

# Australian English



- **Australian English (AusE, AuE, AusEng, en-AU)** is a major variety of the English language and is used throughout Australia
- Australian English is Australia's official language and is the first language of the majority of the population.



- Most linguists (scientists who study language) split Australian English up into three main kinds. These are **Broad, General, and Cultivated Australian English**.
- **Broad Australian English** sounds very strongly Australian, when compared to other kinds of English.
- **General Australian English** is the middle ground. It is used by most Australians, and can be heard in Australian-made films and television programs.
- **Cultivated Australian English** is close to British English.



- Australian English is **non-rhotic**; in other words, the /r/ sound does not appear at the end of a syllable or immediately before a consonant. In Australian English the /r/ sound can only occur before a vowel. Many words which sound different in other accents sound the same in Australian English. Some examples are:
  - *caught* and *court*
  - *raw* and *roar*
  - *aunt* and *aren't*
  - *formally* and *formerly*
- *But on the whole the consonants are approximately the same.*



- ***Yod-coalescence is a process that changes the clusters [dj], [tj], [sj] and [zj] into [dʒ], [tʃ], [ʃ] and [ʒ] respectively:***

*educate* → /'ɛdʒu:keɪt/

*nature* → /'neɪtʃər/

*measure* → /'mɛʒər/

*pressure* → /'prɛʃər/

***Yod-coalescence in stressed syllables occurs in Australian, Cockney, and New Zealand English resulting in :***

*dew* → /'dʒu:/

*tune* → /'tʃu:n/

*resume* → /rə'ʒu:m/

*assume* → /ə'ʃu:m/

- . ***t, d* and *s* in the combinations *tr, dr* and *sr* ( loan words only) have also changed into /dʒ/, /ʃ/ and /tʃ/**

***tree* /tʃrɪː/**

***draw* /dʒrɔː/**

***Sri Lanka* /ʃri'læŋkə/.**

- *Intervocalic /nt/ in fast speech can be realised as [n]*

*winter = winner*

*nineteen = nineen*

*ninety = niny*

*Say in Australian*

*1999!*

# -O ending

## Australian English

*Abo*

*Aggro*

*Ambo*

*Arvo*

*Avo*

*Bizzo*

*Dero*

*Evo*

*Garbo*

## Standard English

Aborigine- (offensive)

Aggressive

Ambulance office

Afternoon

Avocado

Business

Homeless person

Evening

Garbage collector



# *-ie (-y)* ending

## **Australian English**

*Aussie*

*Barbie*

*Beautie*

*Bikkie*

*Bitie*

*Brekkie*

*Bushie*

## **Standard English**

Australian

Barbeque

Beautiful

Biscuit

Biting insect

Breakfast

Someone who lives in the  
bush

- Some Australian English vowels sound different to vowels of other kinds of English. For example, the vowel in *day* starts with a very open mouth. This makes the Australian *day* sound close to the *die* of most British or American people. Days of the week, however, are often different and the *day* sounds like *dee* (usually short and sharp like the letter D).
- *Sunday* becomes *Sun-dee*
- *Monday* - *Mun-dee*
- *Tuesday* - *Choose-dee*
- *Wednesday* - *Wens-dee*
- *Thursday* - *Thurs-dee*
- *Friday* - *Fri-dee*
- *Saturday* - *Satta-dee/Sadda-dee* or even shorter *Sat-dee/Sad-dee*
- Vowels in Australian English are more front, closer and diphthongized.

- The famous Australian greeting, for example, is *G'day!*
- A native forest is called *the bush* and central Australia is called the *outback*.
- Many words were brought to Australia from Britain and Ireland. For example, *mate* meaning "friend" which is still used in Britain.



- A few words have come from Australian Aboriginal languages. These are mainly names for animals, plants and places. Some examples are *dingo* and *kangaroo*.



- Sometimes we do not know where a word came from. For example, *dinkum* or *fair dinkum* means "true", "is that true?", "this is the truth". But nobody know where the word is from: some say the word comes from Chinese, others say the word comes from England.



**FAIR DINKUM  
AUSSIE**



translation: Honestly ?

