

Australian English (AuE, en-AU) is the set of varieties of the English language native to blog.quintoapp.com English has no official status in the Constitution, Australian English is the country's national and de facto official language as it is the first language of the majority of the population.

Strine Australian English ; How it Differs from British and American English Language is born of culture and in turn reflects the history of a culture. Of the three dialects, British English has the most confusing grammar and spelling rules. This is probably because those involved in English standardisation processes in the 18th century wanted to showcase their French influence and thus differentiate themselves from the uneducated masses. In other words, British English reflects the British preoccupation with class. The US dialect is almost universally recognised as the easiest to understand. In comparison to British English, its spelling is more phonetic, grammar more pattern orientated, and its pronunciation is more legible. In addition, Americans are prone to use persuasive analogies like "the domino theory" in their conversations. Australian English is different from British and American English in that it has a bias towards invention, deception, profanity, humour and a classless society. At times, this can make it almost impossible to understand and quite offensive to speakers accustomed to formality. In addition, it perhaps reflects the strong desire of many 19th century Australian to adopt Aboriginal names and words, particularly in rural Australia, which may have influenced pronunciation and inspired the fondness for the diminutive. Inventiveness and deception The bias in Australian English towards invention and deception can be seen as a Convict influence. Nearly two generations after the arrival of the First Fleet, 87 per cent of the population were either convicts, ex-convicts or of convict descent. According to Sidney Barker, author of the Australian Language Rhyming slang created an idiom type sentence out of two or more words, the last of which rhymed with the intended word. Aside from rhyming slang, another method that the Convicts used to conceal their true meaning was to turn the meaning of a word upside down. For example, "bastard" or "ratbag" were used as terms of endearment as well as insults. The only way to know up from down was to infer from the tone of the sentence and the context it was used in. The diminutive In Australia, it is very common to hear words like arvo being used instead of afternoon. Known as diminutives, they are formed by taking the first part of a word and substituting an a, o, ie, or y sound for the rest. In all, about 5, diminutives have been identified in Australian English. There are various explanations of why the diminutive is so common in Australia. One is that the diminutive seems more informal like slang and thus reflects the Australian love of egalitarianism. In the words of Nenagh Kemp, a linguistic psychologist from the University of Tasmania: Perhaps an alternative explanation for their creation in Australia is that they harmonise many of the sharper English words with the smoother Aboriginal words that are common in the place naming of rural Australia. Perhaps then, diminutives keep getting invented when English words are used in association with Aboriginal words and subsequently enter conversation where they serve the purpose of slang - even when Aboriginal words are not being used. This love of swearing is also reflected in political circles where politicians use it around journalists in order to signal their membership of the common classes. You can forget it. This is a fucking Boulevard Hotel special, this is. The trouble is we are dealing with a sports junkie here [gesturing towards Bob Hawke]. I go out for a piss and they pull this one on me. The educated Convict, J. F. Mortlock, wrote that Convicts were far more likely to use swear words when around people who would be offended by them. In his own words, "The foul disgraceful language, uttered with increased zest in the presence of anyone supposed to retain a spark of decency, quickly disgusted me. For example, in Britain, titles like Mr, Mrs, Ms, Lord and your highness help structure social relations but also reduce social comfort. In Australia, the use of titles is relative rare. Bosses and workers are usually on a first name basis as are students and professors at universities. Pronunciation In regards to Australian pronunciation, different nationalities have heard different things at different times. In her book, *The Awful Australian*, English woman Valerie Desmond criticised Australian English as being excessively tonal, which she attributed to a Chinese influence: It is the extraordinary intonation that the Australian imparts to his phrases. There is no such thing as cultured, reposeful conversation in this land; everybody sings his remarks as if he

