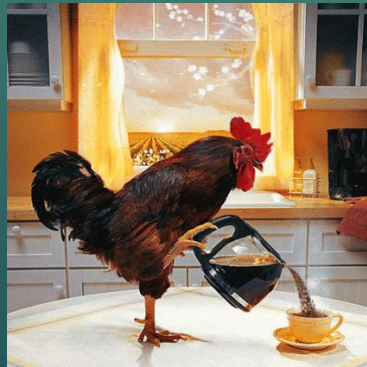
1. Actual initial questions (Primeras preguntas)



American: Where are you from? What do you do?



British: Would you like a cup of tea? You alright?



2. Attitude toward work and schedules

(Actitud ante el trabajo, horarios)

Live to work or work to live?
("Workaholics" vs time for family and fun)



American: 1,767 hrs/yr. or 47 hrs/wk



Spain: 1,577 hrs/yr.



England: 1,367 hrs/yr. or 42.5 hrs/wk

**Average
hours
worked***

*OECD 2020 data

AMERICAN CULTURE VS. BRITISH CULTURE

3. EGO



American: Proud to be an American,
where at least I know I'm free!



Britain: Respect and modesty are valued.

"To be British means to respect our country and to respect how British things are done." --**Ben, Bristol, England**

4. Responsibilities and complaining



U.S.: litigation-happy country (litigios.)



False Friend Alert: Demandar
≠ demand

In English we say: To sue, prosecute,
take someone to court.

DEMAND = exigir



U.K.: The British are known for complaining.

(Tiene reputación de quejarse)



AMERICAN CULTURE VS. BRITISH CULTURE

5. Manners (Las buenas formas)



U.S.: Manners are appreciated but so is individuality.



U.K.: “Manners maketh man”.

False Friend Alert: bien educado
≠ well educated
In English we say: someone is ‘raised well’ or is ‘well-mannered’.
‘educated’ = forma academica solo.

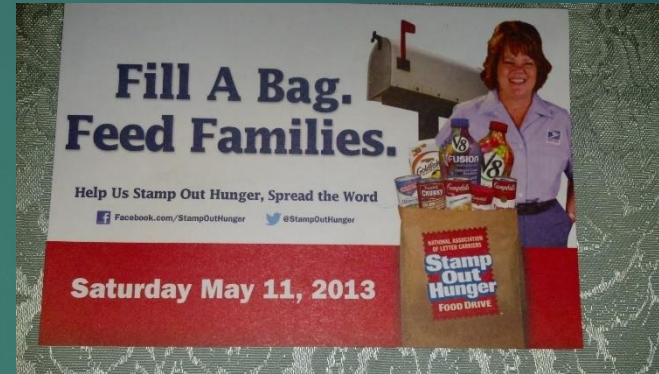


AMERICAN CULTURE VS. BRITISH CULTURE

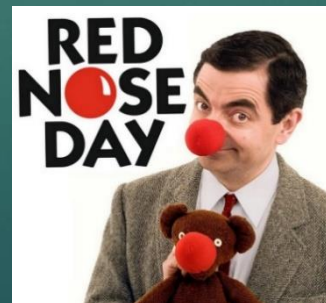
6. Solidarity



United States: Americans help each other out!
Donate almost double any other country (1.44% GDP)



United Kingdom: Proud of their charities and helping others. (Orgullosos de sus obras benéficas y de ayudar al prójimo.)



AMERICAN CULTURE VS. BRITISH CULTURE

7. Free time (Ocio)

EEUU



Reino Unido



AMERICAN CULTURE VS. BRITISH CULTURE

7. Free time (Ocio)

T.V.

reading

computer/internet

friends

exercising / sports

movies

gardening

eating out

D.I.Y. projects



AMERICAN CULTURE VS. BRITISH CULTURE

8. Hobbies (Aficiones)

EEUU



Reino Unido



AMERICAN CULTURE VS. BRITISH CULTURE

9. Getting around (circulando)



U.S.: People don't walk as much; they drive.



