

CHARLES UNIVERSITY IN PRAGUE
FACULTY OF EDUCATION
Department of English Language and Literature

Master Thesis

**THE RELEVANCE OF AUSTRALIANISMS IN
ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING**

Author: **Markéta Hillier**
Příběnická 8, Praha 3
Majors: English – German
Supervisor: **PhDr. Klára Matuchová, Ph.D.**

2012

Declaration:

I hereby declare that this thesis, entitled "*The Relevance of Australianisms in English Language Teaching*", is a result of my own work under the supervision of PhDr. Klára Matuchová, Ph.D., with reference from the cited sources.

Prague, April 10th 2012

.....
Markéta Hillier

Acknowledgements:

I would like to express thanks to my supervisor *PhDr. Klára Matuchová, Ph.D.* for her valuable advice, time, patience and encouragement during the time I spent working on my thesis.

Furthermore, I would like to thank my husband and family for their general support throughout my studies.

.....
Markéta Hillier

TITLE:

The Relevance of Australianisms in English Language Teaching

AUTHOR:

Markéta Hillier

DEPARTMENT:

Department of English Language and Literature

SUPERVISOR:

PhDr. Klára Matuchová, Ph.D.

ABSTRACT:

The proposed thesis explores the existence of Australian English, the part it plays in Australian culture, available sources on the subject, the direction in which it is heading and the relevance of its teaching to foreign students. The theoretical section of the thesis explores the development of Australian English, modern Australian English, second language acquisition and aspects and importance of teaching vocabulary. The practical part of this thesis introduces two hypotheses: *“Australianisms are constantly evolving and in order to keep up with new generations, fresh texts should be developed as a reference for both foreign students and tourists”* and *“Australian English vocabulary is very different to other English varieties; therefore, students need to be exposed to Australianisms in order to successfully communicate in the Australian environment”*. Upon statistical analysis the first hypothesis is supported with the second hypothesis being partially supported.

KEYWORDS:

Australia, Australian English, Australianisms, Second Language Acquisition, Vocabulary

NÁZEV:

The Relevance of Australianisms in English Language Teaching

AUTOR:

Markéta Hillier

KATEDRA:

Katedra anglického jazyka a literatury

VEDOUcí PRÁCE:

PhDr. Klára Matuchová, Ph.D.

ABSTRAKT:

Tato diplomová práce navrhovaná k obhajobě zkoumá australskou angličtinu; roli, kterou hraje v rámci kultury své země a směr, kterým se ubírá. Mimo jiné ověřuje dostupné zdroje na toto téma a zabývá se významem vyučování australské angličtiny ve školách. Teoretická část zkoumá vývoj australské angličtiny, její současnou podobu, dále pak pojednává o osvojení cizího jazyka a zabývá se aspekty a důležitostmi výuky slovní zásoby. Praktická část této diplomové práce seznamuje čtenáře se dvěma hypotézami: „Australianismy se neustále vyvíjí, abychom byli schopni udržet s novou generací krok, je potřeba vytvořit nové aktuální materiály jak pro studenty, tak pro turisty.“ a „Slovní zásoba australské angličtiny se značně liší od ostatních variant angličtiny; chceme-li docílit úspěšné komunikace v australském prostředí, je potřeba, aby studenti byli s australianismy seznámeni ve výuce anglického jazyka.“ Po statistické analýze je první hypotéza potvrzena a druhá částečně potvrzena.

KLÍČOVÁ SLOVA:

Austrálie, australská angličtina, australianismy, osvojení cizího jazyka, slovní zásoba

TABLE OF CONTENTS

THEORETICAL PART

INTRODUCTION	11
1. AUSTRALIAN ENGLISH AND ITS EVOLUTION	13
1.1 The First Settlers	13
1.2 The Convict Era	14
1.3 The Gold Rush Period	15
1.4 The First World War	16
2. MODERN AUSTRALIAN ENGLISH	19
2.1 Position of Australian English Among the World Englishes	20
2.2 The Specifics of Australian English	21
2.2.1 Accent	22
2.2.2 Pronunciation	23
2.2.3 Vocabulary	23
3. SECOND LANGUAGE ACQUISITION	27
3.1 Hypothesis of Second Language Acquisition	28
3.1.1 Acquiring vs. Learning	28
3.1.2 The Input	29
3.1.3 The Affective Filter	31
3.2 Factors Influencing Second Language Acquisition	32
4. TEACHING VOCABULARY	35
4.1 The Importance of Vocabulary	35
4.2 Vocabulary and Culture	36
4.3 Aspects of Influencing Choice of Vocabulary	37
4.3.1 General, Specialized and Technical Vocabulary	37
4.3.2 Receptive and Productive Vocabulary	38
4.3.3 Aspect of Frequency, Usefulness and Learnability	38
4.3.4 How Many New Words to Teach?	39

4.4 Knowing a Word	39
4.5 Steps in Vocabulary Acquisition	41
4.5.1 Step 1: Noticing	41
4.5.1.1 Presentation of Vocabulary	42
4.5.2 Step 2 and 3: Retrieval and Elaborating	44
4.6 Points to Remember	45
PRACTICAL PART	46
5. THE SURVEY ON KNOWLEDGE AND USAGE OF AUSTRALIANISMS	47
5.1 STAGE 1 - Choosing the Words for the Survey	47
5.2 STAGE 2 - Finding the Word Origin	48
5.2.1 Approach Towards the Data Collected for the Survey	49
5.3 STAGE 3 - The Survey on Australianisms	50
5.4 STAGE 4 - Collating the Data from the Survey	53
5.5 STAGE 5 - Analysing the Data	54
5.5.1 OUTCOME 1 - Most Commonly Used Words	54
5.5.2 OUTCOME 2 - National Trends in Knowledge and Usage of Australianisms	56
5.5.3 OUTCOME 3 - The Gender Aspect	58
5.5.4 OUTCOME 4 - The Age Aspect	61
6. WORKSHEETS ON AUSTRALIANISMS	64
6.1 Development of Worksheets	64
6.2 Overall Worksheets Predictions	66
6.3 Distribution of Worksheets	68
6.4 WORKSHEET 1 (Exercise 1) - Australianisms (Everyday Situations)	70
6.4.1 Description and Predictions	70
6.4.2 Analysis of Results	71
6.4.3 Feedback from Teachers	72
6.5 WORKSHEET 1 (Exercise 2) - Australianisms (Everyday Situations)	73
6.5.1 Description and Predictions	73
6.5.2 Analysis of Results	74
6.5.3 Feedback from Teachers	74
6.6 WORKSHEET 2 - Australianisms (Nouns)	75

6.6.1	Description and Predictions	76
6.6.2	Analysis of Results	76
6.6.3	Feedback from Teachers	77
6.7	WORKSHEET 3 - Australianisms (Abbreviations)	78
6.7.1	Description and Predictions	79
6.7.2	Analysis of Results	79
6.7.3	Feedback from Teachers	80
6.8	WORKSHEET 4 - Australianisms (Abbreviations)	81
6.8.1	Description and Predictions	82
6.8.2	Analysis of Results	82
6.8.3	Feedback from Teachers	83
6.9	WORKSHEET 5 - Australianisms (Phrases and Sayings)	84
6.9.1	Description and Predictions	85
6.9.2	Analysis of Results	85
6.9.3	Feedback from Teachers	86
6.10	Overall Feedback from Teachers and Respondents	86
6.11	Statistics of Individual Worksheets	87
6.12	Overall Statistics and Analysis	89
SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION		94
ATTACHMENTS		96
BIBLIOGRAPHY		192

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1 - Word Origin – ALL NATIONS	48
Table 2 - Word Origin – AUSTRALIAN or AUSTRALIAN + Another Country	50
Table 3 - Survey on Australianisms	51
Table 4 - Results – MEN	53
Table 5 - 20 Most Commonly Used Words	55
Table 6 - Knowledge and Usage of Australianisms – STATISTICS	56
Table 7 - Knowledge and Usage of Australianisms – ALL AUSTRALIANS	57
Table 8 - Knowledge and Usage of Australianisms – GENDER ASPECT	59
Table 9 - Knowledge and Usage of Australianisms – AGE ASPECT	61
Table 10 - Words for Worksheets	65
Table 11 - Worksheet 1 – Exercise 1	70
Table 12 - Worksheet 1 – Exercise 2	73
Table 13 - Worksheet 2	75
Table 14 - Worksheet 3	78
Table 15 - Worksheet 4	81
Table 16 - Worksheet 5	84
Table 17 - Statistics of Students and Employees’ Results in Individual Worksheets	87
Table 18 - Analysis of Correct Answers – Students	90
Table 19 - Analysis of Correct Answers – Employees	90

LIST OF GRAPHS

Graph 1 - Knowledge and Usage of Australianisms - ALL AUSTRALIANS58
Graph 2 - Knowledge and Usage of Australianisms (%) - ALL AUSTRALIANS	58
Graph 3 - Knowledge and Usage of Australianisms - GENDER ASPECT60
Graph 4 - Knowledge and Usage of Australianisms (%) - GENDER ASPECT	60
Graph 5 - Knowledge and Usage of Australianisms (%) - AGE ASPECT62
Graph 6 - Students and Employees Comparison (%).89
Graph 7 - Analysis of Correct Answers - STUDENTS	91
Graph 8 - Analysis of Correct Answers - EMPLOYEES91

Introduction

In 1788 a newly discovered continent was settled by the British. This marked the birth of a new country, the very beginning of a fresh culture. With the penal colonies came a wave of criminals and free settlers from various parts of the United Kingdom. This mix of cultures brought about a need to adapt the way the new occupants spoke. This was further punctuated by the new arrivals from China and America during the Gold Rush period. Solidarity was found in this new culture when they were immersed in The Great War. They found purpose and identity, upon which they developed a pride in their own young country. This identity went in its own direction and gradually broke from its British heritage until in 1940 Australian English was recognised as a distinct variety.

Modern Australian English is a product of hundreds of years of evolution. It has become highly distinctive and recognisable. It has some 10,000 noted lexical items and although it does not have the impact internationally that British and American English have, it is in its own right an interesting and unique variation.

Australians love the use of slang and their isolation to the rest of the world has allowed a colourful variety of English to flourish. Interestingly, irrespective of Australia's vast size and spread out population, there are no regional dialects. It is rich in unique vocabulary and has three distinct accents. To effectively understand and reveal this variety to foreign language speakers, it is important to understand second language acquisition and the importance of vocabulary.

The theoretical part of this thesis explores Stephen Krashen's studies into second language acquisition, amongst others. It delves into several of Krashen's hypotheses, including Acquiring vs. Learning, the Input Hypothesis and the Affective Filter. The factors

involved in second language acquisition are covered, outlining issues which were taken into account in my development of worksheets aimed at teaching Australianisms to foreigners.

In 2007 I travelled to Australia for the first time. I was enlightened to discover that there was, in fact, not only a different accent but also a different vocabulary used by the native speakers. I found myself involved in many a conversation in which I could only smile and nod, only to afterwards ask my now husband what was just said. This evoked in me a natural interest in this vocabulary, which had not been taught to me at school. I realised the importance of the unique Australian vocabulary in my attempts to understand what individuals were saying to me. I discuss in this thesis the various methods for teaching new vocabulary, the theoretical aspect of vocabulary acquisition and its importance in effective communication.

In the practical part of this thesis I set out to support my hypothesis *“Australianisms are constantly evolving and in order to keep up with new generations, fresh texts should be developed as a reference for both foreign students and tourists”*. In order to do this, I researched the texts available on the topic, sorted the most relevant materials and then constructed a survey for which a cross section of the Australian community would complete. I analysed the influence of Australianisms on their culture and the trend of an evolving vocabulary. In doing this, I present statistical data sufficient to support my hypothesis.

To explore my second hypothesis *“Australian English vocabulary is very different to other English varieties; therefore, students need to be exposed to Australianisms in order to successfully communicate in the Australian environment”* I issue worksheets to Czech native speakers. I investigate their knowledge of Australianisms and their ability to draw on their understanding of Standard English to decipher Australian English vocabulary. I use statistical analysis to examine whether different levels of knowledge of Standard English will produce different results. From this I am able to partially support my hypothesis.

1. Australian English and its Evolution

In order for Australian English and its position amongst World Englishes to be properly understood, it is important to explore where and under what circumstances it originated and how it has evolved to become its own variety.

Australian English is one of the youngest English varieties in the world. With just 225 years of development, it has been heavily influenced by Australia's condensed history (McArthur, 2002: 378). The language formation started with the British settlement and evolved through borrowings from the Indigenous mother tongues, convict underworld slang, multicultural gold rushes and the First World War.

1.1 The First Settlers

Australia was first settled by the British in the 1780's. The British used the new continent as a penal colony, meaning they sent over their convicted criminals for hard labour and imprisonment. The convicts were from England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland, with the majority being from around London (McArthur, 2002: 380-381; Hornadge, 1980: 41; Inglis, 1974: 10). This congregation of various English dialects naturally lead to its own hybridised form of the language. This change and evolution of distinct features was apparent predominantly amongst the first generation of colonial children born in Australia and during the First World War (McKernan, 1980: 1-6; Damousi, 2010: 193-216; Hornadge, 1980: 22).

As the white settlers began to integrate with Aboriginals (now referred to as Indigenous Australians), they adopted vocabulary from their tribes. As a result of Australia's enormous size, there is no wonder, that there were about 250 different languages and around 600 dialects spoken by the Indigenous Australians (David, 1987: 324; Dixon, Moore, Ramson

& Thomas, 2006: 4). Only around 440 words (from approximately 80 languages) were adopted into Australian English. This borrowing of vocabulary happened mainly due to the need of naming the new unknown flora and fauna (Dixon, Moore, Ramson & Thomas, 2006: 212; Hornadge, 1980: 42). Some of these words, such as: *kangaroo* (one of the first loans from an indigenous Australian language – first recorded in 1770 as ‘*kanguru*’), *koala*, *dingo*, *wombat* and *boomerang* are not only a part of Standard English but were also integrated into other European languages. Other originally Aboriginal words that are found in Australian English are: *wallaby*, *kookaburra*, *karri* (a type of eucalyptus tree), *quokka* (an Australian mammal), *yakka* (work), *yabber* (to talk), *boondie* (a rock) etc. (Dixon, Moore, Ramson & Thomas, 2006: 30).

The first settlers were surrounded by a habitat that contained both things they had never seen and flora and fauna which slightly resembled those back home. For the latter they used the vocabulary they already had and added a characteristic of the new species, for instance: a *native bee*, a *native dog*, a *bush fly*, *blackwood*, *beefwood* etc. (Hornadge, 1980: 42; Arthur, 2003: 75-83; McArthur, 2002: 382; Dixon, Moore, Ramson & Thomas, 2006: 212). While some of these early words died out, many are still in use today.

I included the words *yakka* and *yabber*, which were commonly used in books about Australian slang, into my survey on Australianisms to find out if they are still in active use by this generation.

1.2 The Convict Era

From 1788 to 1868 (the year in which penal transportation ceased) approximately 162,000 convicts were brought to Australia (Macdougall, 2010: 73). England began locating its penal colonies in Australia primarily due to losing the American War of Independence

(Macdougall, 2010: 69). The majority of convicts were sent to Australia for crimes that would now be considered minor or trivial, such as stealing food to survive. (Hornadge, 1980; McArthur, 2002; Inglis, 1974).

The language of this era was largely influenced by the slang of the London underworld (Hornadge, 1980: 41; Horvath, 1985: 31; Laugesen, 2002: introduction). Examples of thieves' slang included the words: *blue* (an error), *crook* (sick), *wog* (illness), *swag* (a thief's plunder) or *to plant* (to hide stolen goods), *flash man* (an experienced criminal), *magpie* (convict clothing), *canary* (a convict), *barrack* (set of buildings temporary accommodation of convicts), *new chum* (a prisoner who was newly arrived or admitted to a transport ship) and *yellow jacket* (a convict). (Simes, 1993: 16, 58, 214; Laugesen, 2002: 15, 30, 87, 131, 139, 207). Whilst some words have disappeared from Australian English (e.g. *yellow jacket*), others have evolved into different meanings (e.g. *swag* - a camping pack for sleeping); some words are still in use with their original meaning (e.g. *plant*).

In order to find out which words from this period are still actively used with their original meaning and which are more used for their evolved meaning, I included the following words in my survey: *crook* with its original meaning, *blue*, *wog* and *swag* with both their original and new meaning and *barrack* with its new meaning only.