was reciting blank verse in the manner of an imperfect elocutionist. It would be quite possible to take an ordinary Australian conversation and immortalise its cadences and diapauses by means of musical notation. Herein the Australian differs from the American. The accent of the American, educated and uneducated alike, is abhorrent to the cultured Englishman or Englishwoman, but it is, at any rate, harmonious. That of the Australian is full of discords and surprises. His voice rises and falls with unexpected syncopations, and, even among the few cultured persons this country possesses, seems to bear in every syllable the sign of the parvenu. The Australian practice of singing his remarks I can only ascribe to the influence of the Chinese. During my stay in Melbourne, I spent one evening at supper in a Chinese cookshop in Little Bourke Street, and I was instantly struck by the resemblance between the intonation of the phrases between the Chinese attendants and that of the cultivated Australians who accompanied me. On the positive side, this has made it extremely easy for Australians to adopt other English accents but difficult for speakers of other English dialects to adopt the Australian accent. Perhaps another explanation could be that it reflects an Aboriginal influence. Although Aboriginal languages are extremely diverse throughout Australia, they share a propensity to end each syllable with a vowel sound, thus making sentences sound extremely smooth. For example, consider the sentence: This requires a less defined but more subtle use of lips and tongue and a nasal rather than throaty sound. Admittedly, talking about pronunciation is a bit difficult as pronunciation is not constant among Australians, as it is not constant in Britain and the US. However, the manner of variance reveals something about the identity conflicts that have occurred in each country. In England, accents vary according to class and region. In America, they vary according to race and region. Unlike America or England, Australia has no variance in speaking according to class, race or region. Instead, the accent varies according to ideology or gender. Two Australians can grow up side by side, go to the same schools, do the same job, but end up speaking English using different words, different syntax and with different accents. In fact, due to the gender variance, a brother and sister can grow up in the same house and end up speaking differently. Australia has three recognised accents. About ten per cent of Australians speak like ex-prime minister Bob Hawke with what is known as a broad Australian accent. The broad Australian accent is usually spoken by men. Although some men use the pronunciation, the majority of Australians that speak with the accent are women. It is a myth that working class Australians use cockney like David Beckham. It is a myth that Queenslanders speak differently to South Australians. It is also a myth that Australian-born children of migrants have distinct accents. Although the later are prone to mimic the accent of their parents as a joke, the norm is to speak in a manner consistent with other Australian born. The gender difference in pronunciation can perhaps be attributed to differing expectations about gender identities that are relatively favourable to the Australian male stereotype but unfavourable to the Australian female stereotype. Specifically, expectations that men should be unpretentious, laid back and friendly are relatively consistent with stereotypes of Australian men. Contrasted to men, expectations that women should be refined, proper and neat are relatively inconsistent with stereotypes of Australian women. As a result, arguably more Australian men are comfortable adopting the accent of the Australian stereotype than are Australian women. Although the connotations of stereotypes are subjective, arguably most Australians would agree that the traditional male Australian stereotype is more positive than the traditional female Australian stereotype. The difference in values provides the best explanation for the gender difference in pronunciation with Australian women not wanting to sound, bogan, ocker or stereotypically Australian.

Spelling In regards to spelling, Australia uses a mix of American and British spelt words. As a general rule, words less than five letters tend to be spelt in the British style while those over five letters are more likely to be American. Some of the identity politics involved were illustrated in the spelling of labour. The Australian Labor Party adopted American spelling in the early 20th century in order to associate itself with American libertarian ideals. While using American spelling for the Labor Party is acceptable, British spelling for the act of labour is expected due to fears of an American cultural colonisation of Australia. American spelling for words like "organization" is more common than British "organisation", probably because it makes more sense to spell a z sound with the letter z and words over 5 letters are too complicated for some Australians to worry about where it came from. In Britain, collective nouns are usually defined as plural. For example, the British would say, "The couple are happy. For example, Americans would say, "The

couple is happy" singular but "The two cowboys are happy. Derived from bludgeoner; a prostitutes standover man Wowser - Someone who mistakes the world as a penitentiary and themselves as the warden. Larrikin - Iconic individual that sails close to the wind in regards to rules. Initially used in reference to street criminals More reading Horvath, B. Variation in Australian English: The sociolects of Sydney. The pronunciation of English in Australia. The speech of Australian adolescents. The Americanization of Australian English: Prestige models in the media. The language of a new society pp. University of Queensland Press. Australian English in interaction with other Englishes. Discourse analysis in communication. English in Britain and overseas: Origins and development pp.

