



PEOPLES FRIENDSHIP UNIVERSITY OF RUSSIA

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Features of the Australian English

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Full-time course
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The main aim of the term paper

to study the features of the Australian version of the English language.

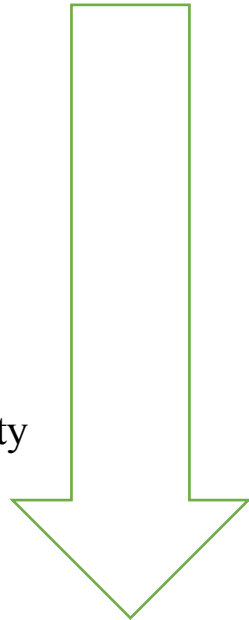
The main tasks



- the analysis and description of Australian English;



- the consideration of the lexical and semantic specificity of the Australian version of the English language;



- the study of word formation in the Australian version of the English language.



- the definition of the phonetic features of the Australian version of the English language;



- the specification of the grammatical originality of the Australian version of the English language;

The object



the system of the unified national English language

The subject



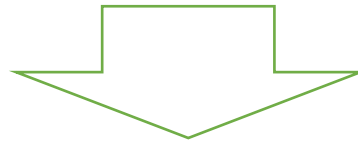
the Australian version of the English language

Three types of pronunciation in Australian English:



Acrolect

cultured pronunciation
most common in
broadcasting, spoken by
approximately 10% of the
country's population.



Mesolect

common Australian,
intermediate between
vernacular pronunciation
and normative; it has no
pronounced features.



Strine

type of pronunciation,
which is characterized by
distortion of sounds and
reduction of syllables

in the 50 years of the twentieth century the prestige of received pronunciation (RP) began to fall sharply.

GenAus (Standard Australian English)

young people (as the initiator of social, including linguistic, changes) refused to use BrAus in their speech, thereby marking their difference from those who speak on Ethnic Broad.

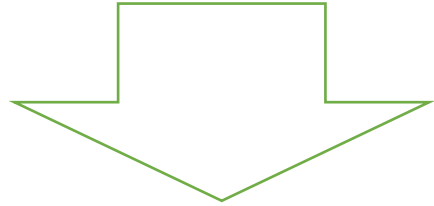
What do Australians speak? (Examples)

- "They speak as though there's a piece of barbed wire clamped on both sides of their jaws";
 - "An Aussie accent sounds like a flock of ducks";
 - "A long flat line and words go along this line straight";
- "The tongue is lying over an exercise ball and you can't let it get too busy" etc.

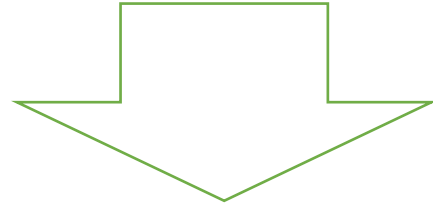
The most notable features are as follows:

- 1) the usage of the preposition “about” together with the prepositional adverb “around”, forming a colloquial cliché:
“We will arrive around about midnight”;
- 2) the use of the personal pronoun “she” (her) in relation to the UK;
- 3) the use of the construction “It is me” along “with It is I”;
- 4) the omission of auxiliary verb in perfect tenses in AusE.

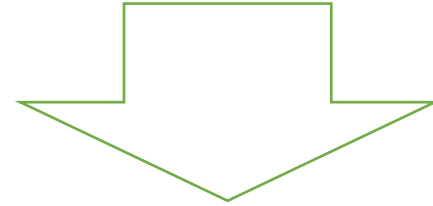
When comparing the lexical-semantic system of the Australian version of the English language with the British one, the following cases are found:



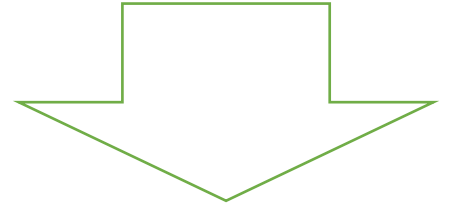
1. The words match in two ways



2. Words are available in two versions, but differ



3. Words remain in the British version, but disappeared from the Australian



4. The words appeared in the British version, but are missing in the Australian version

Conclusion

1. There are three variants of pronunciation: General, Cultured and Broad.
2. The vowel system of the Australian variant of English differs a lot and it has the feature of the system shift.
3. The rhythm of the Australian speech is clearer and smoother than in the British variant.

Thank you for your attention!