1.3 The Gold Rush Period

In 1851, when gold was discovered in Australia, a massive influx of free settlers arrived on Australia's shores (Taylor, 1982: 224). In the ensuing decade over 700,000 immigrants from around the world left their home lands in search of wealth (Australian National Dictionary Centre¹). The yellow fever period enriched the Australian English vocabulary with new words including: *to fossick* (to search unsystematically or in a small

¹ <http://andc.anu.edu.au/australian-words/vocabulary/gold>

way for mineral deposits), *mullock* (1. mining refuse 2. anything valueless), *a nugget* (a piece of gold), *digger* (a miner), *guernsey* (a kind of shirt, especially as worn by a goldminer) (Moore, 2000: 30). In general, the vocabulary of this period was largely mining and agriculturally based. Due to many American miners coming from the Californian goldfields, Australian English went through its first influence of Americanisms (Hill, 2010: 88-89; Australian National Dictionary Centre).

Change being a natural part of language evolution, Australian English began to take its own path in creating new words; due to the circumstances of its birth and development it progressed much faster than most languages (Hornadge, 1980: 41). Amongst these were: *jumbuck* (sheep), *to chunder* (to spew up), *footy* (Australian Rules Football), *G'day* (hello), *ocker* (true Australian), *drongo* (a slow witted or stupid person), *sheila* (a girl or woman) and many more (Lambert, 2005: introduction). All of these words are part of my survey as I have come across them several times in both books on Australian slang (*jumbuck*, *chunder*, *drongo*) and in real life situations (*G'day*, *ocker*, *footy*).

1.4 The First World War

The First World War not only had an impact on the psyche of the soldiers and society but also on the way they spoke. The war both exposed Australians to many other cultures and to an entirely new environment (Laugesen, 2005: introduction; Damousi, 2010: 193, 204). For the first time Australians were abroad representing their young country, which evoked in them a sense of identity: "*Experience of the bloodiest war in history shattered that innocence, forcing Australians to reassess their ideas about war, the world and themselves.*" (McKernan, 1980: 2). They proudly referred to themselves as *diggers* (deriving from their mining background). The young soldiers were no longer the British Colonial Forces but rather the ANZACs (Australian and New Zealand Army Corps): "*At home, this remarkable feat of devotion and*

determination fired the imagination of all Australians, instantly created the legend of the ANZAC and united the people behind their troops.” (McKernan, 1980: 6).

Language, slang in particular, gained a significant role in this harsh period:

“Language and slang can be a valuable way of beginning to understand a culture. Language performs important functions in defining identities, cohering a culture, and, in wartime, it can act as an important coping mechanism. ... Humour was very important as a means of coping with the impact of war. Soldiers, through slang, were able to deflect the true horror of warfare, but the slang perhaps also allowed for articulation of that horror that they might otherwise have suppressed.” (Laugesen, 2005²)

Signaller Tom Skeyhill expresses in his pamphlet *Soldier – Songs from Anzac: written in the firing line* (1916: 29) the reasoning for the growth of slang during the war:

*We've forgotten all our manners,
And our talk is full of slang,
For you ain't got time for grammar
When you 'ear the rifles bang.³*

Probably the most important source of the ANZAC slang is W. H. Downing's *Digger dialects* (1919). Downing's publication stresses that each division, even each brigade, had its own digger dialects and that the speech of the Flying Corps was different to that of the Infantry:

“Australian slang is not a new thing, but in those iron years it was modified beyond recognition by the assimilation of foreign words, and the formulae of novel or exotic ideas. This process of enrichment is common to every living language in all the ages.” (Downing, 1919: introduction).

² <http://www.awm.gov.au/journal/j38/slanguage.asp>

³ Poem: The Naked Army

The majority of the war slang words and phrases disappeared along with the period mainly because there was no more use for that particular vocabulary.

Examples of phrases and words created during this period are: *answer is a lemon* (a catchword, a meaningless answer to a foolish question), *camouflaged Aussie* (an Englishman serving with Australian Imperial Forces), *belly-ache* (a mortal wound), *to go into cold storage* (to be killed during the 1916 winter), *Anzac button* (a nail used in place of a trouser button), *no good to gundy* (of no advantage), *oiled* (drunk), *civvy* (civilian), *Oscar* (money), *Pommy* (Englishman - 'Prisoner of Mother England') *to be up in Annie's room* (to be dead) and many more (Downing, 1919; Laugesen, 2005).

Although most of the words did not have long lasting impact on Australian English, there were words, which did remain in common use until nowadays, these words are for example: *stoush/stouch* (a fight), *furphy* (a groundless rumour), *oil* (information), *digger* (an Australian soldier, especially one who fought in the First World War), *dinkum* (honest, genuine) and *ear-bashing* (an instance of incessant talking) (Downing, 1919; Laugesen, 2005).

The words *Pommy* and *dinkum* (in a phrase: *fair dinkum*) were chosen for my survey to include words from each period which influenced the evolution of Australian English vocabulary.

2. Modern Australian English

The year 1940 marked recognition of Australian English as a national variety. National variety is according to Macquarie Concise Dictionary⁴ (2009) *“any systematic version of a language, such as a regional or social dialect or a dialect recognised as a national or standard form of the language”*. For the first time the aspects of it were seen as uniquely Australian as opposed to the deterioration of British Standard English (McArthur, 2002: 378).

As my thesis explores whether teaching of Standard English is sufficient for one wishing to successfully communicate in Australia, I find it important to specify what Standard English is, MCD (2009) defines Standard English as *“the form of English, most easily identified in print, taken to be the form most widely accepted by educated English speakers throughout the world”*.

Australia unlike the United Kingdom does not have a distinct class system, which is apparent in the different approach to the usage of slang. The term slang is another important terminology that should be explained in order to recognize the difference with Standard English, MCD (2009) describes slang as a *“language differing from standard or written speech in vocabulary and construction, involving extensive metaphor, ellipsis, humorous usage, etc., less conservative and more informal than standard speech, and sometimes regarded as being in some way inferior”*.

Horvath (1985: 4) summarises Australian’s attitudes towards the class system:

“It is widely held by Australians ... that their society, unlike the British society from which their cultural heritage is drawn, is not internally marked in any strong sense by social class boundaries. In other words, that Australian society is, for all intents and purposes, a classless society.”

⁴ Further reference as MCD

Where slang in the United Kingdom is associated with lower social classes, in the contrary, Australians use slang through all walks of life (Hornadge, 1980: 61, 88). Lambert (2005: introduction) indicates the affection and status of slang in Australian culture: *“In fact, you’d have to be bloody un-Australian to not use slang, to not like slang, to not love slang.”*. This love of slang and lack of class system presents possible comprehension difficulties for visitors, who have not been exposed to Australianisms prior, which should be supported with the results from the worksheets handed to the Czech students.

2.1 Position of Australian English Among the World Englishes

In order to discuss the position of Australian English among the World Englishes, it is important to clarify the definition of World English first. According to MCD (2009) World English is *“English as a language of communication throughout the world, encompassing all regional varieties, but dominated by British and American English”*.

Australian English enriched the World with some 10,000 lexical items; only a few of those are internationally used, though (McArthur, 2002: 382; Dixon, Moore, Ramson & Thomas, 2006: 212). The reason for this is both the isolated position of Australia from the other English speaking countries and the uniqueness of environment and flora and fauna. These discoveries of new species exposed a void in the more prominent varieties of English language, which needed to be lexically filled (McArthur, 2002: 382).

Australian as well as New Zealand English can certainly not compete with, for example, American variety in influencing World English. Australia’s relatively small population and geographic isolation would be some of the major contributing factors to this lack of influence. Other factors would be the enormous exposure the American filming

industry provides to the rest of the world, the depth of their prominent authors and impact on the world political stage (Burrige & Mulder, 1998: 281).

On the other hand, the remoteness and exoticness of Australia is one of the main reasons why it is seen as a dream destination to many people around the world. With growing international interest, it is likely Australianisms will play a greater part in World English in the future. Australianism is specified by MCD (2009) as “*a word or phrase originating in or peculiar to Australia*”. Apparently, as McArthur (2002: 385) mentions, Australian English has started to spread due to their TV shows (*Neighbours* and *Home and Away*), which have become widely popular in the United Kingdom. It appears that Australian vowels affected the speech of some of Britain’s youth (McArthur, 2002: 385).

Unless the spread of Australianisms becomes as natural and common as the influence of Americanisms on the World Englishes, there is perhaps a need for explicit teaching of these unique but widely used words in Australian English.

2.2 The Specifics of Australian English

English varieties distinguish from each other by different accent, pronunciation, grammar and vocabulary. The most apparent difference between the Australian English and other World Englishes is in its vocabulary, which can be observed in my worksheets introduced in the practical part. Due to pronunciation being a part of vocabulary teaching, I will introduce the Australian accent and pronunciation briefly. On the other side, as there are no major non-standard grammar features found in Australian English, it will not be discussed in this thesis (McArthur, 2002: 382).

2.2.1 Accent

Unlike British and American English there are no regional specifics in Australian English, the choice of accent is seen to be influenced by the individual's ideology or gender (Hornadge, 1980: 37, 58; Burrige & Mulder, 1998: 8, 37). Australian accent resembles a blend of British (English, Scottish and Welsh) and Irish, which would be due to the colonial period (McArthur, 2002: 380).

There are three types of accents to be distinguished in Australian English (Horvath, 1985: 12-17; Burrige & Mulder, 1998: 63; McArthur, 2002: 380). The first one, which some people might mistake for the British Received Pronunciation, which is "*the pronunciation of Received Standard English, a widely understood pronunciation, regarded also as being the least regionally restricted and the most socially accepted of all British varieties of pronunciation*" (MCD, 2009), is called **Cultivated** Australian accent (speakers of this accent are for example: Cate Blanchett, Geoffrey Rush or Malcolm Fraser). The cultivated accent is primarily used amongst the older generations of Australians and Royalists.

Most people from outside Australia associate the true Australian accent with **Broad** accent. This is probably because of the exposure to Australian characters in non-Australian movies. In reality, only about 10% of the Australian population speak with this accent (speakers of this accent are for example: Bill Hunter, Paul Hogan or the deceased Steve Irwin). In Australia, this accent is associated with *ockers* (the archetypal uncultivated Australian), *bogans* (a person, generally from an outer suburb of a city or town and from a lower socioeconomic background, viewed as uncultured) and rural farmers (MCD, 2009).

The most widely spoken accent is **General** Australian accent; it is believed to be spoken by about 80% of the population. Its speakers (for example: Nicole Kidman, Kevin Rudd or the deceased Heath Ledger) believe they do not have an accent and therefore they call it 'neutral'. This is the accent that people can come across in Australian movies.

The General Australian accent would be my personal choice for teaching Australianisms for two reasons. Firstly, general accent is the most probable accent that visitors to Australia would come across and secondly it is the easiest one out of the three varieties to be understood by foreigners.

2.2.2 Pronunciation

Tom McArthur (1992: 92 and 2002: 380-385) listed some of the major features of Australian English pronunciation:

- the pronunciation is largely **based on late 18th and 19th century English** of southern England
- it is **non-rhotic** (no 'r' is pronounced in words such as: *art* and *worker*)
- the **intonation is flatter** than in Received Pronunciation (further referred to as RP)
- **speech rhythms** are slow
- **stress** is more evenly spaced than in RP
- **vowels** are in general closer and more frontal than in RP
- the **schwa** is busier and some **diphthongs** shift
- the **intonation** of Australian English has a rising tune, which is similar to that typical for polar questions (yes/no questions)

2.2.3 Vocabulary

Each English variety has its own specific vocabulary and Australian English is not an exception. Australian English is very rich in slang expressions and it is the use of slang that is often seen as an inseparable part of everyday communication throughout the population (McCarthy, 2002: 384, Hornadge, 1980: 61). Australians in general seem very relaxed and

friendly, which reflects in the extended use of informal language (McCarthy, 2002: 383). This can be observed in common situations such as shopping or a phone call communication.

When you go shopping in Australia, the sales staff approach in a very friendly way, they ask how you are and how they can help you in a very natural manner. It is not uncommon for complete strangers to have a conversation about each other's lives, which may seem intrusive and very unusual for most foreigners.

Phone etiquette is somewhat relaxed in Australia. A typical business telephone call would start with a greeting and the person's business name followed by their own first name, the other standard part of this type of conversation is a phrase "How are you doing?" For an illustration:

(A business phone call similar to many phone calls I have overheard while working in Australia)

A: Hello, Oakford Supplies, this is Allan, how can I help you?

B: Hi Allan, this is Barry, how are you going?

A: I'm fine thanks, how are you?

B: I'm good thank you, I just need to ask for some prices. ...

Although Allan and Barry have never spoken before, they communicate as though they are acquainted.

This everyday informality leads Australians to have comfort in using slang without fear of being labelled. With slang being so popular, there are numerous publications devoted to this topic. Australian slang consists primarily of: **abbreviations** and **diminutives**, **rhyming slang**, **comparisons**, **soft insults**, **nicknames** for Australian states and cities etc. (Hornadge, 1980: 35-36; McArthur, 2002: 382-383).

Examples of different varieties of Australian slang words:

Abbreviations and diminutives (suffixes: -ie, -y, -o):

- *smoko* (a break for a smoke/coffee)
- *barbie* (barbecue)
- *cuppa* (a cup of tea or coffee)
- *footy* (Australian Football Rules)
- *arvo* (afternoon)
- *G'day* (hello)

Rhyming slang:

- *Noah's ark* (a shark)
- *pen and ink* (a drink)
- *blood blister* (a sister)

Comparisons:

- *mad as a cut snake* (very angry)
- *flat out like a lizard drinking* (working very hard)

Soft insults:

- *Pom* (Englishman)
- *Aerial ping pong* (Australian Rules football)
- *grasshopper* (a tourist)

Nicknames for Australian States and Cities:

- *banana benders* (Queenslanders)
- *Sandgropers* (Western Australians)
- *Big Smoke* (Sydney)

As my survey will demonstrate, it is a natural trait of slang to constantly evolve, change its meaning or spelling and die out as time advances. Examples of expressions that are not in active use anymore are: *shivoo* (a party), *ribuck* (good, excellent), *chiv* (a face), *lemony* (angry, irritated), *the night's a pug* (it is still early) etc. Due to the fact, that these

words are not in common use anymore and my goal being to create an up to date list of Australian vocabulary, they will not be included in my survey on knowledge and usage of Australianisms by Australians.

My thesis will set out to determine if foreign students can draw upon their current understanding of Standard English to interpret Australianisms. To demonstrate a reason for them perhaps being unable to do so, it is important to understand second language acquisition, which will be covered in the next chapter.

3. Second Language Acquisition

The theory of second language acquisition has been since the 1980's primarily connected with Stephen Krashen, an expert in the field of linguistics. Despite often criticism for deficient empirical verification of his theories, he is regarded a true linguist theorist, who dedicated his life to research in second language acquisition. Due to his life devotion, hundreds of publications and other linguists making countless references to his work, this chapter will focus on second language acquisition from Krashen's point of view.

The worksheets developed for this thesis focus on Australianisms, which are widely used in Australia. Through determining which words are most commonly used we are able to establish which words will allow the learner to have a higher level of comprehension and a greater ability to interact in the Australian environment. Whilst we cannot always take the learner to Australia to acquire knowledge from the Australian environment, we can do our best to take those words, which would have been the most likely to be acquired, to the learner to ensure their comprehension of Australian English is enhanced. Krashen's emphasis that: *"It (acquisition) requires meaningful interaction in the target language –natural communication – in which speakers are concerned not with the form of their utterances but with the messages they are conveying and understanding."* (Krashen, 2002: 1) supports this concept.

There have been many questions asked about learning foreign languages, such as: Why some students seem to learn language easier than the others? What do we do differently from teaching our children their mother tongue? Why is it more difficult for an adult to learn a foreign language than for a child? Krashen's (2002 and 2009) theory gives

us answers to similar questions like these and helps us understanding the process of language acquisition.

3.1 Hypotheses of Second Language Acquisition

This chapter is dedicated to a brief description of Krashen's (1980, 2002 and 2009) hypotheses of **Acquisition and Learning**, the **Input** hypothesis and the **Affective filter** hypothesis. Due to the irrelevance of Krashen's Monitor and Natural order hypothesises to the subject of my thesis; they will not be discussed.

3.1.1 Acquisition vs. Learning

This theory deals with differences between two concepts, 'the acquired' and 'the learned system'. Krashen (2009 and 2002) describes **acquisition** as product of a subconscious process, which resembles the way of acquiring mother tongue by children. This is subject to a **natural communication**, in which speakers are not concerned with the grammatical correctness of their utterances but rather their primary focus is just getting the message across (Krashen, 2009: 10).

The choice of words used in my worksheets corresponds with observed vocabulary in natural communication. These observations were made both with my survey and in my numerous visits to Australia (Perth, Tasmania and New South Wales) over the past five years.

According to Schmidt (1990: 134) Krashen's use of the term 'subconscious' was not used entirely correctly as it would suggest 'without awareness'. Krashen was referring to the fact that people can acquire without having learned: "*There are many performers who can*

use complex structures in a second language who do not know the rule consciously and never did.” (Krashen, 2002: 84). This is often the case of first language acquisition. Whilst a native speaker may be able to detect errors, they may not always know why they are in fact errors, because they acquired their mother tongue without knowledge about the language.