Chapter 2 : Australian | Definition of Australian by Merriam-Webster

For more examples of Australian English and other regional kinds of English, try FluentU. FluentU takes real-world videos like music videos, movie trailers, news and more and turns them into personalized language lessons, so you can learn to understand the language the way people actually speak it.

Australian English vocabulary Bush poets such as Banjo Paterson captured the Australian vocabulary of the 19th century in their bush ballads. Australian English has many words and idioms which are unique to the dialect and have been written on extensively, with the Macquarie Dictionary, widely regarded as the national standard, incorporating numerous Australian terms. Dinkum, or fair dinkum means "true" or "is that true?" Australian poetry, such as "The Man from Snowy River", as well as folk songs such as "Waltzing Matilda", contain many historical Australian words and phrases that are understood by Australians even though some are not in common usage today. Australian English, in common with several British English dialects for example, Cockney, Scouse, Glaswegian and Geordie, uses the word mate. Many words used by Australians were at one time used in the United Kingdom but have since fallen out of usage or changed in meaning there. In informal speech, incomplete comparisons are sometimes used, such as "sweet as" as in "That car is sweet as". This was more common in regional Australia and South Australia when? The suffix "-ly" is sometimes omitted in broader Australian English. For instance, "really good" can become "real good". In other instances, it either shares a term with American English, as with truck UK: A non-exhaustive selection of common British English terms not commonly used in Australian English include Australian usage in brackets: A non-exhaustive list of American English terms not commonly found in Australian English include: Terms shared by British and American English but not so commonly found in Australian English include: British geographical terms not in common use in Australia include: In addition, a number of words in Australian English have different meanings from those ascribed in other varieties of English. Clothing-related examples are notable. Pants in Australian English follows American usage in refer to British English trousers but in British English refer to Australian English underpants; vest in Australian English pass also in American refers to British English waistcoat but in British English refers to Australian English singlet; thong in both American and British English refers to underwear otherwise known as a G-string, while in Australian English it refers to British and American English flip-flop footwear. There are numerous other examples, including biscuit which refers in Australian and British English to what in American English is cookie or cracker but to a savoury cake in American English; Asian, which in Australian and American English commonly refers to people of East Asian heritage, as opposed to British English, in which it commonly refers to people of South Asian descent; and potato chips which refers both to British English crisps which is not commonly used in Australian English and to American English French fries which is used alongside hot chips. Grammar[edit] As with American English, but unlike British English, collective nouns are almost always singular in construction, e. River generally follows the name of the river in question as in North America, i. As with American English, on the weekend and studied medicine are used rather than the British at the weekend and read medicine. Similarly, around is more commonly used in constructions such as running around, stomping around or messing around in contrast with the British convention of using about. In common with British English, the past tense and past participles of the verbs learn, spell and smell are often irregular learnt, spelt, smelt. While prepositions before days may be omitted in American English, i. She resigned on Thursday. Ranges of dates use to, i. When saying or writing out numbers, and is inserted before the tens and units, i. However Australians, like Americans, are more likely to pronounce numbers such as 1, as twelve hundred, rather than one thousand two hundred. Spelling and style[edit] As in most English-speaking countries, there is no official governmental regulator or overseer of correct spelling and grammar. The Macquarie Dictionary is used by some universities and some other organisations as a standard for Australian English spelling. Australian spelling is closer to British than American spelling. As with British spelling, the u is retained in words such as colour, honour, labour and favour. While the Macquarie Dictionary lists the -our ending and follows it with the -or ending as an acceptable variant, the latter is rarely found in actual use today. Australian print media, including digital

