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Збірник наукових праць містить статті викладачів і здобувачів, присвячені аналізу проблем, пов'язаних із вивченням мови, літератури та методик їх викладання у навчальних закладах. У видання також включені англомовні студентські статті.

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WORLD ENGLISHES: CANADIAN, AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND

This article deals with World Englishes analysis and their appearance according to some socio-political and linguistic causes. Detailed research on the characteristics of Canadian, Australian and New Zealand English varieties, examples of their unique vocabularies, distinctive features of pronunciation and spelling have been presented.

Key words: *English, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, varieties, features.*

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СВІТ АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ: КАНАДСЬКИЙ, АВСТРАЛІЙСЬКИЙ І НОВОЗЕЛАНДСЬКИЙ РІЗНОВИДИ

У статті йдеться про аналіз світових англійських мов та їхню появу відповідно до певних соціально-політичних та лінгвістичних причин. У дослідженні детально схарактеризовано канадський, австралійський та новозеландський різновиди англійської мови, приклади унікального вокабуляру, відмінних рис у вимові та написанні.

Ключові слова: *Австралія, англійська мова, Канада, Нова Зеландія, риси, різновиди.*

Linguistically speaking, such a notion as Standard English does not exist, because even native speakers are supposed to sound distinctively from each other. In fact, approximately 1.5 billion people speak English and less than 400 million use it as a first language. Therefore, English is developing through decades and so different language varieties are emerging. In this paper features of such World

Englishes as Canadian, Australian and New Zealand have been identified. The purpose of being aware of these varieties is for linguists to determine and predict future language changes, and for learners to perform effective communication wherever in the world English is spoken.

The linguistic characteristics of World Englishes have been investigated by many researchers, for instance, Sandra Clarke, Peter Stevens, Tom McArthur, Kel Richards and others. However, none of the studies can completely explore and provide evidence of all Englishes peculiarities. It remains a field of inquiry because language is not stable, and it would be thus of interest to discover new examples.

This study set out to analyze Canadian, Australian and New Zealand Englishes pronunciation, spelling and unique vocabulary according to socio-linguistic issues.

It is now generally recognized that the appearance of World Englishes refers to the diaspora of British Empire, when the United Kingdom retained some control of small regions all over the world. Firstly, the English language arrived in Australia with the first British settlers, who were convicted prisoners, sent over from Britain as labours [7]. According to Kel Richards, the Australian accent developed when people from England came here on 11 ships from different dialect areas. They spoke differently, used different words and what they had to do, in order to communicate with each other, was to decrease their dialect variations [10]. Next, Britain's control of Canada was gained in 1763, after a war with France who also had colonies in that region. Therefore, the Canadian language is a combination of both English and French which are official languages in the country [7]. Lastly, in 1840, Britain formally annexed the islands and established New Zealand's first permanent European settlement at Wellington.

Nevertheless, English varieties, spoken in Australia, Canada and New Zealand, influenced by British language, still have their own peculiar features of speaking. Regarding Canadian pronunciation, the most distinct characteristic is the so-called Canadian Shift or cot-caught merger when two historically separate vowel sounds emerge into a single sound. Sandra Clarke, a linguist at Memorial

University, says that the shift is most obvious in words with fricatives which have such letter combinations as «th» and «sh». For instance, «shovel» is more like «shawvel» and «thank you» resembles «thahnk you». Some other examples are «god» pronounced as «gad», «slipped» – «slapped», «sorry» – «sarry» [3].

Another stereotypical characteristic of Canadian involves the peculiar pronunciation of «ou» sound. However, Canadians do not pronounce «out» and «about» as «oot» and «aboot» that have already become the popular thought. Instead, they raise «ou» sound slightly, so these words sound closer to «oat» and «aboat».

One of the most noticeable features of Australian accent is the different sound for the «i» in words like ‘night’ and ‘like’ that sounds like a less pronounced «oi», (e.g. «noight»). Furthermore, the soft «a», heard in words like «cat» and «hat», is usually pronounced similar to «eh», so the word «cat» sounds like «ceht», while the word ‘hat’ sounds like «heht». Finally, Australian English is considered to be a non-rhotic variation of the language which means that the «r» sound is not pronounced if it stands after a vowel and not immediately followed by another vowel. For instance, the word «card» is pronounced «ca:d», with the «r» sound being dropped. Meanwhile, the ending of words like «better» and «wetter» is lowered, to sound similar to «ah», so Australians would rather say «bett-ah», «wett-ah», «riv-ah», etc. [4].

Although some people mistake the New Zealand accent for the Australian one, it is not quite the same, because the first one has a little softer sounding and New Zealanders speak fast. Also vowels sound very different in New Zealand English, for example, the word «kit» sounds more like «cut». Moreover, the «r» sound is often hardly heard as the word «farm» sounds more like «faahm». It should be mentioned that New Zealand people often speak with arising tone at the end of a sentence making it sound like they are asking a question. Finally, «l» after a vowel can sometimes sound like a vowel sound; hence «feel» is pronounced like «fee-u» [6].

Though pronunciations of the World Englishes are constantly changing and new accents are developing, spelling remains to some extent stable, being influenced either by British or American English (see Table 1).

Table 1.1 – World Englishes spelling comparison

Canadian	Australian	New Zealand
centre	centre	centre
colour	colour	colour
travelled	travelled	traveled
recognize	recognise	recognise
tire	tyre	tyre

British

American

Source: systematized by the author.