On the other hand, **learning** is described as a conscious process, which consequently leads to linguistic correctness and knowledge about the language. Accuracy and explicit rules, in contrast to acquisition, play a significant role in learning (Krashen, 2009: 10-11).

3.1.2 The Input

This hypothesis relates to acquisition only and deals with the question how learners move to the next level while acquiring second language, how they move from stage ‘i’ (‘i’ representing the current competence) to stage ‘i + 1’ (‘i + 1’ representing structure one step beyond our current linguistic competence) (Krashen, 2009: 20-21). Krashen (2009) explains the possibility of understanding something not yet acquired, for *“we use more than our linguistic competence to help us understand. We also use context, our knowledge of the world, our extra-linguistic information to help us understand language directed at us.”* (Krashen, 2009: 21).

According to Hatch (1978) learning of structures comes before practicing them in communication, which improves fluency. Conversely, the input hypothesis says that we establish meaning first, from which we acquire structure of the language; Krashen (2009) even claims it is possible to acquire language by understanding input and not by speaking it, but by reading and listening (Krashen, 2009: 21, 60). This is an important point in

regards to my thesis as I am hoping to produce worksheets to enhance the students' abilities to communicate with Australians, having only read the information I provide.

One of the main characteristics of the input is its **comprehensibility**, as incomprehensible input represents only 'noise' which cannot be acquired. The ways to facilitate comprehensibility are:

- speaking in **slower tempo** and making **longer pauses** between words so that learners can spot where the words end,
- the choice of **high frequency vocabulary** in opposition to slang words and idioms,
- and use of **simplified grammar** and **short sentences** (Krashen, 2009: 63-64).

The worksheets I have developed are based around easy grammatical structures and the Australianisms I have included are those determined to be high in frequency in my survey. As Australianisms are the concept of my worksheets and so high in frequency in Australia I disregarded the second point.

In a real life situation, if a foreigner leads a conversation with a native speaker, it is very natural for the native speaker to change their way of speaking. They will speak slowly, use easy grammar, and avoid complex sentences and difficult vocabulary in order to successfully communicate. In my personal experience in interacting with Australians it has become apparent that they do not realise that the Australianisms with which they speak are in fact difficult vocabulary for those yet to hear them. However, it should not be forgotten, that the successful and comprehensible communication is not dependent only on the help of the native speaker but also on the attention and awareness of the non-native speaker as mentioned by Schmidt (2010).

“Input’ is everything around us we may perceive with our senses, and ‘uptake’ or ‘intake’ is what we pay attention to and notice, there is a lot of information in our environment, but what we use of all that information depends on our needs and interests.” (Bot, Lowie & Verspoor, 2005: 8). If this applies to language learning too, as suggested by Schmidt’s (1990, 2001 and 2010) Noticing Hypothesis, which claims that the *“learner must attend to and notice linguistic features of the input that they are exposed to if those forms are to become intake for learning.”* (Schmidt, 2010: 4, internet version), then it is not questionable that the input must be **interesting** and **relevant** to the learners. Unfortunately, this is a very difficult criteria to meet on a daily basis. To find a topic, in which all students would share an interest, is, let’s be honest, quite impossible. One of the teachers’ options to increase students’ interests in a topic might be their own participation in theme selection. The two final characteristics of optimal input are a **lack of grammatical sequencing** (meaning it is not necessary to deliberately include grammar as it will be acquired naturally) and **providing sufficient quantity of the comprehensible input** (Krashen, 2009: 66-73).

3.1.3 The Affective Filter

This hypothesis shows Krashen’s (2009) view on how and which factors affect the second language acquisition. The Affective Filter hypothesis believes that one’s ability to acquire a second language will be affected by levels of **motivation**, **self-esteem** and **anxiety**. Those with a high interest in the subject, self-confidence and no anxiety generally tend to perform at a higher level due to the absence of the Affective Filter, which increases the ability of the listener to understand the information provided by the speaker. Allowing a silent period and not correcting errors in early stages are affective ways to lower a learner’s mental barrier (Krashen, 2009: 30-32).

R. C. Gardner (manuscript 2006) comes with an interesting point about the reasons for the need of motivation for second language learning. He believes that children's first language acquisition is accompanied with a desire and need to communicate with their parents, which is not the case of second language acquisition. We can already communicate; we are a part of a culture, so we need to become motivated to learn another language, especially if it is taught in the school environment. Given that I am concerned with providing students with the ability to communicate effectively with Australians, it will be assumed that these students have a vested interest in the topic such as travel or work and as such, are already motivated to learn Australianisms.

Motivation is undoubtedly one of the most commonly discussed factors that might influence second language acquisition, never the less we should not forget that it is definitely not the only one.

3.2 Factors Influencing Second Language Acquisition

Krashen (2009) mentioned motivation, self-confidence and anxiety as three main filters that might influence success of second language acquisition. Whilst these may be the main factors influencing acquisition, there is a whole range of other contributing factors; just to mention few of them:

Age - as many studies have shown it is much easier for a child to learn a foreign language as opposed to an adult. On the other hand, adults might use their obtained knowledge about a language structure which can help them progress. This will be observed with the results from my worksheets as I have tested both young learners and adults, who have a broader understanding of Standard English.

Environment – it is certainly much easier to learn English in an English speaking country than in a non-English one. When a learner is surrounded by the target language, they cannot help but take in some of it. They try much harder to use the language than if their communication does not depend on it. Nowadays teachers try to evoke a similar environment in their classes. They encourage students to speak only in the target language during the lessons; however, a native speaker teacher is the best motivation for students to try their hardest. As I mentioned previously, it would be ideal for students to be exposed to Australianisms in their natural environment, unfortunately it may not be possible for everyone.

The target language – its popularity and personal need. English being spoken world-wide almost forces us to learn it. Students realize themselves that without English knowledge they would be in a way 'lost' in the current world, whilst at the same time it gives them huge opportunities to travel, study or work abroad. They can see benefits and sense in learning English much more than learning, for example, Swedish.

Similarities of languages – this point can be applied on both the similarities between the mother tongue and the second language and between a foreign language that has already been acquired with a third language. This means if the languages share similar structure or/and vocabulary the new language will be easier to acquire than if the student is trying to learn an entirely different language to their mother tongue: *“Those elements that are similar to the (learner’s) native language will be simple for him, and those areas that are different will be difficult.”* (Lado, 1957: 2).

Students’ knowledge of the target language – the extent of the current knowledge of the second language can be very helpful with further progress in language acquisition. Students with a higher level of English are able to apply their obtained knowledge when

being exposed to new vocabulary or grammar. This will be tested in my worksheets, as I suppose, those with deep knowledge of English structure (for example English language teachers), may be able (in some instances) to figure out the meaning of Australianisms.

4. Vocabulary Acquisition

"Without grammar very little can be conveyed, without vocabulary nothing can be conveyed." (Wilkins, 1972: 111)

4.1 The Importance of Vocabulary

While there have been many debates on the topic, whether teaching vocabulary is more important than teaching grammar, many linguists and teachers nowadays believe that rich vocabulary is the essential part of language proficiency. However, knowledge of grammatical structure will allow the speaker to communicate effectively; therefore, it should not be ignored. The goal for learning a foreign language is to be able to communicate as close to proficiency of a native speaker as possible. Neither grammar nor vocabulary alone is sufficient to reach this level. Australian English primarily differs from Standard English in its vocabulary and not grammar; thus it should be stressed that if the student has an understanding of Standard English, a focus on grammar would not be essential in teaching Australianisms.

In the early stages of speaking, foreign language vocabulary is a very powerful tool; it is possible to get your point across in most situations provided you have adequate vocabulary (Scrivener, 1994: 73). For example if a person says: *Tomorrow go cinema?* In this situation most native speakers would understand what the speaker is asking, in opposition to an example of grammar only: *Would you like to go to the ... ?* The lack of the word 'cinema' in this example prevents the message from being complete. To fulfil one's basic needs vocabulary without using grammar would be sufficient, but if we want to express our deeper thoughts, wishes and feelings we need to integrate both aspects.

4.2 Vocabulary and Culture

As Lado (1964) reminds us, language is a part of a culture; therefore, teachers should be aware that when teaching a foreign language they are also teaching aspects of culture (Lado, 1964: 24-25). In order to effectively teach a foreign language, the teacher should be aware of cultural differences between his students' native country and the target language country. To convey the cultural awareness to the students, it is important for authentic material to be presented to the learners (Pulverness in Tomlinson, 2003: 426-438). In a language such as English, which is spoken in several culturally different countries, this is even more vital. All the sentences created for my worksheets are examples of possible everyday situations, in other words, they are realistic life texts.

Situational behaviour being seen as polite for one country can be unacceptable for another, for example in an Australian shop, it is considered polite to ask a customer how they are and what plans they have for the weekend, whereas in many other countries this would seem as intruding into one's privacy.

While Cook (2008: 57) believes that *"Hence learning another language can have more far reaching effects on the learner than anybody imagined, you may think in a slightly different way if you know another language."*, Professor Betty Birner's answer to a question, whether learning a different language will change the way people think is: *"Not really - but if the new language is very different from your own, it may give you some insight into another culture and another way of life."*⁵ This indicates that by teaching the student Australianisms we may be able to give them some insight into Australian culture which Standard English would not provide.

⁵ http://lsadc.org/info/pdf_files/Does_Language_Influence.pdf

4.3 Aspects Influencing Choice of Vocabulary

The main aspects that teachers should consider when choosing which vocabulary they will teach are represented by following questions:

- Do my students need **basic** or **specific** vocabulary?
- Do they need to improve their **receptive** or **productive** vocabulary knowledge?
- Are the words of **high** or **low frequency**; are they easy to be learned and useful for my students?
- **How many words** should I teach them in a lesson?

4.3.1 General, Specialized and Technical Vocabulary

Teachers should bear in mind, when choosing vocabulary for their students, that there are three main categories in which the words will fall. These are: **general** (this category will form the bulk of the everyday conversations, e.g. *a cat, pretty, big*, etc.), **specialized** (words that have different meaning in different subject areas, in which the context determines the meaning of the expression, e.g. *ruler* in Mathematics – a tool for measuring and *ruler* in social studies – a person recognized as the leader) and **technical vocabulary** (includes words specific to a certain field or study, e.g. *concerto* in music, *photosynthesis* in science, etc.) (Vacca and Vacca, 1999; Content Area Reading Instruction 2002 Online Revised Edition⁶). The Australianisms I primarily focus on in this thesis fit into the general category, given they are high frequency words which are used in everyday conversation.

⁶ <http://www.qeh.ednet.ns.ca/literacy/Texas%20Reading%20Initiative.pdf>

4.3.2 Receptive and Productive Vocabulary

The second important division of vocabulary is into **receptive** (also called **passive**) and **productive** (also known as **active**) vocabulary. As McCarthy (2007) advises, it is important for teachers to realize which words should their students use when speaking and writing (productive skills – active vocabulary) and which words will they want them to be able to recognize and understand when reading or listening (receptive skills – passive vocabulary) (McCarthy, 2007: 19; Scrivener 1994; Nation, 2001). Vocabulary that students need for the receptive skills might appear less strict, in terms of memory, as they do not tend to use them, but it is not as it seems. In fact the opposite is true, students need more vocabulary for the receptive skills than for the productive ones (Pachler, Barnes & Field, 2009: 347). Though I would insist that students should both understand and use Australianisms when conversing with Australians, it is more essential that they understand what the native speakers are trying to communicate, thus my worksheets focus on receptive knowledge of vocabulary.

4.3.3 Frequency, Usefulness and Learnability

According to McCarthy (2007), McCarten (2007) and Cook (2008) teachers need to choose vocabulary according to its **frequency**, **usefulness** and **learnability**. McCarten (2007: 19) also adds that the vocabulary needs to be appropriate to the learner's needs. My survey was aimed at establishing which words are of high frequency and usefulness for this reason. I also took into account whether the words I put into the survey were appropriate to the learners' needs as there are many Australianisms that are sexually explicit and or swear words, which would not fit this classification.

The aspect of vocabulary usefulness and learnability is closely related with students' motivation to learn new words. It is very easy to become demotivated if they do not see any connection between the words and real life situations. Unfortunately, this is very subjective, because each student has different needs, wishes and interests. That is why it is a good idea to let students choose which words should become their active knowledge and which their passive whilst being conscious not to overload them.

4.3.4 How Many New Words to Teach?

The next concern is how many new words should be taught in a lesson. Jespersen (1956) and McCarthy (2007) do not give any specific number, they stress, though, that students should not be overloaded. Jespersen (1956) suggests it is more efficient for the student to teach him 5 entirely essential words than 20 less important ones. Jespersen (1956: 30-31) believes it is important to use new words in large intervals, so that students are able to absorb them better amongst the known context. He sees a text that has 10 to 12 new words spread out through five pages far more convenient than if the same amount of words were crowded in ten lines (Jespersen, 1956: 30). Given that I have developed single page worksheets I have slightly strayed from the ten words per five or six pages theory as this would only allow two new words per worksheet. I have however consciously chosen to teach a maximum of 13 words in any single lesson.

4.4 Knowing a Word

What does it mean to know a word; to be aware of its meaning, pronunciation and spelling? Unfortunately, to be able to say that one knows a particular word, we need to go

far behind those three before mentioned word characteristics. Ortega (2009), Cook (2008), Scrivener (1994) and Nation (2001) all agree that knowing a word is a complex process.

Ortega (2009: 88) describes three characteristics of vocabulary knowledge, these are: the **strength** (the ability to use a given known word productively or to recognize it passively), the **size** (the total number of words known) and the **depth** of vocabulary knowledge (how well the known words are really known).

The aspect of depth of vocabulary knowledge is the most closely related to the word knowledge. The more characteristics of a word we know the deeper is our knowledge. We need to know (Nation, 2001: 33-56; Cook, 2008: 49-55; Scrivener 1994: 80):

- the **meaning(s)** of the word (e.g. *land* as a verb and noun)
- its **spoken** and **written form** (spelling and pronunciation)
- **word parts** (prefixes, suffixes, root form)
- **grammatical structures** (grammatical behaviour: word class, typical grammatical patterns, irregularities)
- **word combinations** (word building, compounds: *landscape, landmark, landowner*)
- **collocations** (words that 'go' together (Scrivener, 1994: 78), for example: *heavy rain, traffic jam, traffic lights* etc.)
- **register** (formal, informal, familiar)
- **antonyms, synonyms, hyponyms** etc.

It is quite obvious that to learn every single aspect about the word is nearly impossible, thus teachers need to make choices (according to students' age, level of target language and needs) which characteristics to teach first and which leave for later (McCarten, 2007: 18). With my focus being on teaching entry level Australianisms for

students unexposed to Australian culture, I have chosen to concentrate on the students establishing the meaning of the words and their written form. I believe a more in depth knowledge can be acquired through further immersion in Australian culture.

4.5 Steps in Vocabulary Acquisition

Vocabulary Acquisition is most commonly a three step process (Scrivener, 1994; Groot, 2000; Nation in Tomlinson 2003, chapter 23 and an internet server Busyteacher⁷), which starts with meeting (seeing or hearing) the word for the first time, through becoming familiar with its meaning and forms and ends up in an independent use of the word.

Paul Nation's (Nation in Tomlinson 2003, Chapter 23) terminology will be used as the default description of the vocabulary acquisition steps in this thesis.

4.5.1 Step 1: Noticing

How does the acquisition process work? Firstly, the learners need to **notice** the new word, which means they need to pay attention to the word. To ease this process up, teachers or students may write the expression on the board or in their notes or pronounce it loud. New vocabulary in student books is often written in bold font, which attracts the learners' attention. Glosses situated on the side of the page, next to the unknown word, have been proven as helpful with noticing and remembering the words. Learners first notice the new word in the text, then they see it again in the glosses and when they carry on with reading they see it for the third time back in the text (Tomlinson, 2003: 397). My worksheets are designed in a way that the Australianisms are easily identified. I used

⁷ <http://busyteacher.org/2921-teaching-english-vocabulary-10-fabulous-ways-to.html>

tables, bold writing and underlining devices. Noticing the word is closely related to the presentation of the word.