media, today strongly favour -our endings. Consistent with British spellings, -re, rather than -er, is the only listed variant in Australian dictionaries in words such as theatre, centre and manoeuvre. Unlike British English, which is split between -ise and -ize in words such as organise and realise, with -ize favoured by the Oxford English Dictionary and -ise listed as a variant, -ize is rare in Australian English and designated as a variant by the Macquarie Dictionary. Ae and oe are often maintained in words such as manoeuvre, paedophilia and foetus excepting those listed below ; however, the Macquarie dictionary lists forms with e e. Individual words where the preferred spelling is listed by the Macquarie Dictionary as being different from the British spellings include "program" in all contexts as opposed to "programme", "inquire" and derivatives "inquired", "inquiry", etc. A pamphlet entitled The So-Called "American Spelling", published in Sydney some time in the 19th century, argued that "there is no valid etymological reason for the preservation of the u in such words as honor, labor, etc. This influence can be seen in the spelling of the Australian Labor Party and also in some place names such as Victor Harbor. The Concise Oxford English Dictionary has been attributed with re-establishing the dominance of the British spellings in the s and s. Spaced and unspaced em-dashes remain in mainstream use, as with American and Canadian English. Computer keyboards[edit] There are two major English language keyboard layouts , the United States layout and the United Kingdom layout. Australia universally uses the United States keyboard layout, which lacks pound sterling, Euro currency and negation symbols. Punctuation symbols are also placed differently from British keyboards.

Chapter 3 : Translations of Australian English words into American English - Fiona Lake

Though a large portion of the world speaks English, it's amazing just how different each (English Speaking) country's language really is. Excellent book with.

Australian English decidedly finds its origins in British English. But when it comes to chasing down Irish influence, there are "to paraphrase Donald Rumsfeld" some known knowuns, some unknown knowuns, and a bucket load of furphies. Larrikins, sheilas and Aboriginal Irish speakers The first Irish settlers, around half of whom were reputedly Irish language speakers, were viewed with suspicion and derision. This is reflected in the early Australian English words used to describe those who came from Patland a blend of Paddy and Land. More than a few Irish were larrikins. In his book *Austral English*, E. When asked to repeat by the magistrate, Dalton said: This Irish origin of larrikin had legs for many years, and perhaps still does. In contrast to larrikin, the word sheila is incontrovertibly Irish. Popular belief derives it from the proper name, Sheila, used as the female counterpart to Paddy, a general reference to Irish males. So, Sheila was something of a celebrity. Barrack is another likely Irish-inspired expression. The word has since sprouted opposite uses "Australian barrackers shout noisy support for somebody, while British barrackers shout in criticism or protest. Perhaps surprisingly to many, the Irish were the first Europeans some Australian Aboriginal tribes encountered. This contact is evident in the presence of Irish words in some Aboriginal languages. Didgeridoos, chooks and shouts: An Irish language perspective Lonergan argues that more attention should be directed to this sort of Irish Gaelic influence. However, Lonergan notes this is phonetically the same word spelled tioc the Irish would have used when calling chickens to feed tioc, tioc, tioc. Another potential influence also comes from the transference of Irish meaning to English words. As Irish settlers entered the Australian melting pot, so too did a hearty dose of their language.

Chapter 4 : Appendix:Australian English vocabulary - Wiktionary

Australian English is different from British and American English in that it has a bias towards invention, deception, profanity, humour and a classless society. At times, this can make it almost impossible to understand and quite offensive to speakers accustomed to formality.

