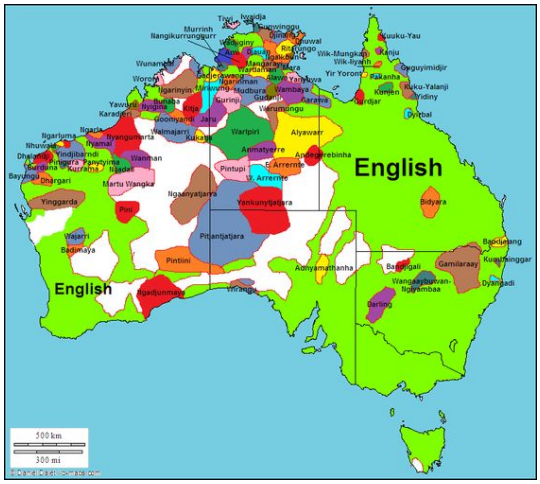
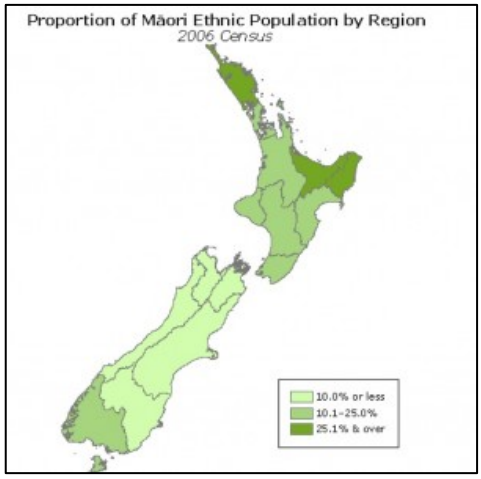
ENGLISH IN THE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE

- Sociolinguistic situation in the English-speaking countries of the southern hemisphere..
  - Coexisting languages and their speakers.
  - Varieties of English.
    - Australia.
    - New Zealand.
    - South Africa..
- Distinctiveness of English varieties on individual levels.



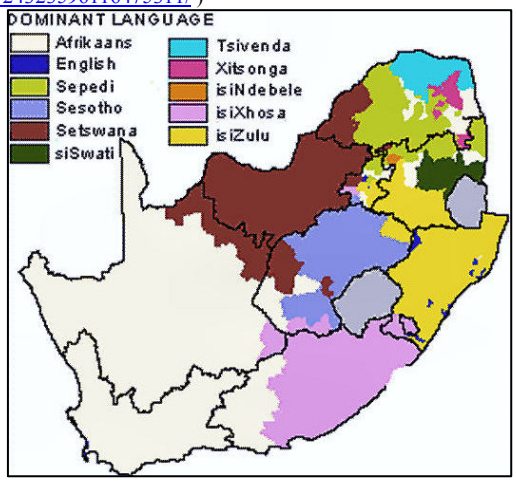
Various Languages Found on the Continent of Australia

(*Source*: https://www.pinterest.com/pin/424323596116475311/)



Cultural Hybridity in New Zealand

(*Source*: http://www.geocurrents.info/news-map/art-and-culture-news/cultural-hybridity-in-new-zealand)



The Distribution of the Population in South Africa by Language Group

(*Source*: The Amazing Bantu Migration in Africa at http://www.south-africa-tours-and-travel.com/bantu.html)

KEY TERMS:

- Afrikaner English;
- Australian English;
- Broad English;
- Coloured English;
- Conservative English;
- Cultivated English;
- Extreme English;
- General English;
- Respectable English;
- Southland burr;
- Strine

RECOMMENDED READING:

Hickey, Raymond. Variety studies // https://www.uni-due.de/ELE/VarietiesOfEnglish.pdf. – P. 45-46, 48-49.

Katalin B. B. Beginner's English Dialectology: An introduction to the accents and dialects of English.- Budapest : AD LIBRUM, 2008. – P. 51-60. // http://mek.oszk.hu/15100/15126/15126.pdf

Додаткова

Козлова Т.О. Лінгвокраїнознавство: історія та культура англомовних країн. Навчальний посібник для студентів 3 – 4 курсів факультету іноземної філології – Запоріжжя: ЗНУ, 2010. – С. 5-13.

LECTURE NOTES

Demographically *Australia* today is 75% Anglo-Celtic, by which is meant of English or Irish extraction. The remaining 25% consists of more recent immigrant groups such as Greeks or Chinese and a very small number of Aborigines. White settlement in Australia began in 1788 and in the eighty years up to 1868 convicts from England were transported there.

Australian English is a major variety of the English language, used throughout Australia. Academic research has shown that the most notable variation within Australian English is largely *sociocultural*. This is mostly evident in phonology, which is divided into three sociocultural varieties: *broad, general and cultivated*. The broad, general and cultivated accents form a continuum that reflects minute variations in the Australian accent. They reflect the social class, education and urban or rural background of speakers, though such indicators are not always reliable.

The first European to discover *New Zealand* was Tasman in 1642. James Cook took possession of the country for Britain in 1769. The official language is English; there are also native languages spoken by the Maori (native New Zealanders) who represent less than 8% of the population of present-day New Zealand.

Recognisable regional variations are slight, with the exception of *Southland* and the southern part of neighbouring Otago, where the *Southland burr* is heard. This southern area formed a traditional repository of immigration from Scotland.

In 1652 *the Cape of Good Hope* was colonialised by Dutch navigators thus establishing the Dutch claim to this part of Africa. For 150 years the English did not disturb the colony; in 1806 however they invaded the region and brought the English language there thus initiating the dual European language tradition which exists to the present day.

Nowadays one can recognise at least four main varieties of English in *South Africa*:

- *Afrikaner English* (the English of those South Africans whose mother language is Afrikaans),
- *Coloured English* (the kind of English used by the coloured (racially mixed, or Asiatic) portion of the population,
- *the English of the black section* of the population,
- *the language of those native speakers of English*.

In addition there are about 1 million speakers of *South African Indian English* which derives from the speech of those Indian immigrants who came to Kwazulu-Natal in the late 19th century.

English-speaking white South Africans enjoy highest social prestige. Both English and Afrikaans are official languages in the new, post-apartheid Republic of South Africa.

Amongst white English-speakers there has been a traditional threefold distinction between *`Conservative', `Respectable', and `Extreme' South African English* (Lanham 1982).

Conservative South Africa English is based on the (now dated) British norm of Received Pronunciation. Conservative South African English, as a variety based on externally rather than internally (and therefore ethnically) based norms, appears to have emerged as a prestigious variety

or model across all ethnically based varieties. Many English news-readers, no matter what their ethnicity, typically use something approximating this on radio and television. However, indigenously developed and more ethnically marked varieties, especially black accented English, appear to becoming more acceptable, and are increasingly found on television and radio news broadcasts.

Respectable English is an indigenously developed norm, typically found amongst the white English speaking middle class, while *Extreme South African English* is associated with lower class and low educational levels.