4.5.1.1 Presentation of Vocabulary

The way of presenting new vocabulary to students most definitely affects the number of words the students will retain. The more extraordinary, engaging, interesting and attractive the presentation is, the higher the probability of students remembering the words. Examples of presentation techniques include (McCarten, 2007; Tomlinson, 2003; server Busyteacher; Scrivener 1994 and Baker 2000):

- **realia** – bringing real objects into the classroom (e.g. a pencil, a T-shirt, soft and rough materials etc.)
- **pictures** – drawing on a black board, showing photographs, pictures on flash cards etc.
- **acting out** or **facial expression** – used especially with verbs and some adjectives (e.g. to drive a car, to pick up, to swim, happy, sad etc.)
- **giving examples** – providing examples of a particular word in different contexts (e.g. *a pet*: a dog is a pet, a cat is a pet, a hamster is a pet etc.)
- **antonyms, synonyms and hyponyms** – (e.g. of *antonyms*: black and white, small and big, win and lose, fast and slow, young and old, boy and girl etc., *synonyms*: pretty, nice, beautiful etc, *hyponyms*: animals – a dog, a lion, an elephant, a bird etc.)
- **peer teaching** – if another student knows the meaning, they can explain it to the rest of the class instead of the teacher

- **definition** – gives an explanation of the word’s meaning, usually used in a sentence (e.g. a pillow: *A pillow is a soft object we put our head on when we go to sleep.*), the language used for definition cannot be more complex than the word itself (Scrivener, 1994: 76)
- **translation** – provides the meaning of the word in a native language

Strategies suitable for more advanced students are for instance:

- **guessing the meaning from context** – for the guessing to be successful, students need to know the majority of the words used in the text
- **deductions from the word form or linking to existing knowledge** (Cook, 2008: 59, 62) – e.g. by Australian abbreviations: *boardies* (boardshorts), *postie* (postman) etc.
- **linking to cognates** (Cook, 2008: 60) – can be helpful by close related languages, e.g. German words *Milch* (milk), *Nacht* (night), *Garten* (garden) or Czech words: *bratr* (brother), *nos* (nose) etc.

As the students involved in my research are already assumed to have an understanding of Standard English, a large portion of the exercises fall into this category, such as example sentences, guessing the meaning from context and deductions from the word form; there is, however, also a matching exercise including pictures.

Each of the methods outlined above (bearing in mind they are only a portion of those which can be used) are suitable for different levels of proficiency, different age groups and individual learning styles. Presentation through realia and pictures is most appropriate when teaching small children and beginners. Giving examples is commonly

used with intermediate students, because teachers can draw on vocabulary already known. Definitions, on the other hand are more suited for intermediate learners. Translation approach should be used minimally as Scrivener (1994) states: *“Words live within their own languages and though a dictionary translation gives an introduction to the meaning of a word, it can never really let us into the secrets of how that word exists within its languages.”* (Scrivener, 1994: 73)

4.5.2 Steps 2 and 3: Retrieval and Elaborating

The worksheets developed for my thesis are designed for an initial exposure to Australianisms and therefore concentrate on presentation of vocabulary. I have, however, included some activities which can be used for these tasks such as matching pictures with words, a fill-in exercise, a multiple choice exercise etc. It is important for a teacher to be aware of what these steps are and how to ensure retrieval and elaboration in order for the student to properly acquire knowledge of the words. For this I have outlined the details of each and methods to structure their worksheets.

There are two types of retrieval, **receptive** and **productive**. Receptive retrieval takes place when learners recall the meaning of the word when they see or hear it (the word is supplied by the teacher), on the other hand, the productive retrieval is a spontaneous recall of the word, used in learners’ speech or writing (Scrivener 1994: 79 and Nation in Tomlinson, 2003: 396).

Possible exercises for **receptive recognition** are matching exercises (matching opposites, synonyms, pictures with words, words with definitions etc.), fill-in exercises (students choose from a list of words), multiple choice exercises (choosing the right meaning) etc. Examples of exercises for **productive recognition** include discussions,

communication activities, storytelling, written tasks, fill-in exercises (students do not have a list of words to choose from), description of a picture or photograph, creating word maps for particular topics etc. (server Busyteacher; Scrivener, 1994: 83; Baker, 2000: 38).

Elaborating, the final step in successful vocabulary acquisition *“involves retrieval but enriches the memory for an item as well as strengthening it”* (Nation in Tomlinson, 2003: 396). This happens by meeting the known word in listening or reading, where it is used in a way that broadens its basic meaning or when the learners use the known word in a context that they have not used it in before (Nation in Tomlinson, 2003: 396). The process of elaborating enhances the depth of vocabulary knowledge. Elaborating is practiced during revision of known vocabulary. For this teachers should provide a variety of texts.

4.6 Points to Remember

Both teachers and learners need to be aware that lack of vocabulary knowledge can hinder successful communication in the target language. To gain deep and lasting vocabulary knowledge, teachers need to provide several occasions for students to use the new vocabulary both receptively and productively. New words should be presented and practiced in a natural context relevant to students' interests, level of English and age. It is important for teachers to make sure learners understand the meaning of new words. Cook (2008: 64) advises to *“remember that it is how the word is practised, not how often ...”*.

The importance of teaching vocabulary is best summed up by Wilkins (1972: 111): *“Without grammar very little can be conveyed, without vocabulary nothing can be conveyed.”*

PRACTICAL PART

The practical part of my thesis consists of two researches. The first research was exploring the knowledge and usage of Australianisms by the Australian population. The research was presented by a survey and its goal was to support my hypothesis that *“Australianisms are constantly evolving and in order to keep up with new generations, fresh texts should be developed as a reference for both foreign students and tourists”*.

The data collected from my survey was used for my next research, which was delivered by worksheets and should examine whether the knowledge of Standard English is sufficient to decipher Australian English vocabulary. The results from my worksheets should either support, partially support or refute my second hypothesis: *“Australian English vocabulary is very different to other English varieties; therefore, students need to be exposed to Australianisms in order to successfully communicate in the Australian environment”*.

5. The Survey on Knowledge and Usage of Australianisms

The first element of the practical part was designed to test my first hypothesis. It consists of several stages with the end goal being to establish a survey, which should provide enough data to support the hypothesis.

5.1 STAGE 1 - Choosing the Words for the Survey

The process of collecting data for my survey about Australianisms was very time consuming. First, I had to evaluate books that were dedicated to Australian slang and choose relevant sources. I compared several books to find out the differences between the words they listed. I tried to find some of the newer books as my goal was to study up to date Australianisms. At the end I chose three books to work with, those were: *The Cambridge Guide to Australian English Usage* (2007) by Pam Peters, *Macquarie Australian Dictionary* (2005) edited by James Lambert and *The Lingo Dictionary of Favourite Australian Words and Phrases* (2009) by John Miller.

I circled each word which I either knew personally (drawing on my exposure to Australianisms), heard several times but did not remember its meaning or a word I simply found amusing or interesting. During my research of the Australian words, I found out that Australianisms cover many fields, the most common were: sport (especially cricket, soccer, Australian Rules Football and surfing), sex, swear words, alcoholic drinks, being drunk, ginger people, homosexuals, nationalities, bald people, money, European style of men's swimming trunks, police, wine and adjectives meaning ugly or sexy. I did not include any swear, derogatory or abusive words in my survey, as I

do not think those words would be appropriate for my thesis, which is based on language teaching. In the end, I compiled a list of 885 words to be researched.

5.2 STAGE 2 - Finding the Word Origin

My next task was to find out the origin of the selected 885 words. I met several difficulties in locating a source that would show the origin of the slang words. Through cross reference I established the most reliable source was *Cassell's Dictionary of Slang* (2004) by Jonathan Green. I was surprised to discover that many of the words listed in Australian slang books I worked with, were not of Australian origin. After the research of origin I ended up with 441 words that were listed by Green's Slang dictionary (2004) either as purely Australian or Australian combined with another origin, such as New Zealand, British, American etc.

To illustrate how the survey looked, I have added an altered sample (for full see **attachment number 1**):

Table 1
Word Origin - ALL NATIONS

Word/Phrase	Original Use	Date of Use	Part of Speech	Note	Meaning	Example/Used in a sentence
AC/DC	UK					
ace	US					
afto/arfto	AUS	1950s+	noun	ABBR.	afternoon	
apples	AUS, NZ	1940+	adjective		Satisfactory as required	She'll be apples (it will be fine)
kanga	AUS	1950s+ 1980s	noun		money a White child	
barbie	orig. AUS	1970s+	noun	ABBR.	barbecue	
wasp and bee	AUS	20C	noun	RhS	tea	
yakka	Aborig. AUS	1880s+	noun		hard work, especially manual	

Abbreviations used in my survey:

ABBR. (abbreviation)	exclam. (exclamation)	SE (Standard English)
Aborig. (Aboriginal)	interj. (interjection)	UK (United Kingdom)
AUS (Australian)	NZ (New Zealand)	US (United States)
C (Century)	RhS (rhyming slang)	+ (the term is still in use)
EUPH. (euphemism)		

5.2.1 Approach Towards the Data Collected for the Survey

- The entries were in alphabetical order.
- If a word or phrase was of another origin than Australian, there was no need for further details about the entry as my thesis is dedicated exclusively to Australianisms.
- The date of use was included only if it was mentioned in my source. As some words were not listed in the Cassell's Dictionary of Slang (2004), I had to use other sources such as several online dictionaries, (Cambridge Dictionaries Online, One Look Dictionary Search, Dictionary.com, The Free Dictionary) which sometimes did not mention the date of use.
- Note is included only by those words that are specific by being abbreviations, rhyming slang or euphemisms.
- I included an example sentence by words which I found somehow difficult to understand.
- Different meanings of the words were written in separate rows of the table to be able to choose, in easy way, which meaning(s) will be used for the survey.
- If the entry word had more spelling varieties, I included them in the table.

I include an altered example of the table from STAGE 2 (for its full version see attachment number 2):

Table 2
Word Origin - AUSTRALIAN or AUSTRALIAN + Another Country

Word/ Phrase	Original Use	Date of Use	Part of Speech	Note	Meaning	Example/ Used in a sentence
arvo	AUS	1930s+	noun	ABBR.	afternoon	
barro	AUS		adjective	ABBR.	embarrassing	It was heaps barro.
blood blister	AUS	20C	noun	RhS	sister	
boob	orig. AUS	late 19C+	noun		a prison (orig. military use)	
	AUS		adjective		inferior, second rate	
chiv	AUS	1910	noun		a face	
eyeball	orig. AUS	mid-19C+	verb		to stare at, to ogle	
Fair dinkum!	AUS	late 19C+	Exclam.		Honest! Really!	
oodles	AUS, NZ	1940s	noun		money	

The aim of the research on the origin of Australianisms was to find out the true Australian words and exclude words that are not of Australian origin.

5.3 STAGE 3 - The Survey on Australianisms

The survey was created using the data collected from the Stage 2 process (Finding the Word Origin). The first step was to choose a representative part of Australianisms from my 441 words. Such a large number of words was obviously excessive for a survey, therefore, I asked 6 people (3 males and 3 females), in the age groups that I wanted to research (16-25, 26-40 and 41+) to go through the words and erase those, they do not know. With their help I ended up with 331 words, which was still substantial, however,

when the survey got tested for the first time, the respondent completed it within 15 minutes, which I established would be a time that most people would be able to afford.

An example of STAGE 3 table (for the whole survey see **attachment number 3**):

Table 3
Survey on Australianisms

Gender (F/M)	Age	Occupation

Word/Phrase	Part of Speech	Meaning (example in <i>italics</i>)	Mark the choices with an 'x'		
			Choice 1		Choice 2
			I know the word or phrase	I do not know the word or phrase	
aerial ping pong	noun	a derogatory term for Australian Rules football			
ambo	noun	an ambulance			
		an ambulance officer			
apples	adjective	satisfactory as required (<i>she'll be apples - she'll be right</i>)			
arvo	noun	afternoon			
Aussie Rules	noun	Australian Rules football			
ay	interjection	hey (sometimes used as an emphasizer at the end of a sentence)			
bad trot	noun	an unfair situation or result			
		a run of bad luck			
Bali belly	noun	diarrhoea (as suffered by travellers to South-East Asia)			
barbie	noun	a barbecue			

My survey was designed with the goal of finding out whether Australians do or do not know the tested words. If they knew the word, they had to indicate whether they use it or not. I did not specify any usage frequency as that was not relevant for my research.

I chose colours to distinguish the individual answers for easier handling with the survey, as it had 16 pages in Excel the answers needed to be easily identified. I also put every second line in gray colour; again the reason was to make it easier for the respondents. I did not meet any problems with understanding, except two or three people, who ticked both 'I don't know it' and 'I don't use it' by the word they did not know.

As I mentioned my destination groups of respondents would vary according to their gender and age. The reason for gender was obvious, as I wanted to ascertain if there was a significant difference in the knowledge and usage of Australianisms between females and males. The separation on age groups was also a necessity as I wanted to see the factor of development of Australianisms. I expected differences between the age groups, concerning both the knowledge and usage of Australian English words. The age groups were divided into the following:

- Group 1: **16-25** (referred to as G1)
- Group 2: **26-40** (referred to as G2)
- Group 3: **41+** (referred to as G3) (my oldest respondent was 67 years old)

I surveyed a total of 50 people, 27 males (9 in G1, 14 in G2, 4 in G3) and 23 females (3 in G1, 11 in G2, 9 in G3). In total, I had 12 people in G1, 25 in G2 and 13 in G3. The reason for the most respondents in group G2 was firstly due to the possibilities to find willing participants to go through 16 pages of a survey, so I asked mainly people I associate with. The other reason for this group to have the most people is that those aged between 25 and 40 are the most influential and most relevant to my thesis. It became apparent that many young people (under 25) do not use high levels of the slang found in text books. The older generation, on the other hand, would be expected to use the slang expressions which are dying out. I wanted to get an idea of the up to date Australianisms, therefore the G2 was

the most representative for me. The last thing included in the survey was occupation, which should demonstrate that Australianisms are in use across all socioeconomic sectors.

I received many positive reactions from my respondents, they found the survey enjoyable and interesting, and generally they were surprised how many words were truly Australian and were happy to be able to learn something new about their language.

5.4 STAGE 4 - Collating the Data from the Survey

I created a sheet specifically designed for the collating of data from the surveys. I had two separate sheets, one for FEMALES and one for MALES. I put a slash for every entry from the surveys. To be able to compare the age differences, I used different colours (of the slashes) to distinguish the three age groups. I wrote the total number of slashes in the small columns next to the corresponding category. The same system of collecting the data was done for FEMALES and MALES.

Example of an altered count sheet from STAGE 4 (Collating the Data from the Survey):

Table 4
Results - MEN

Word/ Phrase	Part of Speech	Meaning	I know the word/phrase		I do not know the word or phrase			
			I use it	I do not use it				
aerial ping pong	noun	a derogatory term for Australian Rules football	/	1	////// ////// /	15	////// ////// ////	11
ambo	noun	an ambulance	////// ////// ////	23	////	4		0
		an ambulance officer	////// ////// //	20	//////	7		0
apples	adjective	satisfactory as required (<i>she'll be apples - she'll be right</i>)	//////	8	////// ////	10	////// ////	9
arvo	noun	afternoon	////// ////// ////	26	/	1		0

5.5 STAGE 5 - Analysing the Data

The survey I developed was structured in a way to give me indicative results on four main outcomes regarding my first hypothesis (*"Australianisms are constantly evolving and in order to keep up with new generations, fresh texts should be developed as a reference for both foreign students and tourists."*). The first outcome was a compilation of the **most commonly used Australianisms**. The second outcome was an **analysis of knowledge and usage of Australianisms**. The third outcome indicated **gender based influences** on the knowledge and usage of Australianisms and the final outcome established interesting trends in regards to **age aspect** and the possible evolution of Australianisms.

5.5.1 OUTCOME 1 - Most Commonly Used Words

My immediate task upon receiving the results of the surveys was to construct a definitive list of the twenty most commonly used Australianisms. These results reflect only Australianisms which are already available in texts specializing in Australian slang. It is possible that there are other words with equal usage that are not currently found in textbooks on the topic.

This list of most commonly used words was established with a minimum usage rate of 96%, which are 48 people out of 50. Seven words scored 100% of knowledge and usage, nine words fell into the second best category (49 people out 50 surveyed know and use this word) and four words are known and used by 48 people who participated in my research.