Applies to a number of words: It is more commonly done in USA. This applies to many words, such as: The Australian Labor party has used American spelling. Another good reason not to vote for them. Eg coeliac Australian spelling becomes celiac [American spelling]; amoeba becomes ameba, manoeuvre becomes manœuvre etc Many Australians are increasingly confused about what standard Australian spellings and terms are, due to the increasing frequency of American words and spellings appearing in media stories, editorials and advertising; and via technology such as computers and smart phones. Many Australian place names are aboriginal names, and spellcheckers come up with some ridiculous alternative suggestions. Unfortunately while supposedly simple, in reality it is often very difficult to change computer default American English spell checkers to Australian English dictionaries, and to add custom dictionaries. There is little interest on the part of software creators to make it easy for customers outside the U. Many Australians are so used to using an American spellchecker, and reading newspaper articles written by journalists who have used American spelling, plus tweets, blogs and facebook posts using American spelling and terms, there is increasing adoption of imports. News Ltd even has a policy of using many American spellings. News Ltd began in Australia and is owned by an ex-Australian now U. Thanks Rupert for your contribution to the undermining of Australian-specific words and spellings. The Macquarie Dictionary has an excellent website. Australian English " American English Address " Australians pronounce it as one long word without pause or emphasis on any particular syllable, whereas in the U. Order an Outback Book If you know of any words or expressions that would fit into this page, or clarifications or corrections that should be made, please let me know, to help other people seeking accurate information. Many hours of work over a number of years has been spent compiling these pages of translations, cross checking as much as possible, to ensure accuracy. But because I am not a linguistics expert all words and meanings translated here should be cross checked with other sources before being quoted, because I am not able to guarantee there are no errors; and regional differences must always be borne in mind. Right now the time in Queensland Australia is: Mon"Fri 8am"5pm; closed Qld public holidays. Customer enq during office hours phone: Unauthorised copying is illegal and copyright infringements will be pursued. For further information please see the copyright section.

Chapter 5 : Australian English | Definition of Australian English by Merriam-Webster

Australian English has more in common with British English, and New Zealand English, than American and Canadian English. Below are a few of the most common differences in words and expressions used in everyday language, along with spelling differences.

Speakers of present-day Australian English are typically those who are born in Australia or who immigrate at an early age when peer influence is maximal. Standard Australian English SAusE is the dominant dialect and is used by the vast majority of speakers. It is a salient marker of national identity, and is used in broadcasting and in public life. The purpose of this paper is to provide a description of the main features of SAusE. Like all spoken dialects, sociodemographically and stylistically significant accent variation is present in the community. Such variation is chiefly associated with vowel realisation, however, connected speech processes and suprasegmental characteristics also play an extremely important role see for instance, Ingram , Tollfree. The specific detail of these sociostylistic variations present in the dialect will not be offered here as much more work is still required before a solid empirical picture of such variation can be presented. Over the past 40 years, there has been a gradual movement of speakers away from the extremities of this broadness continuum Horvath reflecting recent sociocultural change in Australia including post-colonial independence and sociopolitical maturity. In this paper we take a more inclusive approach and use the term Australian English more liberally to apply to the dialects of all speakers who are born in and grow up in Australia. Aboriginal English and Ethnocultural varieties. Illustrations of the IPA By global standards, SAusE displays relative regional homogeneity which may be the result of quite recent white settlement but may also reflect national identity as a stronger psychosocial influence than regional affiliation Blair The speaker on the accompanying recorded example which forms the basis of the transcription below is a year-old male who was born in Victoria but now lives in Sydney. This is because the consonants display many of the same variations present in other major dialects of English. Syllable-initial voiceless stops are aspirated before vowels in stressed syllables. In unstressed and in coda contexts, voiceless stops are usually only weakly aspirated and phase-final codas are often unreleased Ingram However, there is variation in the degree of aspiration with some speakers inclined to quite strongly aspirate voiceless stops in these contexts, and spirantisation with little closure may also occur, particularly in formal style Tollfree Nasal and lateral release of stops preceding homorganic nasals and laterals within or across word boundaries is usual. Flapping and glottal reinforcement² of alveolar stops occur ² We use the term glottal reinforcement to refer to the addition of a glottal gesture along with the supralaryngeal gesture such that the supralaryngeal gesture is not obscured. It does not refer to the loss of supralaryngeal gesture and apparent replacement with a glottal stop glottalling. We acknowledge that the two processes may be from different parts of a continuum involving the relative timing of laryngeal and supralaryngeal gestures. Australian English variably according to stylistic requirements or speaker-specific idiosyncratic patterns and are not usually obligatory Ingram Glottal reinforcement glottalisation of voiceless stops is, however, often found, particularly in syllable-final non- pre-vocalic environments, and is commonly accompanied by laryngealisation Tollfree For unreleased phrase-final stops, voicing is determined primarily by preceding vowel duration because voiced stops do not typically display periodicity during closure except in intervocalic environments. Palatalisation may vary stylistically for some speakers and may also act as a social marker Horvath Such repression of sandhi involves the substitution of a glottal stop for previously common liaison elements. No empirical investigation of this phenomenon in SAusE has occurred to date. Australian English The symbols in vowel-space figures and in the left-hand column of the vowel table are from Harrington et al. This is a revised symbol set for SAusE which was developed to indicate phonetic properties of the vowels more accurately than the earlier system recommended by Mitchell The revised symbol set adheres to the IPA principle of selecting symbols to represent phonemes that are closest to the corresponding cardinal vowels. It also allows for a more representative picture of SAusE vowel sounds and can provide a solid basis for a detailed phonetic transcription of the variations that are present in the speech community. No detail of the range of phonetic vowel variations present in SAusE is given as this is beyond the scope of the