U.K.: Public transportation is more essential.



AMERICAN CULTURE VS. BRITISH CULTURE

8. Getting around (circulando)



U.S.: People don't walk as much; they drive.



U.K.: Public transportation is more essential.



AMERICAN CULTURE VS. BRITISH CULTURE

6. Tipping (Las propinas)



U.S.: It's expected
10-15-20-25%



U.K.: It's voluntarily
10%



POLL TIME

(SONDEO)

1. ¿Cómo diríamos que estamos “igualmente” en inglés?

- Fine, thank you
- and you!
- Likewise.
- Nice to meet you too.

2. Si hemos cometido un error o choques con alguien, ¿qué frase sería la más correcta?

- Excuse me
- I'm sorry
- Pardon me
- I beg your pardon

3. ¿Cómo se dice en inglés?: Me alegro de verte.

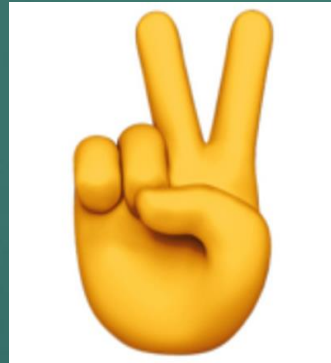
- It's nice to meet you.
- I am happy to meet you.
- Pleasing to see you again.
- *It's nice to see you again.*

4. ¿Cómo saludamos (sobre todo en Gran Bretaña) tras haber cenado?

- Good afternoon.
- Good night.
- Good evening.

5 ¿Cuál de los siguientes gestos es el de Victoria y es aceptable?

- Derecha
- Izquierda



1. Greetings (**Saludar**)

SALUDO	RESPUESTA
How do you do?	How do you do?
Hello! How are you?	Fine, thank you.
Hi! How are things? / Are you OK? / How are you doing? / How is everything?	Great. / Yeah, fine. / Not too bad, thanks. / Alright. / So so. / Not so good.
Nice to meet you.	Nice to meet you too. / It's nice to meet you as well. / Likewise.
How are you doing?	I'm alright, and you?
Hey Peter, how have you been?	Very well, thank you. And you?
Hi Peter, what have you been up to?	Nothing much.

2. Greeting someone you haven't see for some time.

(Saludar a alguien que no has visto por un tiempo)

SALUDO

It's been a long time. /It's been too long./ It's been such a long time.

What have you been up to all these years?

It's always a pleasure to see you.

How long has it been?

I'm so happy to see you again. / It's good to see you again.

(NOT: It's nice to meet you)

Where have you been hiding?

It's been ages since we last met.

3. Saying 'Goodbye' (Despedirse)

DESPEDIDA

Goodbye!/Bye!/Bye bye!

Farewell!

Have a good day!

Take care!

See you soon!

See you later!/ Later!/ See you!

Talk to you later!

Catch you later!

See you tonight!

It was great to catch up!

It's been lovely to see you.

4. Saying 'Thank you' (Dar las gracias)

AGRADECER

Thank you!/Thanks!/Thank you very much!

That's very kind of you.

You're so helpful.

Thanks, I do appreciate it. / I really appreciate it.

Many thanks. / Thanks a million!

5. Saying 'You're welcome' (Decir "de nada")

Decir de nada

You're welcome.

That's all right!

Not at all. // No worries.

My pleasure.

It's nothing! // Don't mention it.

6. Expressing things politely (Expresar algo de forma educada)

Forma incorrecta	Forma educada	Significado
I want a beer. / Give me a beer.	I'll have a beer, please. I would like a beer, please.	Me gustaría tomar una cerveza, por favor.
Give me the salt. Pass the salt.	Could you please pass the salt? Would you be so kind as to pass the salt?	Serías tan amable de pasar la sal?
Go Away. Leave me alone.	Could you give me a minute? Sorry, I'm a bit busy right now.	Me permite un momento?
Tell me when you will be free.	Let me know when you'll be available.	Déjame saber cuando estés libre.
You're wrong.	I think you might be mistaken. I'm afraid I disagree.	Creo que estás equivocado.
That's a bad idea.	I'm not sure that's a good idea. I have a few concerns.	No creo que sea una buena idea.

