ENGLISH IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

OBJECTIVES

This practice session traces the spread of English in Australia and New Zealand. It looks at variation and change in English, their sources and social meanings, and how they have been studied by linguists.

IN THIS SESSION, YOU WILL STUDY:

- about the transportation of English to Australia and New Zealand;
- about differentiation and diversity in Australian English and New Zealand English;
- some processes of naming in Australian English and New Zealand English;
- about the distinctive features of Standard and nonstandard English in Australia and New Zealand.

OUTLINE

1. English in Australia.
2. English in New Zealand.

SELF-STUDY INSTRUCTIONS

Reading for this session on your own, **it is important to give attention to the following facts**.

- The settlements in Australia and New Zealand occurred two centuries later than that of America.
- Australia was founded as a penal colony. Early Australian population consisted of mainly convicts and came mainly from the south-east of England. That is why they spoke the language which was very close to Cockney (e.g. initial h-dropping).
- The most striking features of Australian English are found in vowel shift and elision.
- There are no regional dialects in New Zealand English with a few exceptions in vocabulary.

RECOMMENDED READING

Козлова Т.О. Іконічність у лексиці індоєвропейської прамови. Запоріжжя : Кругозір, 2015. С. 75-77, 99-101.

Козлова Т.О. Лінгвокраїнознавство країн першої іноземної мови (англійська): навчальний посібник для здобувачів ступеня вищої освіти бакалавра спеціальності "Філологія" освітньо-професійної програми "Мова і література (англійська)". Запоріжжя : ЗНУ, 2017. С.95-98.

FURTHER READING

English Around the World: Sociolinguistic Perspectives / Edited by Jenny Cheshire. Cambridge : Cambridge University Press, 2012. P. 151-268.

Trudgill P. A Glossary of Sociolinguistics. Oxford : Oxford University Press, 2003. 148 p.

INTERNET RESOURCES

Australian English [Electronic resource]. – 2011. - Access mode : https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xuRrp83jCuQ

Australian English & Slang Masterclass [Electronic resource]. – 2014. – Access mode : https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mNWUK-rQiWw

Bauer L. Origins of NZ English [Electronic resource] / Laurie Bauer. – Access mode : http://www.victoria.ac.nz/lals/research/projects/grinze/publications/Origins_of_NZ_English.pdf

Bayard D. New Zealand English: Origins, Relationships, and Prospects [Electronic resource] / Donn Bayard. – Access mode : http://www.ualberta.ca/~johnnewm/NZEnglish/Bayard.pdf

Kiesling S. F. A variable, a style, a stance: Word-final *-er* and ethnicity in Australian English [Electronic resource] / Scott Fabius Kiesling. – Access mode : http://www.pitt.edu/~kiesling/kiesling-ER.pdf

More Australian English [Electronic resource]. – 2012. – Access mode : https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=T97l02CPZnw

IMPORTANT CONCEPTS AND TERMS IN THIS SESSION

- Austral English;
- Broad Australian;
- Cultivated Australian;
- General Australian;
- Newzild;
- Standard Australian English;
- Standard New Zealand English;
- Strine.

SELF-STUDY ASSIGNMENTS

Assignment 1. Answer the following questions:

- What is called *Strine*?
- What language form is referred to as *Newzild*?
- What are the features of Australian English?
- In what ways is New Zealand English different from Australian English?

Assignment 2. Look at lexical differences between the varieties of English. In the table below there are some common Canadian and American English words along with their British English equivalents. Watch the video *Australian English* at https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xuRrp83jCuQ and fill in the column for Australian English:

Canadian English	American English	British English	Australian English
truck	truck	lorry	ute
trunk (of a car)	trunk (of a car)	boot (of a car)	boot
gas station	gas station	petrol station	servo
parking lot	parking lot	car park	Car park
sidewalk / pavement	sidewalk	pavement	Foot path
pop	pop, soda, Coke	soda	Soft drink
cookie(s)	cookie	cookie	biscuit
pacifier	pacifier	dummy	dummy

Assignment 3. Work through the recommended literature and find 2 examples of distinctive features of Australian English in pronunciation, vocabulary and grammar.

You can find some help with these links:

More Australian English [Electronic resource]. – 2012. – Access mode : https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=T97l02CPZnw

Australian English & Slang Masterclass [Electronic resource]. – 2014. – Access mode : https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mNWUK-rQiWw

Assignment 4. Work through the recommended literature and find 2 examples of distinctive features of New Zealand English in pronunciation, vocabulary and grammar.

Assignment 5. Decide on the criteria for including the words in regional dictionaries:

(a) the culture-specific nature of the phenomenon denoted by the word;

(b) the coinage of the word in the particular area;
(c) the word has a wider currency in the particular region than elsewhere;
(d) the word has a special significance in the history of the area;
(e) the use of the word in the particular geographic area;
(f) possible uses of the word outside the area in question;
(g) other (specify)?

glide time. Flexible (or flexibility in) working hours allowing for varied starting and finishing times, introduced to the State Services in the 1970s.

1977 HALL *Glide Time* 14 You look as if you spent the night there... Isn't that carrying glide-time to excess? **1988** MCGILL *Dict. Kiwi Slang* 50 *glide time* an attempt by the Public Service to let staff work the 40-hour week that suited them became the title of Roger Hall's blockbuster play and ever since the concept has been informally viewed as an excuse for skiving or working for the government at a pace that would suit the most laid-back snail.

(*Source*: The Dictionary of New Zealand English / A Dictionary of New Zealandisms on Historical Principles, ed. by H. W. Orsman. Auckland : Oxford University Press, 1997: 298.

knock-off. [Used elsewhere but recorded earliest in Aust.: see OED(S *sb.* 2.] The time set for the day's work to finish. In full **knock-off time.**

1867 J.S. BORLASE *Night Fossickers* 97 By knock-off time I had taken out five pounds' weight of gold. [*Note*] Hour of leaving work. **1960** *Bulletin* (Sydney) 10 Aug. 19/2 Walking around the job after knock-off, he found a piece of timber almost cut through.

(*Source*: The Concise Australian National Dictionary, ed. by J. Hughes. Melbourne : Oxford University Press, 1992: 295)

brook. Used as elsewhere of a stream. Now, exc. in W.A., generally superseded by CREEK. Also *attrib.*

1770 G.W. ANDERSON *New Collection Voyages* 22 Aug. (1784) 70 There are several salt creeks, running in many directions through the country, where there are also brooks of fresh water, but there are no rivers of any considerable extent. **1882** ARMSTRONG & CAMPBELL *Austral.*

(*Source*: The Concise Australian National Dictionary, ed. by J. Hughes. Melbourne : Oxford University Press, 1992: 78)

🗝 **Assignment 6**. Make up a glossary of the following terms: *Austral English; Broad Australian; Cultivated Australian; General Australian; Newzild; Standard Australian English*; *Standard New Zealand English; Strine.*