The data in the table indicates that British English considerably impacted Canadian, Australian and New Zealand languages; especially Australian follows it very closely. Although the traditions of ending «-ise», «-re», «our», double «l» are preserved, Canadian and New Zealand still have common spellings with American English.

Despite the significant influence of British language on Canadian, Australian and New Zealand Englishes, it is possible that people from these countries may not fully understand each other because of the unique vocabulary each of them has. For instance, the following sentence «A Coffee Crisp costs about a Loonie, pretty good deal eh?» may confuse a great number of people learning British English, because this saying includes Canadianisms (Canadian slang words used daily). First of all, tag «eh» is added to the end of a sentence. The most common tags are question ones, which change a thought into a question, and they are variant tags. On the contrary, «eh» is invariant because it does not change anything what person is talking about. There are a few major ways a Canadian could use «eh». The first is while stating an opinion: «It is a nice day, eh?» Another would be as an exclamation tag which is added to a sentence in order to indicate surprise: «What a game, eh?» Besides, it is used for a request or command: «Put it over here, eh?» [5]. Other unique words and their meanings are presented in the following Table 2.

Table 2 – Canadian unique vocabulary

Canuck	A Canadian person.
Click	Another word for kilometer.
Hang a Larry	Make a left turn on the road.
Hang a Roger	Make a right turn on the road.
Hoser	A stupid or rude person.
Kerfuffle	An argument
Loonie	The Canadian one-dollar coin. This coin is named after the common loon, the diver bird that is found on the reverse of the coin.
Runners	Casual sport shoes, like the sneakers (American variant) or trainers (British variant).
Timmies	Tim Hortons, a popular Canadian coffee shop.
Toonie	A two-dollar coin. The name is a combination of two and loonie.
Toque	Woollen, usually, pointed cap worn in the winter
Washroom	An alternate word for a public toilet, restroom (American variant), lavatory (British variant).

Source: systematized by the author.

Australian English also has some specific words, which are called Aussie slang, and they denote Australian people, culture and peculiarities of their life (see Table 3).

Table 3 – Australian unique vocabulary

Arvo	Afternoon
Barbie	Barbeque
Bathers	Swimsuit
Daks	Pants (American variant), trousers (British variant)
Dunny	Toilet
Fair go	A chance
Hoon	Hooligan or a very bad driver
Lollies	Candy (American variant), sweets (British variant)
Mate	Buddy, fellow
Roo	Kangaroo
Servo	Gas station (American variant), petrol station (British variant)

Source: systematized by the author.

Also such conclusions are made that Australian people are keen on shortenings. For example, «chrissie pressie» stands for «Christmas present»; «What would you like better, Maccas or cheeky barbie?» means «What would you like better, McDonalds or chicken barbecue?» Aussies also like adding syllables

«za» to the words. For instance, «no wozzas» – «no worries», «gizza» – «give me», «duzza» – «cigarette». Moreover, they use it with people's names, for example, Barry becomes Bazza, Sharon – Shazza, Lauren – Lazza [1].

People from New Zealand are known all around the world as Kiwis that comes from the kiwi bird, living only in New Zealand. Moreover, Kiwis are not an exception – they also have unusual words (see Table 4).

Table 4 – New Zealand unique vocabulary

Kiwi	New Zealanders, also a native bird
Snag	Sausage
Togs	Swimsuit
Tu meke	Too much
Knackered	Really tired
Chur	Thanks
Choice	Great, awesome
Ta	It is an abbreviation of «thank you»
Jandals	Flip-flops
Footpath	Sidewalk, pavement
Gumboots	Wellingtons or rubber boots

Source: systematized by the author.

Except for the official English and Kiwi language variation, New Zealanders speak Maori indigenous people's language [8]. Of the 148,400 people (or 3.7 percent of the total New Zealand population) who could hold a conversation in Māori in 2013, 84.5 percent identified as Māori [9]. Some Maori words that New Zealanders use in everyday life are presented in Table 5.

Table 5 – Maori language vocabulary

Aotearoa	New Zealand, is translated as «long white cloud»
Aroha	Love
Koha	Gift, present (usually money, can be food or precious items, given by guest to hosts)
Puku	Belly, stomach
Tama	Son, young man
Tamahine	Daughter
Hui	Gathering
Kia Ora	Hello, greetings
Whanau	Family

Source: systematized by the author.

While English is considered to be the language of urban New Zealand, Maori is the language of culture and spirit of New Zealanders which obtained the status of the second official language in 1987 [2].

To conclude, the survey was carried out so that we could investigate World Englishes as a global language phenomenon; discover socio-political and linguistic causes that influenced the emergence of such English varieties as Canadian, Australian and New Zealand. As far as these countries are former major colonies of the British Empire, the predominance of English language is obvious over their territories.

To determine characteristics of the following World Englishes, they were profoundly considered from several fundamental aspects: pronunciation, spelling and unique vocabulary. First of all, this analysis shows that to more extent World Englishes follow the standards of British spelling. Secondly, every variety has a distinct accent, for instance, Canadian language is famous for its phonetic shift and vowels rising; vowels «i» and «a» sound differently in Australian relaxed speaking manner; New Zealanders speak fast, hardly pronouncing «r» and making letter «l» sound like a vowel. Although Canadian, Australian and New Zealand languages are similar, they have unique words that are called Canadianisms, Aussie slang, Kiwi and Maori. Finally, knowing all these peculiarities enables linguists to predict possible changes in English language in general and learners to communicate effectively with native representatives of different English speaking countries.

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