illustration; however, according to Harrington et al. Schwa has not been indicated owing to its contextual phonetic variability. Vowel qualities displayed in the formant plots in figures 1â€™3 are based on observations of five young adult males from Sydney. Various pre-nasal and pre-lateral vowel effects are common in SAusE. Suprasegmentals There has been much interest in the increasing occurrence over the past 30 years of the intonational device known as the high rising terminal HRT or tune in Australian English. The HRT is considered a sociophonetically marked intonational pattern associated with declarative utterances which has a particular collaborative function in discourse structure. Transcription of recorded passage Broad phonemic and narrow phonetic transcriptions are provided. The broad transcription uses vowel symbols from the revised transcription system of Harrington et al. The narrow transcription provides more detail of allophonic variation and connected speech processes that occur in Standard Australian English. Australian English and Australian identity. Varieties of English Around the World: The vocalisation of dark l in Australian English. L-vocalisation in Australian English. Some proposals for a revised phonetic transcription of Australian English. Ethnic varieties of Australian English. Origins and development of the Australian accent. The Language of a New Society. University of Queensland Press. Australian Journal of Linguistics 26, â€™ Regional variation in the vowels of female adolescents from Sydney. A preliminary acoustic phonetic examination of Lebanese Australian English. Australian Journal of Psychology 58, 5. One hundred years of accent change in Australian English. A revised standard phonemic orthography for Australian English vowels. Australian Journal of Linguistics 14, 93â€™ Hyperspeech and Hypospeech in Multiple Dialects of English: An Acoustic and Articulatory Study. Intonational variation in four dialects of English: In Sun-Ah Jun ed. The Phonology of Intonation and Phrasing, â€™ High-rising terminals and fall-rise tunes in Australian English. Rising intonation and dialogue acts in Australian English. Language and Speech 45, â€™ Connected speech processes in Australian English. One step forward and two backwards: Australian Journal of Linguistics 15, â€™ Australian Journal of Linguistics 17, â€™ Variation in Australian English: The Sociolects of Sydney. Journal of Sociolinguistics 6, â€™ Australian Journal of Linguistics 24, 99â€™ High Rising Tunes in Australian English. The Pronunciation of English in Australia. The phonology of current Adelaide English. Vowel modification in pre-lateral environments. Variation and change in Australian English consonants. Beyond the British Isles. Mitchell and the development of Australian pronunciation. Australian Journal of Linguistics 23, â€™

Chapter 6 : Australian English dictionary - Aussie Slang LEXILOGOS >>

Australian English is the kind of English language used in Australia. History. People from Britain and Ireland first came to live in Australia in