7. Using titles in English (Los títulos en inglés)

Se utiliza el título + Apellido

- **Mister (Mr.):** Señor Mr. Ortega
- **Mrs.:** Señora: Mrs. Ortega
- **Miss:** Señorita: Miss Ortega
- **Ms.** (Si no sabes o sin querer expresar el estado sentimental): Ms. Ortega
- Se puede añadir el título de **Prof. , Dr., etc.:** Dr. Ortega, Prof. Ortega

Excuse me, sorry, pardon me & I beg your pardon

1. Excuse me

Pedir permiso (excuse me, may I come in?)

Pedir paso (excuse me).

Interrumpir a la persona que está hablando.

Pedir indicaciones.

Pedir que nos repitan algo de una forma formal.

Decir irónicamente, “perdona?”



Excuse me, sorry, pardon me
& I beg your pardon

2. Sorry

Se utiliza para pedir perdón (sorry, I didn't mean to say that)

Pedir que nos repitan algo de una forma informal
(Sorry, could you say that again? Sorry, what did you say? Sorry, I didn't quite catch that.)

NUNCA UTILIZAREMOS WHAT?

¡ES DE MUY MALA EDUCACIÓN!

SI NECESITAS QUE TE REPITAN ALGO DICES:



Excuse me, sorry, pardon me
& I beg your pardon

3. Pardon me (UK) / *Excuse me (*US)

Se utiliza para los “aires”



Excuse me, sorry, pardon me
& I beg your pardon

4. I beg your pardon

Depende del tono que se utilice puede ser
un ruego o una regañina



American vs. British politeness



LISTENING FOCUS:

American and British Politeness

by Lynne Murphy
(TEDxSussexUniversity)

Introductions - American vs. British

Situación	Inglés Americano	Inglés británico	Significado
Al ver a alguien por primera vez	Nice to meet you.	Pleased to meet you.	Encantado.
	How are you doing?	How are you?	¿Qué tal está?
Presentarse y preguntar sobre alguien	What's your name?		¿Cómo se llama?
	I'm...	My name is...	Soy, me llamo
	Where are you from?	Where are you from?	¿De dónde eres?
	Who are you with?	Where do you work at?	¿Para quién trabajas?
	I'm from...	I come from...	Vengo de...
	What do you do? / What kind of work do you do?	May I ask what you do?	A que te dedicas?
	Where are you based?	Where do you work?	¿Dónde trabajas?

Greetings - American vs. British

Situación	Inglés Americano	Inglés británico	Significado
Normas de educación	Good morning		Buenos días
	Good afternoon		Buenas tardes
	Good evening		Buenas tardes (tras el té)
	Good night		Buenas noches (sólo si vamos a dormir)
Despedida	Bye! See you!	Bye! Cheers!	Adiós
Pedir permiso	Do you mind?	May I?	Se utiliza para pedir permiso

Vocab: Different words in American and British English

Significado	Americano	Británico
Galletas	Cookies	Biscuits
Patatas fritas (de bolsa)	(Potato) Chips	Crisps
Centro de la ciudad	Downtown	City centre
Gasolina	Gas	Petrol
Irse de vacaciones	To take a vacation	To go on holiday
Tomarte el pelo	To mess with you	To take the piss
Esperar la cola	Wait in line	Join a queue
Mola	Cool! Awesome!	Brilliant! Georgeous!

