Australian English

- **Australian English** (**AusE, AuE, AusEng, en-AU**) is a major variety of theEnglish 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 → /ˈɛdʒuːkeɪt/
    nature → /ˈneɪtʃər/
    measure → /ˈmɛʒər/
    pressure → /ˈprɛʃər/
  Yod-coalescence in stressed syllables occurs in Australian, Cockney, and New Zealand English resulting in :
    dew → /ˈdʒuː/
    tune → /ˈtʃuːn/
    resume → /rəˈʒuːm/
    assume → /əˈʃuːm/

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

> *tree* /tʃɹəiː/
>
> *draw* /dʒɹɔː/
>
> *Sri Lanka* /ʃɹiˈlæŋkə/.

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

  winter = winner

  nineteen = nineen

  ninety = niny

  Say in Australian

  1999!

-O ending

Australian English	Standard English
Abo	Aborigine- (offensive)
Aggro	Aggressive
Ambo	Ambulance office
Arvo	Afternoon
Avo	Avocado
Bizzo	Business
Dero	Homeless person
Evo	Evening
Garbo	Garbage collector

-ie (*-y*) ending

Australian English	Standard English
Aussie	Australian
Barbie	Barbeque
Beautie	Beautiful
Bikkie	Biscuit
Bitie	Biting insect
Brekkie	Breakfast
Bushie	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

Fair DiNKUM

translation: Honestly ?