Words[change change source] Australians use many words that other English speakers do not use. 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. Some of these words have changed in meaning. 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? But nobody knows where the word is from: Spelling[change change source] Australian spelling comes from British spelling. In words like organise, realise, where -ise is the expected and taught spelling method. In words like colour, favourite, -our is the norm, but there are exceptions such as the Labor Party which was deliberately chosen on the formation of the Party to avoid confusion with the British Labour Party , and Victor Harbor geographically unique to the State of South Australia as opposed to place names in other States, e. Program and jail, on the other hand, are more common than programme and gaol. Kinds of Australian English[change change source] Most linguists split Australian English up into three main kinds. Broad Australian English sounds very strongly Australian, when compared to other kinds of English. Steve Irwin spoke Broad Australian 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. Large metropolitan areas such as Melbourne, Sydney and Southeast Queensland share large portions of each accent. Cultivated Australian English is rare compared to the rest but can be observed in the upper and middle classes, from migrant families with recent British ties up to a century and a half in some cases and in performing arts communities where pronounced English is of most benefit. Some use the vowel in calm others use the vowel in mat or mad. There are also geographical differences in the definition of words Australians use in different parts of the country as well. In NSW, a swimming costume is called a cossie or swimmers, in Queensland it is called togs and bathers in Victoria.

Chapter 7 : 25 Awesome Australian Slang Terms | Mental Floss

Australian English (AuE) is a non-rhotic variety of English spoken by most native-born Australians. Phonologically, it is one of the most regionally homogeneous language varieties in the world.

Australia has six states, two major mainland territories, and other minor territories. In according to world bank Australia had just over The largest city is Sydney. Only the areas around the east, west and south coast have enough rain and a suitable climate not too hot for many farms and cities. Aboriginal people[change change source] Photograph of Arrernte men of Central Australia in a Corroboree in The Australian Aboriginal people arrived in Australia about 50, years ago or even earlier. They lived in all sorts of climates and managed the land in different ways. An example of Aboriginal land management was the Cumberland Plain where Sydney is now. Every few years the Aboriginal people would burn the grass and small trees. Kangaroos like to live on grassy plains, but not in forests. The kangaroos that lived on the plain were a good food supply for the Aboriginal people. Sometimes, Aborigines would name a person after an animal, and they could not eat that animal to help level out the food population. Aboriginal people did not usually build houses, except huts of grass, leaves and bark. They did not usually build walls or fences, and there were no horses, cows or sheep in Australia that needed to be kept in pens. The only Aboriginal buildings that are known are fish-traps made from stones piled up in the river, and the remains of a few stone huts in Victoria and Tasmania. In some parts of Australia the people used sharp flaked-stone spearheads, but most Aboriginal spears were made of sharply pointed wood. Australia has a lot of trees that have very hard wood that was good for spear making. The boomerang was used in some areas for sport and for hunting. The Aboriginal people did not think that the land belonged to them. They believed that they had grown from the land, so it was like their mother, and they belonged to the land. Terra Australis[change change source] In the s, Dutch merchants traded with the islands of Batavia now Indonesia , to the north of Australia and several different Dutch ships touched on the coast of Australia. Its name was later changed to honour the man who discovered it. The British Government was sure that there must be a very large land in the south, that had not been explored. The voyage of discovery was very successful, because they found New Zealand and sailed right around it. Then they sailed westward. At last, a boy, William Hicks, who was up the mast spotted land on the horizon. Captain Cook named that bit of land Point Hicks. At last they sailed into a large open bay which was full of fish and stingrays which the sailors speared for food. Joseph Banks and Dr. Solander went ashore and were astonished to find that they did not know what any of the plants or birds or animals that they saw were. They collected hundreds of plants to take back to England. Captain Cook saw the Aboriginal people with their simple way of life. He saw them fishing and hunting and collecting grass seeds and fruit. But there were no houses and no fences. In most parts of the world, people put up a house and a fence or some marker to show that they own the land. But the Aboriginal people did not own the land in that way. They belonged to the land, like a baby belongs to its mother. Captain Cook went home to England and told the government that no-one owned the land. This would later cause a terrible problem for the Aboriginal people. In the s, in England, laws were tough, many people were poor and gaols jails were full. A person could be sentenced to death for stealing a loaf of bread. Many people were hung for small crimes. But usually they were just thrown in gaol. Often they were sent away to the British colonies in America. But by the s, the colonies in America became the United States. By the s the gaols of England were so full that convicts were often chained up in rotting old ships. The government decided to make a settlement in New South Wales and send some of the convicts there. In the First Fleet of eleven ships set sail from Portsmouth carrying convicts, sailors, marines, a few free settlers and enough food to last for two years. Their leader was Captain Arthur Phillip. They were to make a new colony at the place that Captain Cook had discovered, named Botany Bay because of all the unknown plants found there by the two scientists. Captain Phillip found that Botany Bay was flat and windy. There was not much fresh water. He went with two ships up the coast and sailed into a great harbor which he said was "the finest harbor in the world! For the first few years of the settlement, things were very difficult. No-one in the British Government had thought very hard about what sort of convicts should be sent to make a new colony. Nobody had chosen them carefully. There

