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Кафедра английской филологии

**РЕФЕРАТ ПО ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКОЙ ФОНЕТИКЕ
New Zealand English as a National Variety of English Language**

Выполнила: Симакова Анастасия.

Факультет: _____ РГФ _____ курс _____ II _____

Специальность/направление: _____ Филология _____

Проверила: Лимарева Т.Ф.

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Historical development of New Zealand English

From the 1790s, New Zealand was visited by British, French and American whaling, sealing and trading ships. Their crews traded European goods with the indigenous Māori. The first settlers to New Zealand were mainly from Australia, many of them ex-convicts or escaped convicts. Sailors, explorers and traders from Australia and other parts of Europe also settled.

A distinct New Zealand variant of the English language has been recognized since at least 1912, when Frank Arthur Swinnerton described it as a "carefully modulated murmur". From the beginning of the haphazard Australian and European settlements and latter official British migrations, a new dialect began to form by adopting Māori words to describe the different flora and fauna of New Zealand, for which English did not have words of its own.

The New Zealand accent appeared first in towns with mixed populations of immigrants from Australia, England, Ireland, and Scotland. These included the militia towns of the North Island and the gold-mining towns of the South Island. In more homogeneous towns such as those in Otago and Southland, settled mainly by people from Scotland, the New Zealand accent took longer to appear.

Since the latter 20th century New Zealand society has gradually divested itself of its fundamentally British roots and has adopted influences from all over the world, especially in the early 21st century when New Zealand experienced an increase of non-British immigration which has since brought about a more prominent multi-national society. The Internet, television, movies and popular music have all brought international influences into New Zealand society and the New Zealand lexicon. Americanization of New Zealand society and language has subtly and gradually been taking place since World War II and especially since the 1970s, as has happened also in neighboring Australia.

In NZ's population, different varieties of NZE have emerged, and determinants like geography, ethnicity, education and general social standing have influenced linguistic variation within the country. Linguists interested in the impact of socio-economics on speech have loosely divided NZE accents into three groups—cultivated (the accent of privileged New Zealanders), general (middle-class) and broad (lower classes). In the introduction to *The New Zealand Dictionary* (1995), Elizabeth and Harry Orsman identify that another major classification of NZE accents is based on ethnicity: *Maori* (New Zealanders descended from the original Polynesian settlers) and *Pakeha* (New Zealanders of European descent).

Regional Variations of New Zealand English

The internal geography of NZ, as in most nations, has had a profound impact upon language distribution and linguistic variation. There are several notable instances in which geography and language demographics are interrelated in NZ. The Maori population is most concentrated in the northern half of the North Island. Understandably, this region is linguistically distinct from the South Island, sometimes called the Mainland, and from Southland (the southernmost region of South Island) in particular .

South Island historically has been more *Pakeha* than North Island. Some words are pronounced differently in South Island; for example, departure from Maori pronunciation of place names is more common in the South Island than in the North, though more of South Island's place names are English . Maori English/ Maori-accented English, a variety of NZE primarily spoken by men and women who identify themselves as ethnically Maori, is unsurprisingly much more prevalent in North Island.

Despite differences like these, “with one or two well-known exceptions such as the rhotic accent of parts of Southland... the English [in NZ] is more noted for its uniformity than for its regional dialects” . Immigration to areas of NZ from particular regions of Britain has not generally resulted in regional variation in NZE. There are noteworthy exceptions to this general trend, however. Where Scottish settlers have most densely populated areas of NZ in Southland and Otago (southern region of the South Island adjacent to Southland), traces of the original linguistic variant remain . Moreover, Auckland is an unusual city in relation to the rest of “monoglot” NZ, being home to a large population of Asian and Pacific Island Polynesian settlers who maintain contact with their homelands .

Recognizable regional variations are slight, with the exception of Southland and the southern part of neighboring Otago, where the "Southland burr" is heard. This southern area formed a traditional repository of immigration from Scotland .Several words and phrases common in Scots or Scottish English persist in this area: examples include the use of *wee* to mean "small", and phrases such as *to do the messages* meaning "to go shopping". Recent research (2012) suggests that postvocalic /r/ is not restricted to Southland, but is found also in the central North Island where there may be a Pasifika influence, but also a possible influence from modern New Zealand hip-hop music, which has been shown to have high levels of non-prevocalic /r/ after the NURSE vowel. Other Southland features that have been identified and which may also relate to early Scottish settlement are the use of the TRAP in a set of BATH words (dance, castle), which is also found in some Australia English regions, and in the maintenance of the /ʌ/ ~ /w/ distinction (e.g. *which* and *witch* are not homophonous for such speakers).

Taranaki has been said to have a minor regional accent, possibly due to the high number of immigrants from the South-West of England, however this becoming less pronounced.

Some Māori have an accent distinct from the general New Zealand accent, tending to use Māori words more frequently. Bro'Town was a TV programme that exaggerated Māori, Polynesian, and other accents. Linguists recognize two main New Zealand accents, denoted "Pākehā English" and "Māori English"; with the latter strongly influenced by syllable-timed Māori speech patterns. Pākehā English is beginning to adopt similar rhythms, distinguishing it from other stress-timed English accents

Many local everyday words have been borrowed from the Māori language, including words for local flora, fauna, place names and the natural environment.