It is safe to suggest that even knowledge of these 20 words would enhance a foreigner's comprehension of Australianisms. This word list is seen below:

Table 5
20 Most Commonly Used Words

100% Usage (50/50 people)

Word/Phrase	Part of Speech	Meaning
barbie	noun	a barbecue
booze bus	noun	a police van used for random breath tests (for excess alcohol)
BYO	phrase	bring your own (drink to a party/restaurant)
footy/footie	noun	Australian Rules Football
lollies	noun	all sweets except for ice lollies
no worries/no worries mate	phrase	a common phrase of assurance (<i>no worries</i> - she'll be all right; A: Thank you! B: <i>No worries.</i>)
sickie	noun	a day's sick leave (<i>chuck a sickie</i> - to take the day off sick when one is perfectly healthy)

98% Usage (49/50 people)

Word/Phrase	Part of Speech	Meaning
bathers	noun	a bathing costume
boardies	noun	boardshorts
buck's night/buck's party	noun	a party for a man who is going to get married, to which only his male friends are invited
kindy/kindie	noun	a kindergarten
Maccas	noun	McDonald's Family Restaurant
mossie/mozzy	noun	a mosquito
sunnies	noun	sunglasses
uni	noun	a university
ute	noun	a utility vehicle, a small truck

96% Usage (48/50 people)

Word/Phrase	Part of Speech	Meaning
bottle-o	noun	a liquor shop
bulk	adjective	many, lots
esky	noun	a portable drinks cooler
truckie	noun	a truck driver

In order to give a more comprehensive list of words used by Australians, I chose to analyse which words had a usage rate of more than 70% (which corresponds to 35 people out of 50). It is safe to say that if more than two in every three people use the word it is likely a foreigner will come across it when associating with Australians. The total number of words falling in this category was 114. To see this list, refer to **attachment number 4** (*Words with Highest Ranking in 'Usage'*). I also compiled a list of 17 words which were not known by more than 70% of those surveyed. The list can be found in **attachment number 5** (*Words with Highest Ranking in 'Not Known'*). It is my belief that these Australianisms are dying out. This would lead me to deduce that any future texts on functional Australian slang should omit these words. For full ranking statistics of the knowledge and usage of Australianisms refer to **attachment number 6** (*Individual Word Statistics*).

5.5.2 OUTCOME 2 - National Trends in Knowledge and Usage of Australianisms

The following statistics were the basis of OUTCOMES 2, 3 and 4. From this table I broke down the statistics into various categories.

Example of an altered statistics table (for the full original version see attachment number 7):

Table 6
Knowledge and Usage of Australianisms - STATISTICS

Knows words	% of total (331) words	Uses words	% of total (331) words	% of known words	Does not use	% of total (331) words	% of known words	Does not know	% of total (331) words	Age & Gender Group	Age Group
289	87.31	203	61.33	70.24	86	25.98	29.76	42	12.69	M2	2
245	74.02	80	24.17	32.65	165	49.85	67.35	86	25.98	M1	1
314	94.86	234	70.69	74.52	80	24.17	25.48	17	5.14	M3	3
251	75.83	137	41.39	54.58	114	34.44	45.42	80	24.17	F1	1
314	94.86	236	71.30	75.16	78	23.56	24.84	17	5.14	F3	3
258	77.95	199	60.12	77.13	59	17.82	22.87	73	22.05	F2	2

Abbreviations used in the chart:

M - male

F - female

1 - age group 16-25

2 - age group 26-40

3 - age group 41+

In **OUTCOME 2** I set out to establish national levels of knowledge and usage of Australianisms by the Australian population. With the help of the table below, we can concur that of the 331 words presented over 81% were known and over 61% used. With this evidence it is possible to say that Australianisms are well known and frequently used amongst a broad section of the community. This would also suggest that a foreign language speaker is highly likely to be exposed to Australianisms regardless of which sector of the community they interact with. The statistics suggest that occupation is not an influencing factor in the knowledge and usage of Australianisms as a broad variety of occupations were surveyed and there were relatively high results in the knowledge of the words.

Table 7

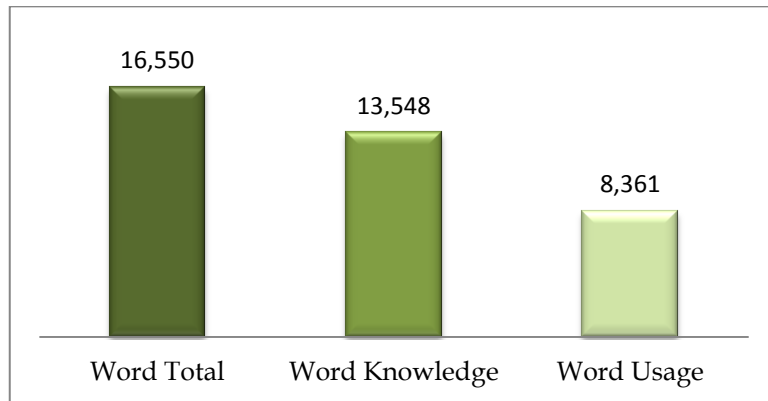
Knowledge and Usage of Australianisms - ALL AUSTRALIANS

Number of respondents	50		
Total words (50x331)	16,550		
I know the word	13,548	81.86%	(% from total words)
I use the word	8,361	61.71%	(% from known words)
I don't use the word	5,187		
I don't know the word	3,002		

The graphs below provide a visual comparison of the described table in both numbers and percentages.

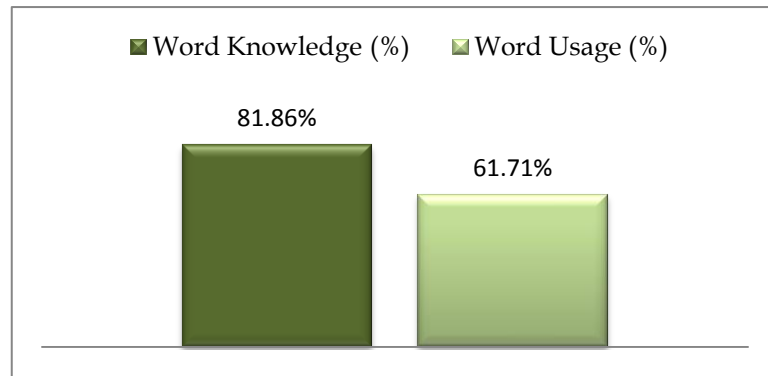
Graph 1

Knowledge and Usage of Australianisms - ALL AUSTRALIANS



Graph 2

Knowledge and Usage of Australianisms (%) - ALL AUSTRALIANS



5.5.3 OUTCOME 3 - The Gender Aspect

The information gathered for **OUTCOME 3** is gender based. It was important to me to explore if gender was an influencing factor in the knowledge and usage of Australianisms. This would indicate to me whether the teaching of Australianisms to foreign students is relevant for both sexes. The results were as shown:

Table 8
Knowledge and Usage of Australianisms – GENDER ASPECT

Male		
Number of respondents	27	
Total words (27x331)	8,937	
I know the word	7,347	82.21% (% from total words)
I use the word	4,784	65.12% (% from known words)
I don't use the word	2,563	
I don't know the word	1,590	

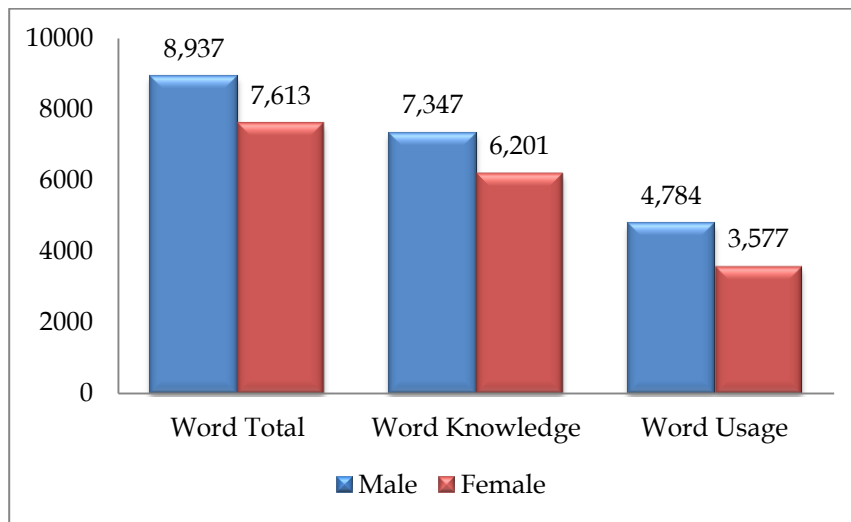
Female		
Number of respondents	23	
Word total (23x331)	7,613	
I know the word	6,201	81.45% (% from total words)
I use the word	3,577	57.68% (% from known words)
I don't use the word	2,624	
I don't know the word	1,412	

According to my research, males knew **82.21%** of the words surveyed, while females knew **81.45%**. This is a strikingly similar result, which indicates gender is not a factor in exposure to Australianisms. In other words Australian women are exposed to the same level of Australianisms as males. A difference did however occur in the usage of Australian English vocabulary between genders. Males displayed a **65.12%** usage and females a **57.68%** usage rate. These figures are not substantially different and as such do not suggest that females avoid using Australianisms. They do however point towards females being more socially aware of which Australianisms they use. Another possible explanation for the lower rate of usage of Australianisms by females may be due to a large number of the surveyed words being more male orientated, for example: *coldie, blue, mate, missus, mongrel, she's sweet* etc.

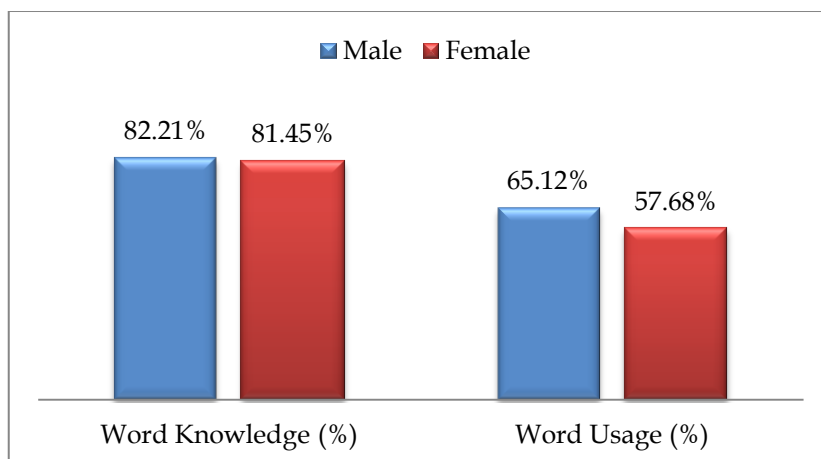
At the end of this outcome I have concluded that there is no major gender divide in the exposure and usage of Australianisms. Due to this, it would be incorrect to say one gender has a higher requirement for the acquisition of Australianisms in order to effectively communicate in the Australian environment.

For illustration purposes, I have compiled the information from OUTCOME 3 into the graph below:

Graph 3
Knowledge and Usage of Australianisms - GENDER ASPECT



Graph 4
Knowledge and Usage of Australianisms (%) - GENDER ASPECT



5.5.4 OUTCOME 4 - The Age Aspect

The final outcome of my survey delves into the question of whether age plays a significant factor in the knowledge and usage of Australianisms. I divided the respondents into three age groups. These were: 16-25 years old (12 respondents), 26-40 (25 respondents) and 41+ (13 respondents). The figures below raise several interesting questions.

Table 9
Knowledge and Usage of Australianisms - AGE ASPECT

16-25 years (G1)		
Number of respondents	12	
Total words (12x331)	3,972	
I know the word	2,999	75.50% (% from total words)
I use the word	1,589	52.98% (% from known words)
I don't use the word	1,410	
I don't know the word	973	

26-40 years (G2)		
Number of respondents	25	
Total words (25x331)	8,275	
I know the word	6,910	83.50% (% from total words)
I use the word	4,227	61.17% (% from known words)
I don't use the word	2,683	
I don't know the word	1,356	

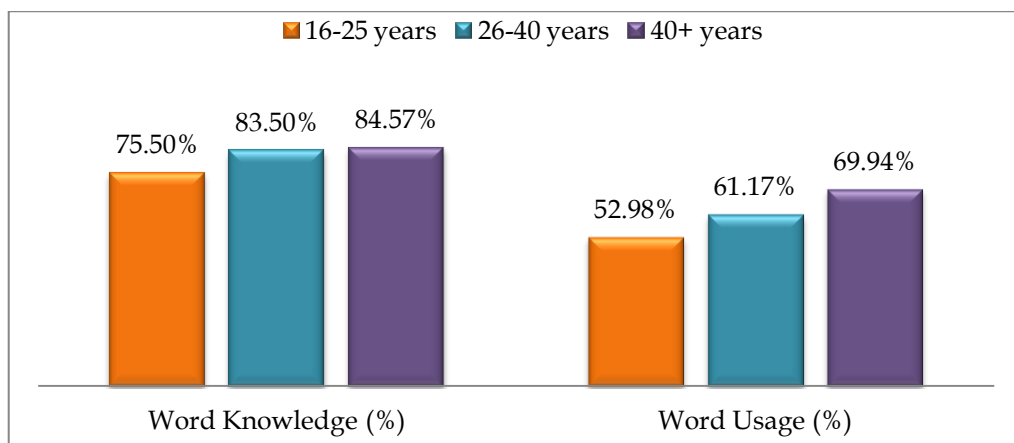
40+ years (G3)		
Number of respondents	13	
Total words (13x331)	4,303	
I know the word	3,639	84.57% (% from total words)
I use the word	2,545	69.94% (% from known words)
I don't use the word	1,094	
I don't know the word	664	

There is an evident trend of depreciating levels of knowledge of the Australianisms tested when comparing the age groups. In other words, the words tested were more relevant to the older generations than the younger. This is observed with the oldest age group knowing **84.57%**, G2 knowing **83.50%** and G1 knowing **75.50%**. The second trend to be observed is that the younger the generation, the less likely they are to use these Australianisms. There is a downward trend in usage rates as younger age groups are surveyed, with a decrease from **69.94%** usage rate with G3, decreasing to **52.90%** for G1. This raises the question of whether Australianisms are dying out or are in fact evolving.

It is my personal opinion Australianisms are evolving and not dying out and the reasoning for the decreasing levels of knowledge and usage are in fact due to the words in my survey coming from texts which are not up to date. My opinion is not only based on the figures from my survey but also in personal experiences where work colleagues, customers and my husband’s family have told me that they do not understand the words being used by today’s youth. This thesis does not examine the origin and content of new words being developed and used in Australia. I do, however, suggest that a study into this topic would be beneficial.

For illustration purposes I have shown the data in a bar graph:

Graph 5
Knowledge and Usage of Australianisms (%) - AGE ASPECT



My outcome (see **attachment number 4** *Words with Highest Ranking in Usage*) could be used as a little booklet for people wishing to travel to Australia, which could provide them with words most likely to be encountered. There are many books written on Australian slang, but unfortunately almost all of them are not up to date and have words that Australians either do not know or do not use anymore.

Therefore a need for an up to date Australian slang reference is obvious, which allows me to conclude that the research and statistics' results support my hypothesis that *"Australianisms are constantly evolving and in order to keep up with new generations, fresh texts should be developed as a reference for both foreign students and tourists"*. Deeper research is certainly needed for the development of these texts to be relevant.

6. Worksheets on Australianisms

The worksheets on Australian English vocabulary are the main product of my thesis. The goal of my worksheets was to test the ability of English speaking students to decipher Australianisms with their Standard English knowledge, whilst also developing useful teaching tools. My hypothesis that “*Australian English vocabulary is very different to other English varieties; therefore, students need to be exposed to Australianisms in order to successfully communicate in the Australian environment.*” was put to the test.

6.1 Development of Worksheets

For the development of my worksheets I used the collected data from my survey on Australianisms. I have prepared 5 different worksheets, being considerate not to expose students to too many new words during one lesson. I have used 50 Australianisms in total. It was a difficult choice to make, which words to include in the worksheets. The aspects that played a role in my decision were:

- **High frequency** scoring in the survey by both females and males (*barbie, BYO, footy, no worries, sickie* etc.).
- **Abbreviations** resembling British English equivalents to see if it is possible for students to decipher the Australianisms with help of their current knowledge of Standard English (*bathers* – bathing costume, *boardies* – board shorts, *chewie* – chewing gum, *mossie* – mosquito etc.).
- **Words, phrases and sayings** that they would come across nearly every day if they were to come to Australia (*arvo, Aussie Rules, mate, G'day, roo, she'll be right, snags, sunnies* etc.).

- Words which are **different from their Standard English** counterparts (*yabber, go walkabout, joey, budgie smugglers, chook* etc.), which should help the respondents realize, there is a need for an exposure to Australian English vocabulary as some of its words are very different to those of Standard English.