Vocab: Different words in American and British English

Significado	Americano	Británico
Otoño	Fall	Autumn
Ascensor	Elevator	Lift
Cine	Movie Theatre (movie)	Cinema (film)
Apartamento	Apartment	Flat
Fútbol	Soccer	Football
Berenjena	Eggplant	Aubergine
Cansado	Beat	Knackered
Metro	Subway	Underground

Words with distinct meanings in American or British English

Queen



Chips



Words with distinct meanings in American or British English

Braces



Dummy



Words with distinct meanings in American or British English

Coach



Rubber



Words with distinct meanings in American or British English

Trolley



Pants



Words with distinct meanings in American or British English

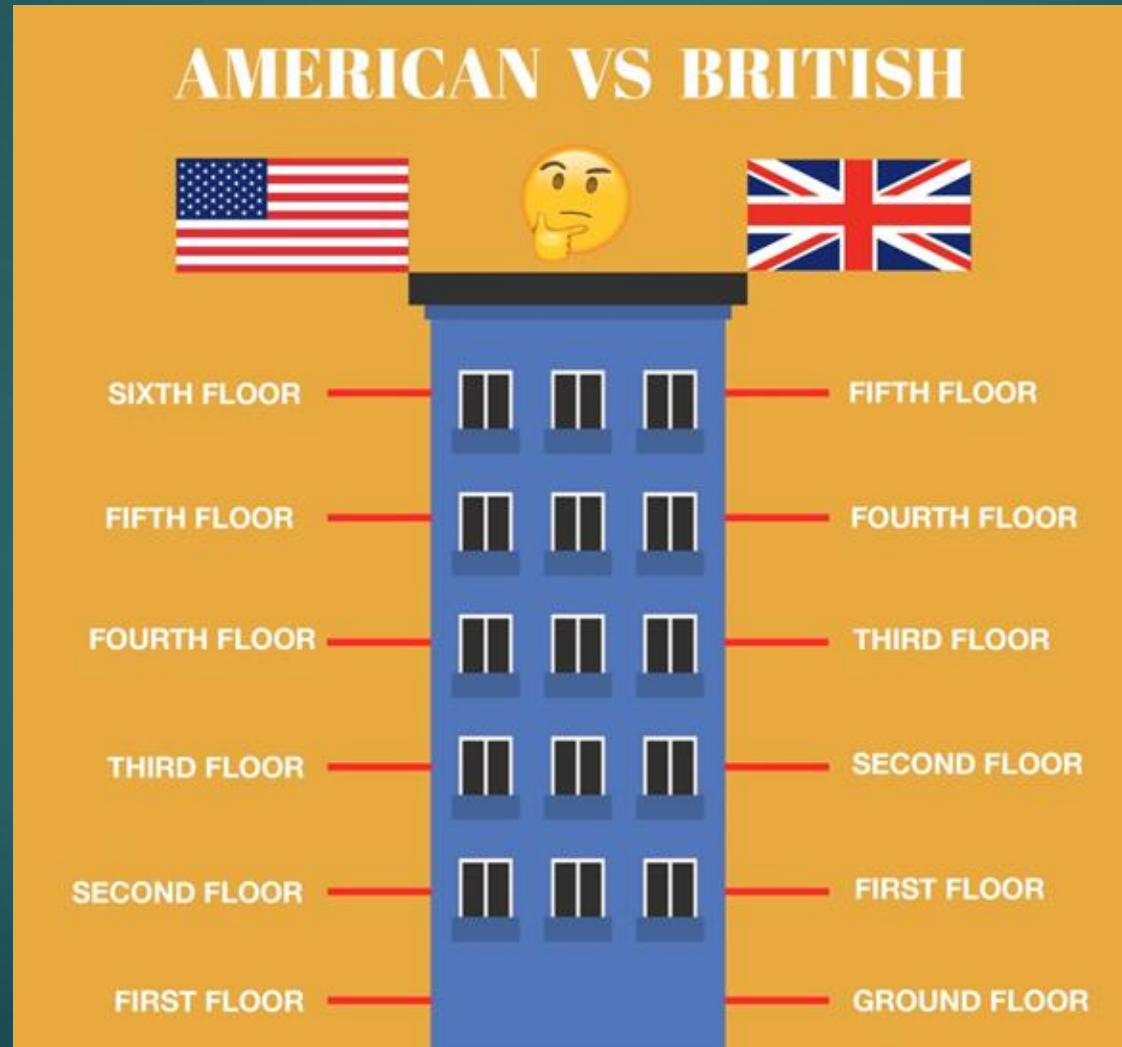
Jumper



Trainer



The floors (Flat UK, Apartment US)