The dominant influence of Māori on New Zealand English is lexical. A 1999 estimate based on the Wellington corpora of written and spoken New Zealand English put the proportion of words of Māori origin at approximately 0.6%, mostly place and personal names.

The everyday use of Māori words, usually colloquial, occurs most prominently among youth, young adults and Māori populations. Examples include words like *kia ora* ("hello"), or *kai* ("food") which almost all New Zealanders know.

Māori is ever present and has a significant conceptual influence in the legislature, government, and community agencies (e.g. health and education), where legislation requires that proceedings and documents be translated into Māori (under certain circumstances, and when requested). Political discussion and analysis of issues of sovereignty, environmental management, health, and social well-being thus rely on Māori at least in part. Māori as a spoken language is particularly important wherever community consultation occurs.

Vowels

In NZE, the DRESS, KIT and TRAP vowels have been raised (AusE has raised all short front vowels). For example, the DRESS vowel (short e) has been raised, making ‘dress’ sound like ‘driss.’ It is helpful to consider the vowel sounds of NZE in relation to those of other national varieties of English. Some notable examples are: the ‘I’ in NZE, like in South African English, is flattened. As well, vowels in NZE by and large sound ‘more clipped’ than in Australian English. Though the similarities and differences between NZE and AusE and NZE and SAfE have been considered, NZE is most often compared against RP. Linguists have noted that vowels in NZE are generally pronounced higher in the mouth than in British English. The ‘long a’ (i.e. card) is a front vowel in NZE and a back vowel (produced in the back of the mouth) in RP. The diphthongs in bait, bit, boy, boat and bout are vocalized with a higher or more close vowel position, making ‘bait’ sound like ‘bite’. It has been reiterated in many sources that a vowel shift has taken place in NZE, distinguishing this variety in a fairly systematic way from Britain’s acrolect. When one vowel sound shifts the others followed. ‘Pan’ is pronounced like ‘pen’ in and ‘pen’ therefore sounds like ‘pin’. Consequently, ‘pin’ is pronounced ‘pun’. The most popular example of this is ‘fish and chips,’ which to non-New Zealanders, sounds like ‘fush and chups.’^[5] The air/ear merger (New Zealanders’ ‘air’ sounds like ‘ear’) is a linguistic phenomenon that has been studied by many linguists, including Janet Holmes. Holmes in “Three Chairs for *New Zealand English: The Ear/Air Merger*” suggests that the ear/air merger has developed in the last forty years. To people ‘from away,’ as New Zealanders would say, bare/beer, shear/share and chair/cheer are homonyms, creating some cause for confusion in certain situations. Despite this /eə/ and /Iə/ merger, New Zealanders obviously do not have problems understanding their compatriots.

Consonants

The consonant system of NZE is phonologically identical to RP, though there are of course some exceptions (i.e. the consonant 'l' is pronounced differently in NZE, as the 'l' sound in a word like 'milk' is frequently replaced with a 'w' sound). Another significant trend in NZE is the increasing use of t-glottling, the use of a glottal stop, as opposed to /t/ in words like *might*, *lot*, and *hit*. According to Holmes, young New Zealanders are using more glottal stops for final /t/ than older people. As well, young women appear to be leading the spread of T-glottaling in NZE .

In general, New Zealand English is not a rhotic variety, so /r/ sounds pattern more similarly to British English than American English, but 'flapping' of /t/ to /d/ (*bitter* as /'bɪdə/) is commonplace and reflected consistently between vowels and between vowels and syllabic consonants.

Conclusion

Through the latter half of the twentieth century and into the twenty-first century, New Zealanders have grown to see their unique variety of English with fervent interest and increasing respect. NZE has indeed become an integral aspect of national identity, distinguishing Kiwis—both Pakeha and Maori—from their Australian neighbours and from English speakers throughout the world. G.W. Turner explains that “New Zealanders, like Canadians, define themselves negatively, explaining in England that they are not Australians and in Australia trying not to feel rather English”. Despite NZE’s debt to both BrE and AusE, New Zealanders—as linguists have proven—do not speak like anyone else. Language is vital to self-identification *within* New Zealand as well. NZE’s movement from derision to acceptance has been repeated with Te Reo Maori and with Maori English. Though the Maori language experienced a substantial decline in the nineteenth century and in first half of the twentieth century, educators, linguists and writers have contributed to Te Reo Maori’s renewal. Maori’s formal recognition by the NZ government was accompanied by programs that aimed to increase the number of Maori speakers and by a more prominent place in the arts and in the media. You can now listen to the news in Maori, read bilingual government documents, and peruse one of several anthologies of Maori verse; you can even download a program to spell-check your Maori prose. While Maori culture is enjoying greater visibility in NZ and the rest of the world, presented in films like *Once Were Warriors* (1994) and *Whale Rider* (2002), Te Reo Maori and Maori English are also receiving more attention in academic circles. Like NZE and Te Reo Maori, Maori English, is undergoing the process of becoming recognized as a valid linguistic variation and acknowledged as an important element of Maori ethnic identity.

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