Below is the compilation of words I established for my worksheets:

Table 10
Words for Worksheets

Word/Phrase	Part of Speech	Meaning
arvo	noun	afternoon
Aussie Rules	noun	Australian Rules football
barbie	noun	a barbecue
bathers	noun	a bathing costume
bickie/bikkie/ biccie	noun	a biscuit
boardies	noun	boardshorts
bring a plate	phrase	a common request found on invitations to social functions where guests are asked to contribute some food
Buckley's/ Buckley's chance	phrase	no chance at all or only a slim hope (He's got <i>Buckley's chance</i> of winning the race.)
budgie smugglers	noun	men's close-fitting swimming trunks
BYO	phrase	bring your own (drink to a party/restaurant)
chewie/chewy	noun	a chewing gum (<i>Chewie</i> on your boot.)
chook	noun	a chicken
cuppa/cupper	noun	a cup of tea
esky	noun	a portable drinks cooler
footy/footie	noun	Australian Rules football
garbo	noun	a garbage man, a dustbin man
g'day/gooday	interjection	an informal friendly greeting used during the day or night
Good on you/ good on ya	exclamation	a general expression of approbation, thanks etc.
jocks	noun	men's underwear
joey	noun	a young kangaroo
kindy/kindie	noun	a kindergarten
Maccas	noun	McDonald's Family Restaurant
mate	noun	a general term to address a man, usually by a man
	noun	a friend

missus	noun	the traditional title of the wife of the owner or manager of a sheep station
mossie/mozzy	noun	a mosquito
no worries/no worries mate	phrase	a common phrase of assurance (<i>no worries</i> - she'll be all right; A: Thank you! B: <i>No worries.</i>)
one for the road	noun	a last drink, before starting a journey or leaving
pokies	noun	poker machines, gambling slot machines
Pom/Pommy/ Pommie/ pom/pommy /pommie	noun	an English person, usually an immigrant
postie	noun	a postman
rellie/relo	noun	a family relative
roo	noun	a kangaroo
servo	noun	a service station
she'll be right	phrase	a phrase used to reject offers of assistance, don't worry, don't fuss, everything will be fine in the end
sickie	noun	a day's sick leave (<i>chuck a sickie</i> - to take the day off sick when one is perfectly healthy)
smoko	noun	a rest period during work, a smoke or coffee break
snags	noun	sausages
spit the dummy	phrase	to indulge in a sudden display of anger or frustration, to lose one's temper
stubbi/stubby	noun	a short, squat beer bottle holding 375ml
sunnies	noun	sunglasses
take a squiz	phrase	take a look
tea	noun	the main evening meal (Kids, <i>tea</i> is ready!)
truckie	noun	a truck driver
uey/U-ey/ U-ie/ youee/youwie	noun	a U-turn (<i>to chuck a u-ie</i> - to make a U-turn)
uni	noun	a university
ute	noun	a utility vehicle, a small truck
Vee Dub/vee-dub	noun	a Volkswagen
go walkabout	verb	of a thing, to go missing; to lose concentration or disappear (My pen's <i>gone walkabout</i> again.)
yabber	noun	a chat or talk (We had a bit of a <i>yabber</i> about it.)
you're the boss	phrase	you make the decision, I'll just go along

6.2 Overall Worksheets Predictions

I tried to compile the worksheets in a way that the respondents would find them interesting, informative and enjoyable. To fulfil these criteria, most of my exercises were

using direct and informal speech. I included pictures and different types of exercises to keep the respondents motivated and interested. I used tables and bold font for the Australianisms so that the respondents would easily notice the target vocabulary. As the worksheets were to be completed on the computer (they were returned to me via e-mails) I had to customize the instructions to this aspect such as by worksheet number 4: “*put your answer in **bold**, please*”).

The goal of the design of worksheet 1 - exercise 2, worksheets 2 and 3 was to expose the respondents to the new vocabulary more than once. They have either seen the new words in a text and then again in a table (exercise 2 and worksheet 3) or their task was to write the new word themselves (worksheet 3). I did not want to discourage them with the length and amount of words they have possibly never seen or heard before. Therefore, I established that a multiple choice exercise towards the end of the worksheet (when they might become tired) would be a good idea, as this exercise is popular among students. My last worksheet was based on a similar reasoning; the exercise being entirely in Standard English could give them the final energy and confidence needed.

My worksheets include purely receptive tasks. The target vocabulary is given by me in order to establish the respondents’ knowledge of Australianisms. The perception of the Australianisms is visual and auditory (in case they read the sentences aloud). The respondents’ tasks will require recognition, comparing with Standard English, deducing or guessing the meaning from context and activating obtained English language knowledge.

I was assuming that some words, such as: *bathers, bickie, boardies, cuppa, footy, g’day, Maccas, missus, mossie, postie, servo, sickie, truckie, uni, sunnies, sunnies* etc. would be easy to be deciphered with help of Standard English knowledge. On the other hand I predicted difficulties by words and phrases such as: *arvo, Aussie Rules, bring a plate, budgie smugglers,*

BYO, chook, jocks, joey, Pom, roo, take a squiz, U-ey, yabber etc. due to their original appearance. This distinction was made personally drawing on my exposure to Australianisms, both in the business environment and socially.

I established 5 worksheets in total, each worksheet is on an A4 page and includes one exercise; the first worksheet, containing two exercises, is an exception. All of the exercises were created by me. I will introduce each worksheet individually later in this chapter.

6.3 Distribution of Worksheets

With my goal being a research on the ability to understand Australian English vocabulary based on the knowledge of Standard English, I decided to test two groups of respondents - students and employed people. I was assuming that students would display inferior results due to their lower experience with handling the English language as opposed to the employed people, who might have more understanding, exposure and practice regarding the knowledge of English language and its structure. I included English teachers in my Australian English vocabulary testing and I believed their worksheets will show high results, because due to the deep knowledge of linguistics, they are able to use their comprehension of language structure to a maximum.

As I have been working on my thesis in Australia, I was unable to test the worksheets personally. I asked three English teachers in the Czech Republic to test the worksheets and report back to me. The testing took place at the third year of economic college (Vyšší odborná škola ekonomických studií, obor veřejná správa - referred to as VOŠ), at the fourth year of secondary school (Střední průmyslová škola - dopravní, a.s. - referred to as SOŠ) and at private English teaching (referred to as PT).

To test the working group of people, I distributed the worksheets myself through e-mails. In total, my worksheets were tested by 67 people, 33 were students (aged 15-30) and 34 employees (aged 26-57).

I will describe each worksheet individually and will add the results from both tested groups - students and employees. At the end, there will be feedback from the teachers who introduced the worksheets to their students.

6.4 WORKSHEET 1 (Exercise 1) - Australianisms (Everyday Situations)

Table 11

Worksheet 1 – Exercise 1

Complete the story (write the correct number of the missing word in the table)

missus	barbie	arvo	esky	Aussie Rules	snags

Typical Aussie Saturday

As it was another hot Saturday **(1)** in Perth, Jim decided to organize a **(2)** at his backyard. He invited three of his work mates: Gavin, Jason and William. Jim told them not to worry about food as he had plenty of **(3)** in the freezer but he asked them to bring their own drinks. Gavin was thrilled by the idea; he put a few beer cans into the **(4)**, grabbed his boardies and rushed to Jim's place. Jason was at Maccas when he got Jim's call, so he wasn't too keen on another feed, but he was happy to catch up with the guys for a yabber. William, unfortunately, couldn't join his friends because he was spending the day with his **(5)** at the beach. He didn't mind too much, though, being a Pom, the Aussie guys always make fun of him anyway. Jason was quite happy that William, who would most likely rock up in his budgie smugglers, wasn't coming, because that meant they could have tea while watching the **(6)** without any whinging.

6.4.1 Description and Predictions

The first exercise required the students to complete the text with words from a given list. This type of exercise is orientated on the receptive knowledge of vocabulary. The results should either prove or disprove the theory that if students have not been exposed to the Australianisms they would have trouble with completing the story, even though they understood the context, unless they were lucky guessers.

The exercise includes some of the most widely used words that one can hear every day in the Australian environment. I have written the story in a way that it shows what a typical Australian Saturday looks like. For the context, I have chosen expressions that are frequently used in Australia to give it the 'Australian feeling'. Most of these words are very different to British English, so students will have to rely on comprehension of the text and their grammatical knowledge. For example the second missing word can be either: *missus* or *barbie* as the word is initialized by the indefinite article 'a'. Missing word number 3 is initiated with 'a plenty of' which indicates that the word must be in plural, students could incorrectly think that *missus* (ending in -s is a plural), *Aussie Rules* or *snags*. Giving a hint by 'in the freezer', which indicates that the missing word should be a food item; students will probably not pick *Aussie Rules*.

Another possible approach to solving this exercise can be the help of pronunciation. The pronunciation of the word *missus* might remind the respondents of Miss or Mrs., *snags* sounds similar to snacks, *esky* has some resemblance with ice. To find out the right equivalent for *barbie* (which may falsely indicate a word for a female person), *arvo* and *Aussie Rules* (unless the respondents are enthusiastic about sport) might be quite difficult for the students.

6.4.2 Analysis of Results

The maximum possible score for correct answers was 6. According to the results, students averaged 49.49%, which means they answered in average just over 3 answers correct in this exercise. The lowest average of correct answers (averaging 2 per person) was displayed by students from SOŠ. Both VOŠ and PT averaged 3 correct answers per person.

The employees averaged **79.41%**, which corresponds to **5** correct answers in average per person. Already after the first exercise, there was an evident difference between students and employees.

By the students, the word *snags*, with 22 correct answers had the highest frequency in being correct, on the contrary, the word *barbie* was only answered correctly 9 times.

6.4.3 Feedback from Teachers

The teachers from SOŠ and VOŠ used the worksheets in their lessons as an individual work, they supervised the students, however did not offer them any assistance. The teachers explained words from instructions (*abbreviation, table, bold*) and gave them a few tips on how to approach the worksheets, such as to draw on their Standard English knowledge, try to pronounce the unknown words etc. Afterwards they discussed the worksheets with the students, asked what they had found difficult or easy, how they worked out the meanings and provided them with the correct answers. The private teacher, on the contrary, assisted her students with the worksheets (if required by the student) in the form of hints, such as pronouncing the words or providing a different context. Some of the students, drawing on their knowledge of British Standard English, were able to recognize the meaning of the word *missus*. They had no clue what the words *snags*, *arvo* and *esky* meant, so they had to simply guess. Most students were able to realize that the term *Aussie Rules* had capital letters indicating it was a title.

Regarding the employees, twenty people out of 34 correctly completed all 6 words. Although they found this exercise difficult, they did well. Possible reasons for this are either good guessing or their underestimating of their own ability to relate Standard English to the Australianisms.

6.5 WORKSHEET 1 (Exercise 2) - Australianisms (Everyday Situations)

Table 12

Worksheet 1 - Exercise 2

Write Standard English equivalents to the underlined words from the previous text

mate	
boardies	
Maccas	
yabber	
Pom/Pommy/pommie	
budgie smugglers	
tea	

6.5.1 Description and Predictions

Exercise number 2 is focused on being able to figure out the meaning of the word through the help of context. The students' task is to write down a Standard English equivalent for the Australianisms underlined in the text from the first exercise. The context should help them to understand the meaning of the Australianisms. Again, without knowledge of these words, it can be assumed that students will have difficulties to find the 100% correct equivalent. I assume that the words: *yabber*, *Pom*, *budgie smugglers* and *tea* will be the most difficult.

The context gives just slight hints, for example the names after the word *mates* indicating the word will be connected with the description of human beings. The context around the word *Maccas* indicates a place with food, the word 'Aussie' after *Pom* might indicate another nationality. *Budgie smugglers*, *tea* and *yabber* do not give any indications of the corresponding Standard English expression and thus I believe they will be difficult for the respondents.

6.5.2 Analysis of Results

The highest possible score for this exercise was 7 correct answers. This exercise showed the lowest average of correct answers in both groups – students and employees. The students averaged 15.58% (1 correct answer per person). The employees once again averaged higher than the students with 47.06% (3 correct answers per person). Given that this exercise was based purely on establishing word meaning using context, which would be the closest replication of the natural communication in Australian environment, it is considered by me as the most relevant worksheet in regards to my hypothesis. The low levels of correct answers indicate to me that regardless of the level of Standard English, it would be very difficult for a foreigner to comprehend the exact meaning of Australianisms in every day Australian conversation without prior exposure.

6.5.3 Feedback from Teachers

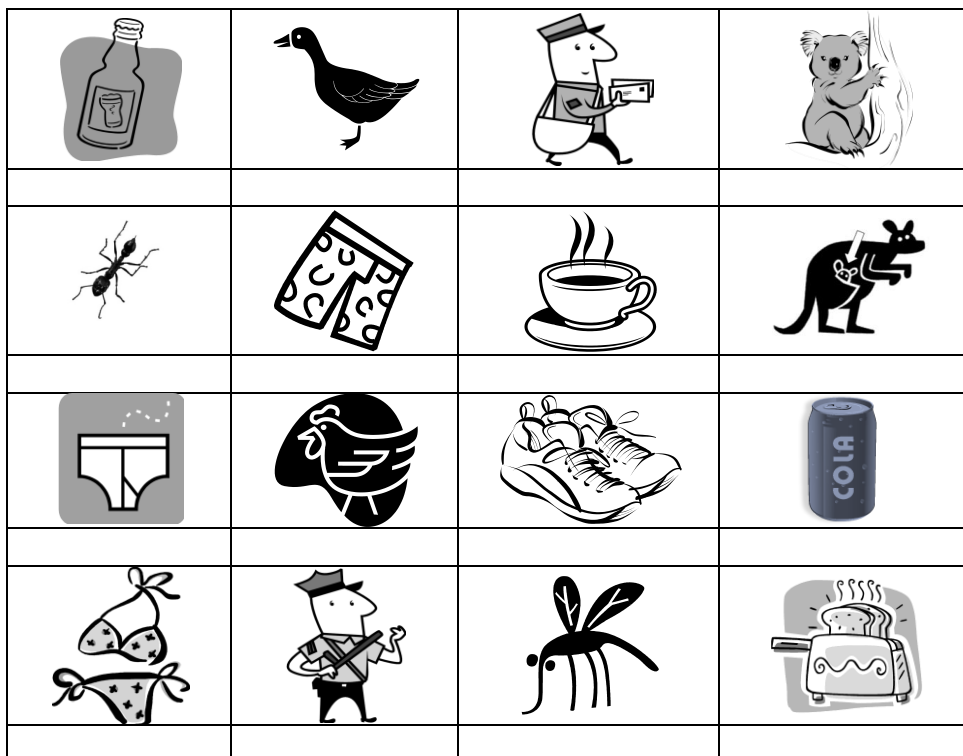
The help issued by the teacher of private students was definitely the defining factor in their higher scoring than other students. It was indicated that despite her attempts to let them figure out the answers without help, she still felt the need to steer them in the right direction. Regardless of this their scores were still particularly low and all teachers indicated this exercise was the most difficult for their students. One interesting outcome of this exercise was the observation that students repeatedly answered that *mate* means 'colleague'. I infer that this would be due to the use of the word *mate* in context of 'work mates'. One of the private students knew the meaning of the word *yabber* due to an internet communicative channel called 'jabber'. According to the teachers' feedbacks and results, this exercise was too difficult for the students and it was not an exception for them to get discouraged and leave it incomplete.

6.6 WORKSHEET 2 - Australianisms (Nouns)

Table 13
Worksheet 2

Find the matching pictures to the words in bold, write the correct word under the corresponding picture (there are 8 odd pictures)

- a) A: "What do you think about these **bathers**, Bill?" B: "I preferred the green ones."
 b) A: "I'll have a six-pack, please." B: "Would you like cans or **stubbies**?" (*singular: stubby*)
 c) Jane always has a **cuppa/cupper** in the morning, before she goes to work.
 d) Uncle John lives on a farm; he has two lambs, a **chook** and a cow.
 e) This **mossie/mozzy** keeps biting me!
 f) A: "What would you like to be when you grow up?" B: "Either a **postie** or a fireman."
 g) A: "Mum, have you seen my Bonds **jocks**?" B: "Check in the laundry."
 h) A: "What is your favourite baby animal?" B: "Probably a **joey**, it's so soft and cute!"



6.6.1 Description and Predictions

Worksheet 2 is focused on nouns. The students' task is to match contextualised Australianisms with their meaning expressed by pictures. I put 16 pictures in total to make it a little more difficult, there are always two pictures that could be the possible answer (according to the context or sound/appearance of the Australian word).

For example the appearance of the word *postie* (postman or policeman), context for the word *mossie* (mosquito or an ant as both bites) etc. If students did not know the meaning of the Australian word they might have been easily influenced by the context or their personal associations. For example, if we have a look at the last sentence, the description of *joey* as 'soft' and 'cute' might possibly confuse some people as they might associate these characteristics more with a koala than a baby kangaroo. On the other side, if they pay enough attention, there will not be a problem with answering the sentence correctly, as I put the word 'baby' in the first part of the sentence.

I assume that the words *cuppa*, *postie*, *mossie* and *bathers* will not cause too many problems for the students, on the other hand *jocks*, *chook* and *joey* probably will. *Stubby* should be answered correctly in most cases, indicating that I put the word 'cans' for easier comprehension.

6.6.2 Analysis of Results

Results from this worksheet were surprising to me. The students found this exercise the easiest as seen by the highest percentage of correct answers (62.88%, averaging 5 correct answers out of 8 possible). On the contrary, the employees' scores indicate it was the second most difficult exercise for them (scoring 75.37%, averaging 6 correct answers per person). In my opinion this was a much more basic form of context and as such I

expected both groups to score very high. Although the scores were not actually low, I can only suggest that they were lower than my expectations due to insufficient knowledge of the Australianisms. The two most common errors were observed to be for the word *joey* and *jocks*, which I predicted.