American vs British Vocabulary Quiz:

Fill in the blank with the correct word according to the indication Br-British and Am-American

1. (Br) If you are in England and have to wait to talk to someone in a store, it is important to never jump the _____(cola).
2. (Am) In the U.S. it is common at parties to have snacks like _____(patatas).
3. (Am) What floor do you live on in your _____(piso)?
4. (Br) The _____(ascensor) is out of service so we will have to take the stairs.
5. (Am) One of my wife's favorite vegetables is _____(berenjena).
6. (Br) England has such colourful scenery in the _____(otoño)
7. (Br) Today was absolutely exhausting. I'm _____(hecho polvo).

American vs British Vocabulary Quiz:

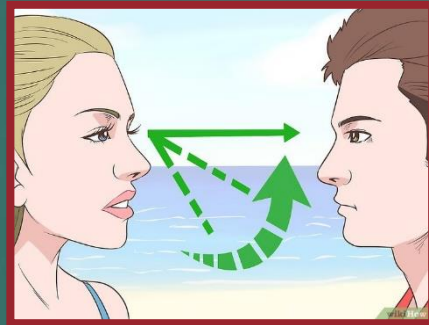
Fill in the blank with the correct word according to the indication Br-British and Am-American

1. (Br) If you are in England and have to wait to talk to someone in a store, it is important to never jump the queue (cola).
2. (Am) In the U.S. it is common at parties to have snacks like potato chips (patatas).
3. (Am) What floor do you live on in your apartment (piso)?
4. (Br) The lift (ascensor) is out of service so we will have to take the stairs.
5. (Am) One of my wife's favorite vegetables is egg plant (berenjena).
6. (Br) England has such colourful scenery in the Autumn (otoño)
7. (Br) Today was absolutely exhausting. I'm knackered (hecho polvo).

Non-verbal language

1. Eye contact (**Contacto visual**)

- Símbolo de educación, respeto o acto desafiante.
- Triángulo de visión: compuesto por frente, ojos y boca



- Particularidades:

Culturas asiáticas: evitar el contacto visual = Símbolo de respeto



2. Physical touch (**Contacto físico**)

- Saludo

EE.UU: Desconocido: apretón de manos, Amigo: abrazo (no se suelen besar)



Reino Unido, España Francia, es común besarse en las mejillas (1, 2 y 3 veces respectivamente)



2. Physical touch (**Contacto físico**)

- Tocar la cabeza a un niño

EE.UU: Acto de dulzura

Asia: altamente inapropiado (es la parte sagrada del cuerpo)



- Dar la mano

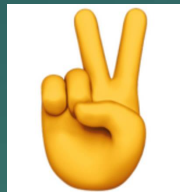
Oriente próximo: ¡Sólo la derecha!



Non-verbal language

3. Gestures (Gestos)

- Victoria o Selfies



Cara interna mira al espectador, pero si le damos la vuelta...**ES UN SÍMBOLO SUPER OFENSIVO**



- OK

Estados Unidos Excelente	Alemania Eres un lunático	Grecia Un símbolo obsceno de un orificio del cuerpo	Francia Cero o sin valor	Japón Dinero, especialmente cambio

3. Gestures (**Gestos**)

Cuernos

EEUU: “Proud to be from Texas” ó “Rock and Roll”.

