

## COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF AUSTRALIAN ENGLISH AND R.P

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**Annotation:** The theme of article is specific features of the differences between Australian pronunciation and R.P. The topicality of the research paper includes analysis of the topic pronunciation and special features of Australian pronunciation and R.P. The research intended to try to open the main way for learners. After all, we are in favor of those who are looking for knowledge to get information through this kind of work. In order to achieve the aim of this research work we set up several tasks: To explain the about the Australian English pronunciation; To learn about the pronunciation of the language of the new nation and the main aspects of connection; To analyze differences arising in it, main parts and phrases in pronunciation. The object of this work is to study the pronunciation of Australia in depth and in a memorable way.

**Key words:** Received pronunciation, interglottic position, dropping, monophthongs, diphthongs, phoneme

### Introduction

“Language, a system of conventional spoken, manual (signed), or written symbols by means of which human beings, as members of a social group and participants in its culture, express themselves. The functions of language include communication, the expression of identity, play, imaginative expression, and emotional release”<sup>1</sup> Many definitions of language are proposed, Henry Sweet, associate degree English linguistic scientist and language scholar stated that language is the expression of ideas by means of speech-sounds combined into sentences, this combination into words. Words combine into sentences, this combination answering to that ideas into thoughts. The purpose of this work is to analyze the characteristics of Australian pronunciation with an accurate phonetic description. This accent is compared to standard RP pronunciation to see how Australian English came to be different over the decades. From a predominantly British accent, it has evolved and developed into other accents.

### CHAPTER I

#### 1.1 Definition of Received Pronunciation

“Received Pronunciation, or RP for short, is the instantly recognizable accent often described as ‘typically British’. Popular terms for this accent, such as ‘the Queen’s English’, ‘Oxford English’ or ‘BBC English’ are all a little misleading.”<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Encyclopedia Britannica, David Crystal, Robert Henry Robins

<sup>2</sup> Received Pronunciation, Diverse voices: language, accent and dialect in the UK, Jonnie Robinson, 1 Apr 2007

Queen Elizabeth II, for example, spoke an almost idiosyncratic form of English, but the English you hear at Oxford University and the BBC is no longer confined to one type of accent. RP is an accent, not a dialect, because all RP speakers speak standard English. In other words, they avoid non-standard grammatical structures and localized vocabulary characteristic of regional dialects. That is, it contains no clues to the geographic background of the speaker. However, it reveals a lot about their social and/or educational background. Today, the percentage of native speakers who speak this variety is very small, but it is Standard English, a variety of English, that is taught and learned as a foreign language. RP is considered of the kind that can be read and written by native speakers. RP is probably the most studied and most described spoken variation in the world, but recent estimates suggest that it is spoken by only 3% of the UK population. It is almost non-existent in Scotland and Northern Ireland and is losing prestige in Wales. Therefore, it should be described as English rather than with a British accent.

### **1.2 Characteristics and status of Received Pronunciation**

To date, amazing research has been carried out on various scholars agreed that a regional Australian breed existed. They differ mainly in the quality of vowels. but there was no agreement on that the exact quality of vowels, and Australian standards for phonetically describing and transcribing these phonemes, have not been established. “The long [ɑ:] sound in words such as bath, palm and start. RP speakers never drop the letter ‘h’ at the beginning of words, which is common in many other varieties of English. 1)T-Stopping: Words such as news, due, stupid, Tuesday are enthusiasm are pronounced with a /j/ sound: /nju:z/, /dju:/, /'stju:pɪd/, /'tju:zdeɪ/, /m'θju:ziæzəm/. Many other accents, including American English, have lost this sound in a process known as ‘yod-dropping’: /nu:z/, /du:/, /m'θu:ziæzəm/ etc. However, not all words behave like this; cute, fuse and music are pronounced with the /j/ sound by RP speakers and others alike.”<sup>3</sup> The distinctive phonological features of British English revolve around the pronunciation of the letter R, the dental plosive T and some diphthongs unique to that dialect. /t/, once considered a characteristic of Cockney, is commonly recognized as a glottal stop [ʔ] when in the interglottic position in many forms of British English, in a process called T erotization. I came London-based state media confirms that the glottis isn't as wide at the end of words as before, making “no [ʔ]” less pronounced. When used in the first and middle positions, it's still stigmatized as it was after, but it often regains most of the /t/. Other consonants covered by this usage in Cockney English are pa as in pa[ʔ]er and k as in ba[ʔ]er. 2)R-Dropping: Outside of most parts of England, the West Country and other nearby counties in the UK, the consonant R is not pronounced when followed by a vowel, instead the preceding vowel