6.6.3 Feedback from Teachers

According to the teachers' feedback, the students were generally able to deduct the meaning of the words *bathers*, *cuppa* and *postie*. *Stubbies* was clear from context only to those, who understood the term 'six-pack'. As a whole this exercise was found to have the lowest level of difficulty. The students enjoyed this exercise and thought it was livened up with the pictures. They also enjoyed that while the correct picture was present, there was also a similar picture which kept them thinking.

6.7 WORKSHEET 3 - Australianisms (Abbreviations)

Table 14
Worksheet 3

Try to restore the abbreviations in bold into their original form (write them in the table below)

- a) A: "What animals did you see in Australia?" B: "I saw heaps of **roos**, koalas and a platypus."
- b) A: "Would you like a **bickie** with your coffee?" B: "No, thank you, I am not big on sweets."
- c) A: "Mum, I am off to the beach." B: "Ok, make sure you take your **sunnies** and a hat!"
- d) A: "Do you have a **chewie**?" B: "Nah, sorry, that was my last one."
- e) A: "Remind me to stop at a **servo** on the way home; I need to check the tyre pressure."
- f) A: "Hey, what are you up to after **uni**?" B: "I'm going to the cinema in the evening but I am free in the afternoon."
- g) A: "Bloody **truckies**, they think they own the road!" B: "My dad is a truckie..."
- h) A: "Where is your little sister?" B: "She is at **kindy**, it's her first day today."
- i) A: "**G'day** Tom, how are you doing?" B: "I am good, thanks, how are you?"
- j) A: "Sarah is having a birthday party next Saturday, but it is **BYO** food and drinks."
B: "That doesn't surprise me; she is such a tight ass!"
- k) A: "Do you want to watch soccer or rugby?" B: "Neither, you know I only watch **footy**!"

roo	
bickie/bikkie/biccie	
sunnies	
chewie/chewy	
servo	
uni	
truckie	
kindy/kindie	
G'day	
BYO	
footy/footie	

6.7.1 Description and Predictions

Worksheet number 3 is focused on abbreviations, which are very popular amongst Australianisms. The respondents' task was to restore the given abbreviations into their original form. Once again, context plays a significant role in deducing the meanings of Australianisms in this exercise. It is highly probably that no one would know what the word *roo* means if it was detached from its context.

I assume many students will understand the word *footy* in a way that they would restore it in its full version as 'football', however in Australian English the abbreviation *footy* means only 'Australian Rules Football', as they refer to European style football as 'soccer'. Words I assume will not be difficult for the respondents are: *bickie*, *sunnies*, *chewie*, *uni* and *G'day*. Problematic words on the other hand might be: *servo*, *kindy*, *BYO* and *footy*.

6.7.2 Analysis of Results

The highest possible score for this exercise was **11** correct answers. The students averaged **53.72%** (6 correct answers per person). The employees averaged **83.16%** (9 correct answers per person), which was the highest score, by either group, for any of the worksheets.

This would leave me to believe that when confronted with abbreviations in Australian environment, a high level speaker of English language would be able to comprehend the correct meaning. My assumptions are that due to these abbreviations baring a similarity to their Standard English counterparts, they were easily deciphered.

6.7.3 Feedback from Teachers

According to the feedback, students had trouble with the abbreviations *roo* and *BYO*, which was often guessed as 'buy your own'. If students did not know the meaning from given context, the teacher gave the word in another sentence to provide further context. The words *chewie* and *sunnies* were the two words that were most commonly answered correctly. Some students apparently had a problem with deciphering the word *G'day* as it looked unfamiliar; however, after advice to read the difficult words aloud, they were able to guess the correct meaning.

6.8 WORKSHEET 4 - Australianisms (Abbreviations)

Table 15
Worksheet 4

Choose the correct meaning of the word in bold (put your answer in bold, please)

1) A: "What was your dream job when you were a child?" B: "Certainly a **garbo**."

a) gardener	b) garbage man	c) garage attendant	d) gangster
-------------	----------------	---------------------	-------------

2) A: "You can't make a **U-ie** here!" B: "No? Watch me."

a) U-turn	b) dive into water	c) burnout	d) nude swim
-----------	--------------------	------------	--------------

3) A: "Have you seen Tim's new **Vee Dub**?" B: "Yea, I have, it is nothing special, really."

a) DVD player	b) Volkswagen	c) sound system	d) mobile phone
---------------	---------------	-----------------	-----------------

4) A: "Tad's mother is addicted to **pokies**; she spends all her money on them."

a) drugs and alcohol	b) clothes	c) chocolate	d) gambling slot machines
----------------------	------------	--------------	---------------------------

5) A: "Ben from year one came with six of his **rellies** on the first school day." B: "SIX? Are you kidding me!?"

a) siblings	b) friends	c) relatives	d) toys
-------------	------------	--------------	---------

6) A: "Jenny chucked another **sickie**!" B: "That must be her third one this month!"

a) day's sick leave	b) surgery	c) car crash	d) hangover
---------------------	------------	--------------	-------------

7) A: "Hey Barbara, will you join us for a **smoko**?" B: "Yeah, I'll be there in ten min."

a) lunch break	b) game of pool	c) party	d) smoke/coffee break
----------------	-----------------	----------	-----------------------

8) A: "Ben, can I have your **ute** on Sunday, I need to move some furniture." B: "Sure, give me a buzz on Saturday."

a) help	b) a moving truck	c) a typical Aussie car	d) a garden shed
---------	-------------------	-------------------------	------------------

6.8.1 Description and Predictions

The fourth worksheet was a multiple choice exercise focused on abbreviations. I gave four possibilities to choose from. All the choices would have made (more or less) sense, if selected. The understanding of the context would play a significant role in elimination of the provided options. Again, the respondents could draw on comparing the Australianisms with Standard British English equivalents, such as by the word *garbo*, which resembles 'garbage man', at the most from the four options.

The other possibility of deducting the meaning might be a logical approach, they could try all four possibilities and the one that would sound the best to them, would be chosen as the correct answer. My predictions are that the words *ute*, *pokies* and *U-ie* might be the most problematic ones in contrast to *smoko* and *sickie*.

6.8.2 Analysis of Results

The highest possible score for this exercise was 8 correct answers. The recognition of the correct meaning was supported by the context and simplified by the presence of just four possible choices. However, this apparently did not present sufficient assistance for the students who scored 53.03% correct answers (in average 4 correct answers per person).

The employees averaged 76.10% (6 correct answers per person). Due to the lack of resemblance of some of these Australianisms to their Standard English counterparts, I assume that logic and process of elimination brought them to the answers.

The word most commonly answered incorrect was *ute*.

6.8.3 Feedback from Teachers

All three teachers referred to me that their students would have not been able to answer the questions without having choices provided and even equipped with the four possibilities they still often had to guess.

This feedback further strengthens my viewpoint that Australian English vocabulary differs significantly from the vocabulary of Standard English and therefore is incomprehensible to students of English language, who have not been exposed to this English variety.

6.9 WORKSHEET 5 - Australianisms (Phrases and Sayings)

Table 16
Worksheet 5

Match the underlined expressions with the Aussie phrases/sayings in the table (write the matching expression under the corresponding phrase/saying in the table, please)

- a) A: "I think I put too much pepper in the sauce." B: "Don't worry, it will be fine."
- b) A: "Can you have a look at my car, the brakes seem bugged." B: Yeah sure, bring it on Tuesday." A: "Cheers!"
- c) A: "My computer is not working." B: "Let me have a look at it."
- d) A: "Geez, it is ten o'clock, I told my wife I would be home by eight, she will get angry!"
- e) A: "I'm organizing a buck's party for Keith next Friday; do you reckon you can contribute some food?" B: "Yea, no drama."
- f) A: "Do you think they will win the final?" B: "No way, they have got no chance."
- g) A: "I need you here, don't disappear!" B: "Ok, boss."
- h) A: "Thanks for your help, mate." B: "That's ok."
- i) A: "Do you want to see a thriller or a comedy." B: "Whatever you feel like, you make the decision."
- j) A: "Bar's closing guys, no more drinks." B: "Ok, can I just have one more drink before we leave?"

bring a plate	no worries	she'll be right	you're the boss	take a squiz

good on you	one for the road	spit the dummy	Buckley's chance	go walkabout

6.9.1 Description and Predictions

The final worksheet focuses on favourite Australian phrases and sayings. The text of this exercise differs to the others, as it is written in Standard English. The students' task is to match the Standard English phrases/saying with Australian English equivalents. I assume a low level of difficulty for this exercise as it provides complete sentences in, to the students known Standard English, with no disturbance represented by the inserted Australianisms. This should allow the respondents total comprehension (depending on their English knowledge level) of the text material. I presume that phrases: *bring a plate, one for the road* and *Buckley's chance* will be considered easy to the respondents due to their resemblance to the Standard English counterparts.

6.9.2 Analysis of Results

10 correct answers was the highest possible score for my last worksheet. Students averaged 54.24% (5 correct answers per person). Employees again scored considerably higher with 80% (averaging 8 correct answers per person). I was surprised by the high results of the employees in this exercise. This would indicate that with certain aspects of Australianisms it is possible to draw on their understanding of Standard English to decipher their meaning.

Another possible influencing factor is the use of logic to draw similarities between the Standard English and Australian English phrases. This exercise does not indicate whether they would have been able to fill in the gap without the given Standard English equivalent, though.

6.9.3 Feedback from Teachers

As communicated to me by the teachers, this worksheet was quite difficult for their students. Their guessing of correct answers was assisted by the similarities in some of the phrases, such as: 'one more drink before we leave' - *one for the road*, 'you make the decision' - *you're the boss*, 'no chance' - *Buckley's chance* and 'contribute some food' - *bring a plate*. However, without the Standard English equivalents, they would have not been apparently able to provide the correct answers.

6.10 Overall Feedback from Teachers and Respondents

The teachers did not know the Australianisms, but due to their experience in deriving meaning from context, they were able to decipher many of the words. They do not have any personal experience with the Australian English vocabulary as they use either American or British variety. Australian English is overlooked due to common interest being in American or British English. Students found the worksheets difficult; they found out that Australian English is of great contrast to British and American English, which they did not know before.

They know American English from movies, but they have not been exposed to the Australian variety before. Some of the students enjoyed it, some did not and some did not want to think at all. The teachers found the worksheets as a great way how to introduce Australianisms to the students and a liven-up of their lesson.

Some students noticed the suffix '-ie' by several Australianisms, which is a good start in noticing the characteristics of this not yet familiar variety of English.

The majority of employees referred to the worksheets using one or a multiple of the following descriptions: well prepared, uneasy, enjoyable, informative, interesting, educational and/or enriching.

6.11 Statistics of Individual Worksheets

The statistics below show all categories that were tested on Australianisms. The first column shows the different schools and occupations, in the brackets there is the number of participants representing the particular group.

The six columns represent 6 exercises (abbreviation 'WS + number' stands for 'worksheet' and its number). The results consist of two entries; the percentage entry represents the average score of the particular worksheet, the second entry indicates the average correct answers per person in the particular group of people. Highlighted percentages in yellow are those which scored either **70% or more**.

Comparing only ALL STUDENTS with ALL EMPLOYEES, the black entry represents the **lowest** reached result and the red entry the **highest** reached result out of all worksheets.

As there were no major differences in results according to the age, years they have been learning English or occupation (except for teachers) of the respondents I decided not to use those aspects in my statistics.

Table 17

Statistics of Students and Employees' Results in Individual Worksheets

	WS 1-Ex 1 (6)	WS 1-Ex 2 (7)	WS 2 (8)	WS 3 (11)	WS 4 (8)	WS 5 (10)
ALL STUDENTS (33)	49.49%	15.58%	62.88%	53.72%	53.03%	54.24%
	3	1	5	6	4	5
SOŠ (11)	37.87%	16.88%	64.77%	52.07%	53.41%	41.82%
	2	1	5	6	4	4
VOŠ (15)	57.78%	11.43%	55%	45.45%	51.67%	56%
	3	1	4	5	5	6
Private Teaching (7)	50%	22.45%	76.79%	74.03%	55.36%	70%
	3	2	6	8	4	7
ALL EMPLOYEES (34)	79.41%	47.06%	75.37%	83.16%	76.10%	80%
	5	3	6	9	6	8
Teachers (11)	93.94%	57.14%	81.82%	90.91%	75%	90.91%
	6	4	7	10	6	9
Special Cases (3)	100%	83.33%	91.67%	100%	91.67%	93.33%
	6	7	8	11	8	9
Employees (NO Teachers or Special Cases) (20)	68.33%	34.29%	69.38%	76.36%	74.38%	72%
	4	2	6	8	6	7

The **students'** average results did not exceed the boundary of 70%, which I established as "successful". There are not major differences between the schools, although the private class did have three exercises scoring above 70%. This difference would be primarily due to the teacher's influence in giving hints and another contributing factor may be the lower number of students in this class possibly giving a less accurate average.

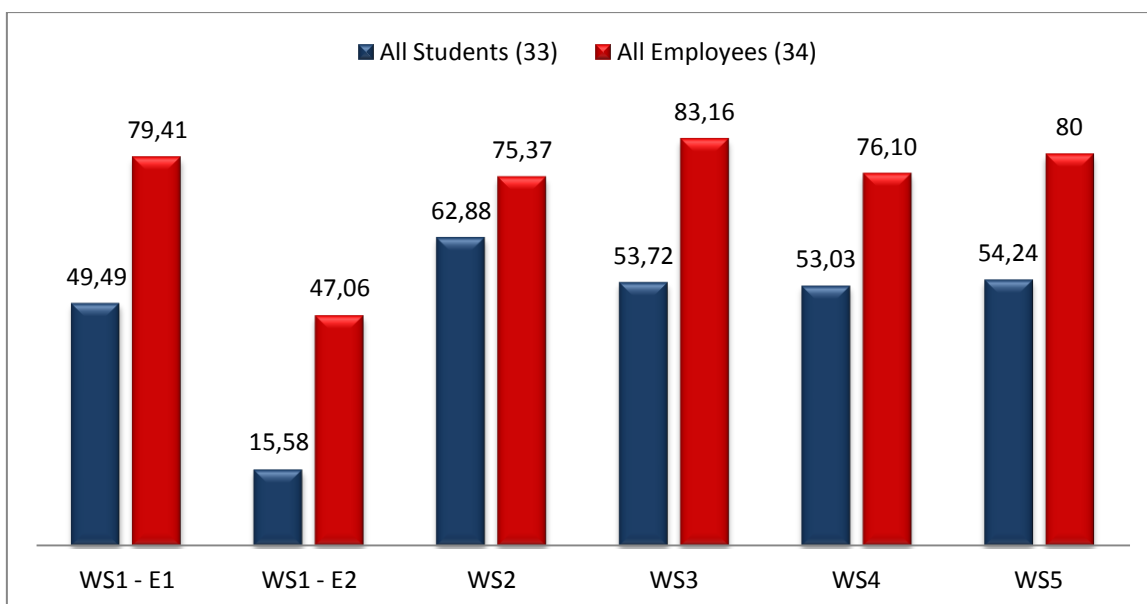
On most exercises the **employees** were above the 70% mark; however, this was largely influenced by the high scores of teachers and special cases. The category of **special cases** was filled with people who have had exposure to Australianisms, whether through

residing in Australia or being married to an Australian. Ignoring the scores of the teachers and special cases, the employees only scored a successful (established by me) average in three out of six exercises.

It is evident that major contributing factors in understanding Australian English without specific teaching on the topic are both a high level of Standard English comprehension and the exposure to the language for successful acquisition.

A graphical illustration:

Graph 6
Students and Employees Comparison (%)



The abbreviation 'WS' stands for 'worksheet' and its number, 'E' means 'exercise'.

6.12 Overall Statistics and Analysis

Previously I broke down the results of each worksheet and gave individual analysis about how the subjects responded to them. I am now covering overall statistics referring

to Students and Employees from which I will provide an overall analysis. The total possible score of correct answers was 50.