En los países mediterráneos: Infidelidad

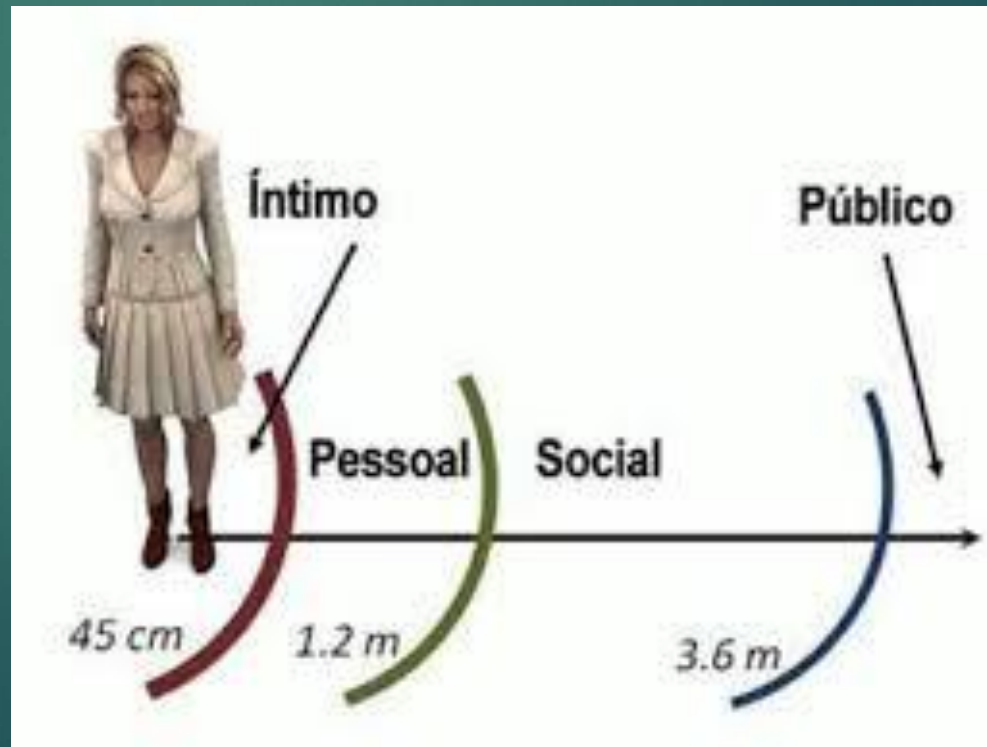


4. Spatial proximity (**Proxemia**)

- Es el “Espacio vital”

Menor en países con mucha densidad de población.

Menor en conversaciones personales en Latinoamérica y Oriente Próximo.



5. Facial expressions (**Expresión facial**)

- **Parpadeo**

Latinoamérica: Flirteo.

Nigeria: Se utiliza para que los niños abandonen la sala.

China: Mala educación.

España: *Mus.*



6. Posture (**Postura**)

- **Andar encorvado:** En Taiwán es irrespetuoso.
- **Manos en caderas:** EEUU es orgullo o poder, Argentina es enfado.



6. Posture (**Postura**)

- **Cruzar las piernas**

EE.UU.: Postura aceptada; **Países árabes:** mala educación



7. Paralinguistics (**Paralingüística**)

- **Incluye acento, tono y articulación palabras**

Volumen alto: Gran Bretaña: Enfado, India: llamar la atención.

Volumen español es superior al resto de Europa.

Tono alto: En Japón para diferenciar sexos, indiferente en EEUU.



7. Paralinguistics (Paralingüística)

- **Silencio:**

Grecia: Se utiliza para rechazar

Egipto: Se utiliza para consentir

Los asiáticos: están más cómodos con los silencios que en otras culturas



In summary,...

"To effectively communicate, we must realize that we are all different in the way we perceive the world and use this understanding as a guide to our communication with others."

-- Anthony Robbins.

"Para comunicarse de manera efectiva, debemos darnos cuenta que todos somos diferentes en la forma en que percibimos el mundo y usar este conocimiento como guía para nuestra comunicación con los demás."

DANKSCHEEN
GRACIAS
ARIGATO
SHUKURIA
JUSPAXAR
TASHAKKUR ATU
YAQHANYELAY
SUKSAMA
TINGKI
BIYAN
SHUKRIA
THANK
YOU
BOLZİN
MERCI