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<sup>3</sup> Etlarningjourney.com RP or Received Pronunciation – the characteristically British accent by Daniel Vincent, December 9, 2015

is lengthened. This phenomenon is known as illiquidity. In the same area, we tend to insert an R between words that end with a vowel and words that start with the next vowel. This is called intrusive R. This can be understood as an amalgamation where words that once ended in R and words that did not end in R is no longer treated differently. This is also due to the influence of central London. Examples of R-drops are Auto and Zucker, where the R is not pronounced.

### **1.3 Difference of RP and other accents**

“Several key features of RP distinguish it from other types of English spoken in the UK.

-RP is not Rhotic. This means that the R sound only appears when followed by a vowel. This is in contrast to many accents in Scottish English and South West England. The R sound can appear anywhere in the syllable.

-RP undergoes TRAP-BATH partitioning. This means that, unlike most languages spoken in northern England, Wales and Scotland, words such as 'cap' and 'laugh' do not rhyme.

-RP has undergone a process known as NG coalescence, which means that the syllable endings /ng/ have coalesced into a single sound.

-/n/. This is in contrast to English Midland and Northwest English accents, which retain two distinct sounds at the end of syllables.

“Mitchell and Delbridge (Mitchell & Delbridge, 1965) – henceforth MD –, in their comparison between Australian and RP vowels, state that ‘[t]he Australian vowels [ɪ],

[ɛ], [æ], [ɜ], [ə], are noticeably closer than English speech

. In addition to being closer,

the Australian [ɪ] is more forward than the English vowel’ (1965: 35).”<sup>4</sup>

## **CHAPTER II**

### **2.1 Definition of Australian English**

Australian English is a set of different English languages native to Australia. It is the common language of the country, national language. Although Australia does not have an official language, English is the first language of the majority of the population and the only native language spoken by 72% of Australians, making it language since European settlement. has become an official language. It is also the primary language used in compulsory education and federal, state and territory laws and courts. After the First Fleet established the Colony of New South Wales in 1788, Australian English began to differ from British English and Irish English. By the 1820s, the language of the native settlers was markedly different from that of English and Irish speakers. “Australian English differs from other varieties in its phonology, pronunciation,

<sup>4</sup> A comparative analysis of Australian English and RP monophthongs, Antonia Andreu Nadal

lexicon, idiom, grammar and spelling. Australian English is relatively consistent across the continent, although it encompasses numerous regional and sociocultural varieties. 'General Australian' describes the de facto standard dialect, which is perceived to be free of pronounced regional or sociocultural markers and is often used in the media.”<sup>5</sup> The earliest Australian English was spoken by the first generation of native-born colonists in the Colony of New South Wales from the end of the 18th century.

### 2.2 Phonology and Pronunciation of Australian language

“The vowels of Australian English can be divided according to length. The long vowels, which include monophthongs and diphthongs, mostly correspond to the tense vowels used in analyses of Received Pronunciation (RP) as well as its centering diphthongs. The short vowels, consisting only of monophthongs, correspond to the RP lax vowels.”<sup>6</sup> There are long and short vowel pairs that overlap in vowel quality, distinguishing between phoneme lengths in Australian English. It is also found in southeastern dialects in some parts of the UK and in dialects on the east coast of the United States. An example of this feature is the difference between ferries /'feɪ.i:/ and fees /'fe:ɪ.i:/. The merging of weak vowels in Australian English is complete, as is New Zealand English and American English in general. An unstressed /ɪ/ merges into /ə/ (schwa) unless followed by a palatoglossal. An example of this trait is the following combinations, pronounced identically in Australian English: Rosa and Rose, Lennon and Lenin. Other examples include the following couples that rhyme in Australian English: Play rabbits and abbots and dig with fanatics. Most breeds of Australian English show only a partial trap-bass division. The words Bath, Gras, and Can't are always pronounced with the paternal "long" /a:/. In most countries, the human "flat" /æ/ is the predominant pronunciation of the vowel in the following words:

Dance, move on, plant, model and answer. An exception is South Australia, where a higher degree of falls splitting occurs and the predominant pronunciation of all preceding words includes the paternal 'long' /a:/.

monophthongs				diphthongs	
short vowels		long vowels			
IPA	examples	IPA	examples	IPA	examples
ʊ	<i>foot, hood, chook</i>	u: <sup>[nb 1]</sup>	<i>goose, boo, who'd</i>	ɪə	<i>near, beard, hear</i> <sup>[nb 2]</sup>
ɪ	<i>kit, bid, hid,</i>	i: <sup>[nb 3]</sup>	<i>fleece, bead, heat</i>	æɔ	<i>mouth, bowed, how'd</i>
e	<i>dress, led, head</i>	e:	<i>square, bared, haired</i>	əʊ	<i>goat, bode, hoed</i>
ə	<i>comma, about, winter</i>	ɜ:	<i>nurse, bird, heard</i>	æɪ	<i>face, bait, made</i>

<sup>5</sup> Australian English, wikipedia

<sup>6</sup> Australian English, wikipedia

æ	<i>trap, lad, had</i>	æ:	<i>bad, sad, mad</i>	ɑɪ	<i>price, bite, hide</i>
a	<i>strut, bud, hud</i>	a:	<i>start, palm, (bath)</i> <sup>[nb 4]</sup>	ɔɪ	<i>choice, boy, oil</i>
ɔ	<i>lot, cloth, hot</i>	o:	<i>thought, north, force</i>		

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The vowel /ʌ:/ is diphthened in all major Australian accents. In General Australian, the most common Australian accent, vowels are pronounced [iʉ]. For a more detailed analysis, see Phonology of Australian English.

The boundaries between monophonic and diphthongs are somewhat fluid. For example, /ɪə/ is often recognized as [ɪ:], especially in closed syllables, but is also used in open syllables such as *we* and *here*. Especially in open syllables, the pronunciation varies from disyllable [ɪ:a] to diphthong [ɪə] to long vowel [ɪ:].

The vowel /i:/ has the initial [i:] sound, except before the minor sounds. The opening is usually lowered to [əi], so "beat" is [bɛit] to some speakers.

Many words in history contain /æ/ with /a:/ instead; however, the extent to which this development has materialized varies from region to region.

### 2.3 Sets of variations of consonants in Australian Pronunciation

There is little variation in the set of consonants used in the various English dialects, but there are variations in the usage of these consonants. Australian English is no exception.

Australian English  
consonant phonemes<sup>[17]</sup>

		<u>Labial</u>	<u>Dental</u>	<u>Alveolar</u>	<u>Post-alveolar</u>	<u>Palatal</u>	<u>Velar</u>	<u>Glottal</u>
<u>Nasal</u>		<u>m</u>		<u>n</u>			<u>ŋ</u>	
<u>Plosive</u>	<u>fortis</u>	<u>p</u>		<u>t</u>			<u>k</u>	
	<u>lenis</u>	<u>b</u>		<u>d</u>			<u>g</u>	
<u>Affricate</u>	<u>fortis</u>				<u>tʃ</u>			
	<u>lenis</u>				<u>dʒ</u>			
<u>Fricative</u>	<u>fortis</u>	<u>f</u>	<u>θ</u>	<u>s</u>	<u>ʃ</u>			<u>h</u>
	<u>lenis</u>	<u>v</u>	<u>ð</u>	<u>z</u>	<u>ʒ</u>			
<u>Approximant</u>	<u>central</u>			<u>ɹ</u>		<u>j</u>	<u>w</u>	
	<u>lateral</u>			<u>l</u>				

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The majority of Australian English is non-rhotic; that is, the /r/ sound doesn't show up toward the finish of a syllable or preceding a consonant. A linking can occur when

