

Rivers

A river is a natural watercourse , usually freshwater , flowing toward an ocean , a lake , a sea , or another river . In a few cases , a river simply flows into the ground or dries up completely before reaching another body of water . Small rivers may also be called by several other names , including stream , creek , brook and rivulet. There is no general rule that defines what can be called a river . An exception to this is the stream . In some countries or communities a stream may be defined by its size . Many names for small rivers are specific to geographic location; one example is Burn in Scotland and North-east England . Sometimes a river is said to be larger than a creek , but this is not always the case , because of vagueness in the language .

ƆE riva iz ƆE nƆƆirƆƆl wƆrt ʌkƆrs , yƆʝhʌLE freshwƆrt ʌ , flƆƆeƝ t ʌwƆrd Ɔn Ɔshin , ƆE lƆEK , ƆE SE , Ɔ ʌʌʌʌ riva . in ƆE fyƆ kƆESiz , ƆE riva simple flƆz int Ɔ tʌ grƆond Ɔ jrIz ʌp kʌmpʌetle bʌfƆ reƆheƝ ʌʌʌʌ bode ov wƆrt ʌ . smƆrl riviz mƆE ƆlsƆ be kƆrd bI sevrƆl ʌʌʌ nƆEMz , inklƆdeƝ sjrem , krek , brƆk Ɔnd rivyƆlet. tʌe iz nƆ jenrƆl rƆl tʌt dʌfInz wot kƆn be kƆrd ƆE riva . Ɔn exepshin tƆ tʌis iz tʌ sjrem . in sam kʌndreƝ Ɔ kʌmyƆnʌteƝ ƆE sjrem mƆE be dʌfInd bI iƆs sIz . mene nƆEMz fƆ smƆrl riviz ʌ spʌsifik tƆ jeƆgrƆfik lƆkƆeshin; wʌn exʌmpƆl iz burn in skotlind Ɔnd nƆrʌ est iƝglind . samtimz ƆE riva iz sed tƆ be lʌʝʌ tʌƆn ƆE krek , bʌt tʌis iz not ƆwƆez tʌ kƆes , beƆƆz ov vƆegnis in tʌ lƆgƝwij .