English in Asia and the Southern Hemisphere

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websites:  www.uni-due.de/SVE  www.uni-due.de/SHE
The anglophone world today

Dark blue regions: English as first language
Light blue regions: English as second language
A New and Accurate Map of the World (1627) by the English cartographer John Speed
The colonial world in the late 18th century
The colonial world in the late 19th century
Spread of English in colonial period

Routes taken during the spread of English from the British Isles in the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries by the English, Scottish and Irish
Two halves of the anglophone world

Anglophone Northern Hemisphere
Settled from c. 1600 onwards

Anglophone Southern Hemisphere
Settled from c. 1800 onwards
Some major differences

The northern hemisphere was settled first (after 1600) while the southern hemisphere was settled much later (after 1800). This means that forms of English there are closer to English in south-east England today, e.g. in not having syllable-final /-r/ in words like *car* or *card*.

Other major differences between the two hemispheres involve the pronunciation of vowels, e.g. the short front vowels (as in *bad, bed, bid*) have a raised pronunciation whereas the long vowels and diphthongs (as in *tape, time, toy, taught*) tend to be lowered and/or retracted.
The Southern Hemisphere

The anglophone southern hemisphere consists primarily of South Africa, Australia and New Zealand. These are countries where ‘settler English’ continues.

Irish input to South Africa was minimal but quite significant in Australia where many Irish were deported in the early days of the country as a penal colony (in the later few decades of the 18th and the beginning of the 19th centuries). Later there was normal emigration to Australia and to New Zealand where mass emigration began after the treaty of Waitangi between the British and the local Maori in 1840.
Main blocks of the anglophone world
'New Englishes'
Second language varieties of English
English in present-day Africa

The main locations of African Englishes

- West Africa
- East Africa
- Southern Africa
Pidgins in present-day West Africa

Names of countries where pidgins are spoken are shown in red.

Countries in east and south where English is spoken are shown in black.
Division of English in Africa by region

West Africa
1: English in Cameroon
2: English in Nigeria
3: English in Ghana
4: English in Liberia
5: English in Sierra Leone

East Africa
English in Tanzania, Kenya and Uganda

Southern Africa
(distinguish South Africa – a country – and Southern Africa – a region)
1: Language in South Africa, 1: South African English
2: Language in South Africa, 2: Afrikaans English
3: Language in South Africa, 3: South African Indian English
4: Language in South Africa, 4: Black South African English
Division of English in Africa by type

Supraregional / lingua franca
New Englishes in Africa: Pan-African features
(East Africa, the north of Southern Africa: Botswana, Zimbabwe, Zambia)
Black South African English
Swahili on east African coast

Pidgins and creoles
West Africa: Sierra Leone, Ghana, Nigeria, Cameroon
Southern Africa
Zimbabwe
Namibia
Malawi
Botswana
The Republic of South Africa
The early anglophone settlement of South Africa

Western Cape, settled as of 1795

Eastern Cape, settled in 1820's
The transportation of speakers from India to Natal

Shift of population from India to South Africa (Natal) due to shortage of labour after the abolition of slavery in the British Empire in 1834. Transportation took place between 1860 and 1911, mainly of speakers of Bhojpuri. Their descendants are speakers of South African Indian English.
Homelands during the apartheid period
Cape Town
South African is a multi-lingual country with English and Afrikaans the colonial languages. There are many indigenous languages besides.

In the cities there are mixtures of speakers, even when the main colonial language – English – is dominant.

The Cape Flats region on the edge of Cape Town is one area which has been investigated by linguists.
Two anglophone locations in the South Atlantic
The Falkland Islands

[Map of the Falkland Islands showing key locations such as Port Howard, STANLEY (Stanley), Weddell, Goose Green, West Falkland, and East Falkland. The map is situated within the South Atlantic Ocean and near the Scotia Sea.]
Transportation to Australia / New Zealand

Settlement of Australia from 1788 onwards, first with convicts later with regular emigrants. New Zealand is settled somewhat later (mid 19th century).
Both Australia (1788 - ) and New Zealand (1840 - ) had mostly English input with some Scottish and considerable Irish input (between 25% and 30% of the original settlers). However, their speech was not continued at either location, probably because of the dominance of English speech models, given that both countries were colonies of Britain. Today Australian and New Zealand English sound like southern British English.
Sydney
Sydney
Sydney
English in Sydney

English in Australia is reputedly very uniform and the standard wisdom is that there are no dialects.

While this is basically true there is still variation to be found in the main urban centres of Australia.

The reason for considering Sydney in the present context is to see what kind of variation appears in this city dialect and to consider what paths this could take in the future with the possible diversification of Australian English.
New Zealand
New Zealand