<sup>7</sup> Australian English, wikipedia

<sup>8</sup> Australian English, wikipedia



a word with a final r in its spelling comes before another word with a vowel start, as it does in many non-rhotic dialects. Similar to North American English, intervocalic alveolar flapping is a feature of Australian English: it occurs after the long vowel /o/ and after the word final. This can be heard in "law-r-and-order," where an intrusive R is voiced between the AW and the A. Intervocalic alveolar flapping is a feature of North American English: After sonorants other than /m, /, and at the end of a word or morpheme before any vowel in the same breath group, the prevocalic /t/ and /d/ surface as the alveolar tap. The pronounced similarity or identity of the following pairs is an illustration of this property: second and ladder, rated and raided. Yod-dropping typically happens following /s/, /l/, /z/, and / but not following /t/, /d/, and /n/. So, the pronunciation of suit is /st/, lute is /lt/, Zeus is /zs/, and excitement is /enziaezm/. For many speakers, other instances of /sj/, /zj/, /tj/, and /dj/ have combined to form /t/, and /d/, respectively. The consonant /j/ is typically kept in other consonant clusters. In contrast to other dialects like Received Pronunciation and Hiberno (Irish) English, where a light l (i.e. a non-velarized l) is employed in many locations, most variations of Scottish English and American English pronounce the phoneme /l/ as a "dark" (velarized) in virtually all positions. In Australian English, the wine-whine union has been accomplished. Australian English differs from other English dialects in terms of emphasis, weak forms, and the normal pronunciation of isolated words. These differences are evident but do not affect understanding. The prefixes -ary, -ery, -ory, -bury, -berry, and -mony, which appear in terms like "necessary," "mulberry," and "matrimony," can either be pronounced with a full vowel or a schwa (/nessi, malbei, mtmni/). While older Australian generations are more likely to pronounce these affixes with a schwa while younger generations are more likely to use a full vowel, comparable to the situation in British English, even if some words, like necessary, are nearly universally pronounced with the full vowel. Fertile /ftl/ sounds like fur tile rather than rhyming with turtle /ttl/ in words ending in unstressed -ile that are derived from Latin adjectives ending in -ilis. In addition, there are numerous pronunciation distinctions between Australian English and other types of English when it comes to a number of isolated terms, some of which are specific to Australian English. For instance:

As in American English, the yogurt vowel /'jəʊgət/ and prefix homo - /'həʊməʊ/ (as in homosexual or homophobic) are pronounced GOAT, not LOT.

Vitamin, migraine, and privacy are all pronounced with /aɪ/ on stressed syllables (/ˈvaɪtəmən, 'maɪgræm, 'praɪvəsi:/), not /ˈvɪtəmən, 'mi:græm, 'praɪvəsi:/.

The prefix paedo- (as in pedophile) is pronounced /'pedəʊ/ rather than /'pi:dəʊ/.

In loanwords, a vowel written ⟨a⟩ may be nativeized as her PALM vowel (/a:/) as in American English, rather than her TRAP vowel (/æ/) in British English. It often happens. For example, pasta is pronounced /'pa:stə/, which is similar to /'pæstə/ in American English, rather than /'pæstə/ in British English.

The urinal is stressed on the first syllable and the schwa on the I.

/'jʉ:ɪənəl/;

### **CONCLUSION**

In this article, I tried to show the main differences in vowel quality between Australian English and Received Pronunciation. We also reviewed many researchers who approached it. Description of Australian vowels, transcription of excerpts from Australian films how these vowels change, reorganization of the vowel system, articulations, these vowel changes are drag chain sequences change, one articulation of a vowel causes movement of the other vowels. The data analyzed show that both sounds traveled to such locations Nearby they are no longer qualitatively distinguishable. So two sets of words Those containing these vowels can only be distinguished by length. Further research on the aforementioned vowel pair [ɐ]-[ɛ:] is also needed. Proof requires analysis of more data Some suggestions for age differences between different speakers. that would be too representation of the future trajectory of these vowels based on older and younger speakers. In summary, Australian English is commonly misrepresented and under-researched. Because the number of scientists in this field is lim

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