was only one man who was a farmer. There was no-one among the convicts who was a builder, a brick-maker or a blacksmith. No-one knew how to fix the tools when they broke. All of the cattle escaped. There were no cooking pots. All the plants were different so no-one knew which ones could be eaten. It was probable that everyone in the new colony would die of starvation. Somehow, the little group of tents with a hut for the Governor, Arthur Phillip, and another hut for the supply of food, grew into a small town with streets, a bridge over the stream, a windmill for grinding grain and wharves for ships. By the s there was a fine brick house for the Governor. There was also a hospital and a convict barracks and a beautiful church which are still standing today. Spanish Merino sheep had been brought to Sydney, and by , farmers were raising fat lambs for meat and also sending fine wool back to the factories of England. While the settlement was growing in New South Wales, it was also growing in Tasmania. The climate in Tasmania was more like that in England, and farmers found it easy to grow crops there. Exploration[change change source] Governor Lachlan Macquarie was the 5th governor of New South Wales and one who thought that Australia could be a rich and free place. Because Australia is such a very large land, it was easy to think that it might be able to hold a very large number of people. In the early days of the colony, a great number of explorers went out, searching for good land to settle on. When the settlers looked west from Sydney, they saw a range of mountains which they called the Blue Mountains. They were not very high and did not look very rugged but for many years no-one could find their way through them. In Gregory Blaxland , William Lawson and a year-old called William Charles Wentworth crossed the Blue Mountains and found land on the other side which was good for farming. Some people, like Captain Charles Sturt were sure that there must be a sea in the middle of Australia and set out to find it. Many of the explorers did not prepare very well, or else they went out to explore at the hottest time of year. Some died like Burke and Wills. Ludwig Leichhardt got lost twice. The second time, he was never seen again. Major Thomas Mitchell was one of the most successful explorers. He mapped the country as he went, and his maps remained in use for more than years. He travelled all the way to what is now western Victoria, and to his surprise and annoyance found that he was not the first white person there. The Henty brothers had come from Tasmania , had built themselves a house, had a successful farm and fed the Major and his men on roast lamb and wine. Self government[change change source] The gold rushes of New South Wales and Victoria started in leading to large numbers of people arriving to search for gold. The population grew across south east Australia and made great wealth and industry. By the gold rushes had made some poor people, very rich. The transportation of convicts to Australia ended in the s and s and more changes came. The people in Australia wanted to run their own country, and not be told what to do from London. The first governments in the colonies were run by governors chosen by London. Soon the settlers wanted local government and more democracy. In , the city councils started and some people could vote. New South Wales Legislative Council had its first elections in , again with some limits on who could vote. In , the right to vote was given to all men over 21 in South Australia. The other colonies soon followed. Women were given the vote in the Parliament of South Australia in and they became the first women in the world allowed to stand in elections. But voices were getting louder for all of them to come together as one country with a national parliament. The Commonwealth of Australia[change change source] A painting of the opening of the first Parliament of Australia , 9 May , painted by Tom Roberts. Australia has had democracy since the s.

Chapter 8 : Australian English; How is it Different from British and American English?

The rise of an Australian lexis. In lexis, a number of the most culturally important Australian terms developed towards the end of the nineteenth century, at precisely the time that Australian English was generating its Cultivated and Broad forms.

Chapter 9 : British and Australian English - Vocabulary

Tracing the changes in Australian English from the First Fleet to present day is really about exploring the story of the nation, author Kel Richards says.