Table 18
Analysis of Correct Answers - Students

STUDENTS (33 people)	
Total words tested (33x50)	1,650
Words correct	817
Correct words in average (per person)	25
% of correct words (per person)	49.52%

Students VOŠ (15 people)	
Total words tested (15x50)	750
Words correct	354
Correct words in average (per person)	24
% of correct words (per person)	47.20%

Students SOŠ (11 people)	
Total words tested (11x50)	550
Words correct	251
Correct words in average (per person)	23
% of correct words (per person)	45.64%

Private teaching (7 people)	
Total words tested (7x50)	350
Words correct	212
Correct words in average (per person)	30
% of correct words (per person)	60.57%

Table 19
Analysis of Correct Answers - Employees

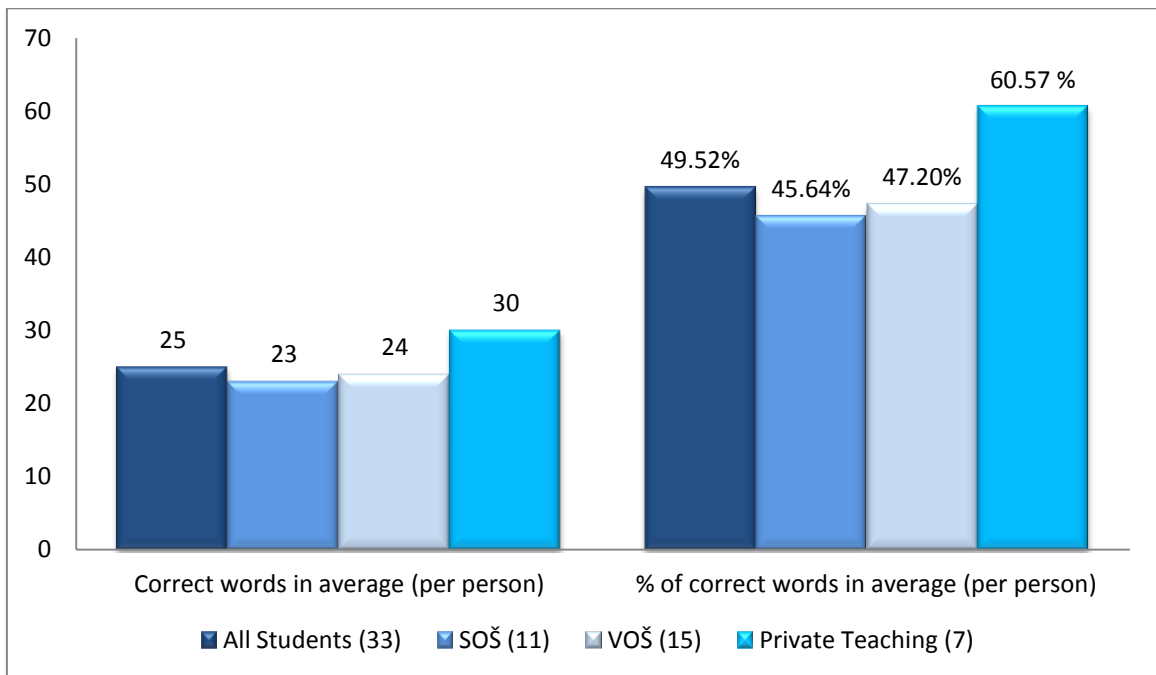
EMPLOYEES (34 people)	
Total words tested (34x50)	1,700
Words correct	1,269
Correct words in average (per person)	37
% of correct words (per person)	74.65%

Special cases (3 people)	
Total words tested (3x50)	150
Words correct	143
Correct words in average (per person)	48
% of correct words (per person)	95.33%

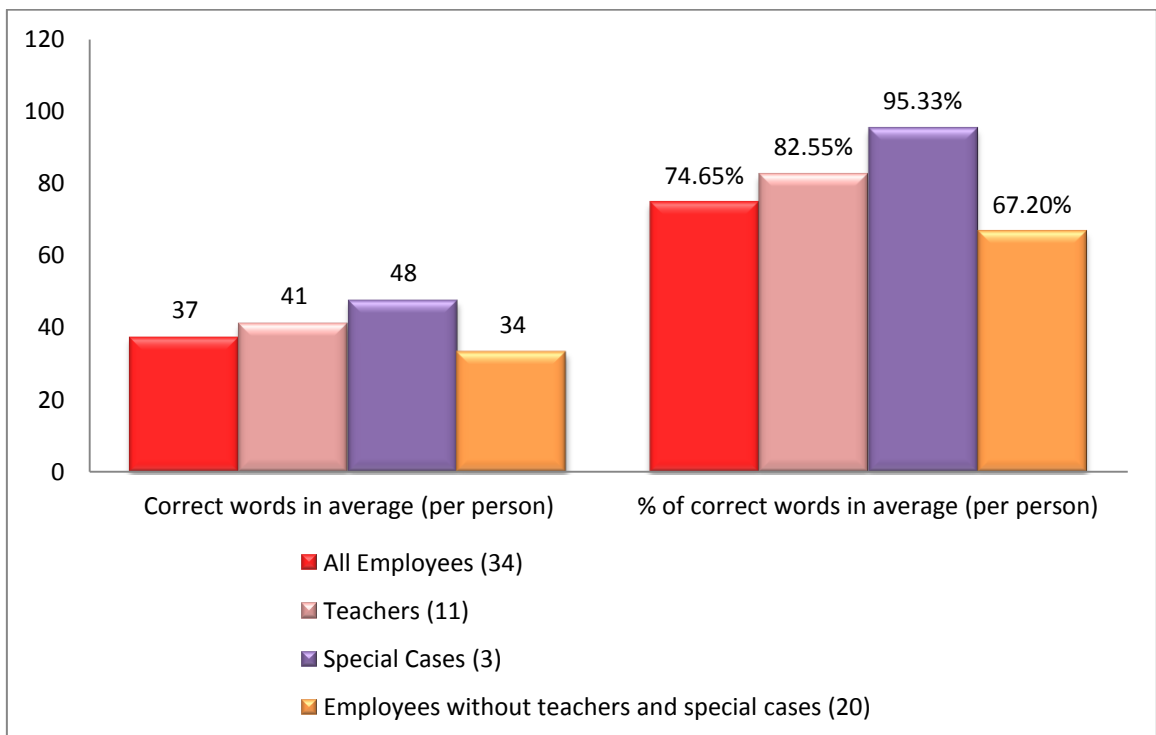
Teachers (11 people)	
Total words tested (11x50)	550
Words correct	454
Correct words in average (per person)	41
% of correct words (per person)	82.55%

Employees without teachers and special cases (20 people)	
Total words tested (20x50)	1,000
Words correct	672
Correct words in average (per person)	34
% of correct words (per person)	67.20%

Graph 7
Analysis of Correct Answers - STUDENTS



Graph 8
Analysis of Correct Answers - EMPLOYEES



The statistics above outline the differences between a student's ability to convert their knowledge of Standard English into an understanding of Australianisms, to a more advanced speaker with more exposure to Standard English. The statistics indicate a large gap between the abilities of the two categories with students displaying just a **49.52%** success rate as opposed to **74.65%** for employees. If we take into account that one class of students received assistance, the figure may well have been even lower. We do, however, see the results of employees bolstered by the high scores of teachers with a high level of Standard English comprehension and employees with an association with Australia or Australians. This taken into account, we are able to see that employees without tertiary studies in English or exposure to the Australian environment display less than 70% correct also.

Through analysis of this data we are able to establish a relationship between the level of Standard English knowledge and the ability to comprehend Australian English. It should be pointed out that through all of the worksheets the subjects received some form of hint or choice from which to attain their answers. This would not be present when immersed in an environment where Australian English is the native tongue. The subjects would be exposed to shorter time frames to comprehend what they have heard in a spoken communication and would not have the same devices of assistance available to them as they had in the worksheets. From this we can suggest that students even with some form of assistance would not be able to comprehend Australianisms confidently, let alone in the natural Australian environment when they are required to think more rapidly with little help.

As my study does not include testing of subjects in more realistic situations I am unable to suggest how much of an impact this would have on their understanding of Australianisms. Therefore, I can say that given the statistics, it is evident that being at a

high level with Standard English improves one's ability to comprehend Australian English vocabulary. It is evident that having primarily 'learned' English in the classroom without a deep understanding of the language structure greatly inhibits a subject's ability to comprehend Australian English in its natural form.

Through careful consideration of all statistics I can say that my hypothesis "*Australian English vocabulary is very different to other English varieties; therefore, students need to be exposed to Australianisms in order to successfully communicate in the Australian environment*" was partially supported. It is evident that it is highly unlikely that a student without tertiary level understanding of Standard English would be able to effectively understand Australian English. It is also evident that the level of understanding in Standard English is a significant factor in one's ability to understand Australian English.

The reason my hypothesis is only partially supported is that I am unable to say that those with a tertiary education in Standard English would not be able to communicate in the Australian environment. What I am able to say is that there would not be total comprehension, even by those with a tertiary education in English, of Australian English. This demonstrates that for those wishing to immerse themselves in the Australian environment, or those desiring to enhance their understanding of another English variety, it would be beneficial, even logical, to be exposed to Australianisms in the classroom.

Summary and Conclusion

Australian English is a unique variety of English in its own right. Despite Australia's relatively young age, its language has seen centuries of evolution. Whether it be the Convict Era, the Gold Rushes or its involvement in wars, it has had many defining moments in its development. Australians have their own way to express politeness, their own way of treating their socioeconomic sectors and as such have something different which must be observed by the foreigner.

Language teaching is very heavily influenced by vocabulary, as vocabulary is, according to many, the most important factor in comprehension. It therefore goes without saying that recognising the different varieties of English is important. I have found myself in situations where the teaching of Standard English did not properly prepare me for the comprehension of Australian English and therefore this is something that I have a vested interest in.

The foreign student, if nothing else, should be exposed to the fact that these varieties exist in order to properly understand the complexities of English. It is not necessary for an Australian to pick up a book and review their language, as they are immersed in it. They have acquired it, and as such, as the language evolves so does their understanding. What can be said though, is that the texts available to foreigners for comprehension of Australianisms are unequivocally insufficient and out of date. Further research absolutely needs to be done into the evolution and developments of their unique vocabulary. My hypothesis *"Australianisms are constantly evolving and in order to keep up with new generations, fresh texts should be developed as a reference for both foreign students and tourists"* is statistically supported by my research.

My hypothesis "*Australian English vocabulary is very different to other English varieties; therefore, students need to be exposed to Australianisms in order to successfully communicate in the Australian environment*" recognises the differences between Australian English and Standard English. It also draws on my own personal experiences, in which I have felt poorly equipped to fully immerse myself in the Australian environment.

My worksheets were developed with the teaching aspects of students' motivation and intention in mind. They were designed to both test my hypothesis to the extreme through their basic level of difficulty and also to enrich those who completed them. With statistics showing that students in secondary school are not properly equipped to comprehend Australianisms and feedback suggesting they did not even know they exist, I declare it a shame that students are not properly informed or equipped for immersion into English speaking countries other than America and Britain.

Whilst my hypothesis was only partially supported through my statistical analysis I believe there to be a definite need for any foreign speaker to be exposed to Australianisms if they intend to travel to the country. I believe even more so after completing this thesis, that the teaching of Australianisms would be an enriching experience to the students, and should they have a well researched and up to date text available, they would have a far stronger understanding of English as a whole.

Attachments

LIST OF ATTACHMENTS

Attachment 1 – Word Origin – ALL NATIONS	97
Attachment 2 – Word Origin – AUSTRALIAN or AUSTRALIAN + Another Country	131
Attachment 3 – Survey on Australianisms	150
Attachment 4 – Words with Highest Ranking in ‘Usage’	163
Attachment 5 – Words with Highest Ranking in ‘Not Known’	168
Attachment 6 – Individual Word Statistics	169
Attachment 7 – Knowledge and Usage of Australianisms – STATISTICS	183
Attachment 8 – Worksheets 1-5	187

Attachment 1

Word Origins - ALL NATIONS

Word/Phrase	Original Use	Date of Use	Part of Speech	Note	Meaning	Example/Used in a sentence
AC/DC	UK					
ace	US					
addy	UK					
aerial ping pong	AUS	1950s+	noun		derogatory term for Australian Rules football used by Queenslanders and NSW	
afto/arfto	AUS, NZ	1930s+	noun	ABBR.	afternoon	
air	US					
air head	US					
alko	UK					
ambo	AUS	1990s+	noun	ABBR.	1. an ambulance 2. an ambulance officer	
amp	US					
and that	UK					
ankle biter	US					
apples	AUS, NZ	1940+	adjective		satisfactory as required	She'll be apples. (It will be fine.)
argy-bargy	UK					
arvo	AUS	1930s+	noun	ABBR.	afternoon	
Aussie	UK					
Aussie Rules	AUS		noun		Australian Rules football	
Australian salute	AUS	1970s+	noun		a characteristic gesture in Australia of brushing away flies from one's face	
average	UK					
ay	AUS		interj.	ABBR.	hey (sometimes used as an emphaziser at the end of a sentence)	A: What did you do today? B: I went to the pool ay!
bad call	UK					
bad trot	AUS	20C	noun		an unfair situation or result	
		1920s+			a run of bad luck	

bag	US					
bail	US					
Bali belly	AUS		noun		diarrhoea (as suffered by travellers to South-East Asia)	I got Bali belly from that dodgy restaurant.
ball of muscle	AUS	1930s+	noun		an energetic, lively person	
ballistics	US					
banana bender	AUS	1960s+	noun		a Queenslander	
barbie	orig. AUS	1970s+	noun	ABBR.	a barbecue	
Bargain!	UK		exclam.			
barrack	AUS	late 19C+	verb		to support a team or individual in a sporting context	
barro	AUS		adjective		embarrassing	It was heaps barro.
bash	UK					
bash the spine	AUS	1940s+	phrase		to idle, to waste time, to loaf around	
basket	UK					
bat for the other team	UK					
bathers	orig. AUS	20C	noun	ABBR.	a bathing costume	
Beauty!	AUS	1940s+	exclam.	ABBR.	thank-you (from SE: That's beautiful)	
beef	US					
beer goggles	US					
beetle crusher	UK					
bell	US					
bench warmer	US					
Betcha!	US					
bickie/bikkie/ biccie	AUS	1960s+	noun		money	big bickies (a large amount of money)
			noun	ABBR.	a biscuit	
biff	US					
big ask	UK					
big bucks	UK					
big C	UK					
big day	UK					
big-note oneself	AUS	1940s+	verb		to boast or brag (<i>big-noter</i> - a show-off)	

Big Smoke	AUS	late 19C+	noun		Sydney	
big spit/long spit	AUS	1960s+	noun		the act of vomiting	
big time	US					
biggie/biggy	US					
billabong	AUS		noun		a low area of ground which was part of a river in the past, which only fills with water when the river floods	
billabonger	AUS	late 19C-1950s	noun		a vagrant	
bimbo	UK					
bin	UK					
bingle	AUS	1940s+	noun		1. a fight 2. a collision, a crash	
bird	UK					
birthday suit	UK					
Bite your bum!	NZ					
bities	AUS	1990s	noun		biting insects	
bitzer/bitza/bitser	AUS	1920s+	noun		a mixed-breed dog (bits of this and bits of that)	
blind	UK					
bling bling	US					
blister	AUS	20C	noun		a mortgage	
blockhead	UK					
blood blister	AUS	20C	noun	RhS	a sister	
bloody	UK					
Bloody oath!	AUS	20C	exclam.		a general expression of agreement	
blow	AUS, US	mid 19C+	noun		a rest, a period of relaxation (the image of stopping work for a cigarette)	
blow chunks	UK					
blowie/blowy	AUS	1910s+	noun	ABBR.	a blowfly	
blue	AUS, NZ	1940s+	noun		1. a blunder, a mistake 2. a brawl, a quarrel	
	AUS	1960s+	verb		to argue, to fight	
	AUS, US	early 19C+	adjective		drunk	
bluebird	AUS, US	1930s-70s	noun		a police car, a police wagon	

bludger	AUS		noun		a lazy person, layabout, somebody who always relies on other people to do things or lend him things	
boardies	AUS		noun		boardsHORTS	
bodgie	AUS	1950s+	noun		anything worthless	
bog in	orig. AUS	late 19C+	verb		to eat heartily, to start eating, to attack food with enthusiasm	
bog laps	AUS		noun		circuits of a street block in a car for the purpose of entertainment	Those kids are out there doing bog laps again.
bogan	AUS, NZ	1980s+	noun		1. an uncouth person 2. one who is mindlessly conventional 3. a social misfit, a "nerd"	
boloney	US					
bomb	orig. AUS, NZ, US	1950s+	noun		a dilapidated, rundown old car	
boob	orig. AUS	late 19C+	noun		a prison (orig. military use)	
	AUS		adjective		inferior, second-rate	
boob job	UK					
boomer	AUS, NZ	late 19C+	noun		1. large male kangaroo 2. anything exceptionally large	
boondie	AUS		noun		a lump of yellow sand that explodes on impact used as missiles by children at war	
booze	UK					
booze bus	AUS	1990s	noun		a police van used for random breath tests (for excess alcohol)	
bottle blond	UK					
bottle-o	AUS		noun		a liquor shop	
boys in blue	US					
brain	UK					
brain dead	UK					
brekkie/brekky	UK					
bring a plate	AUS		phrase		a common request found on invitations to social functions where guests are asked to contribute some food	
broolly	UK					

brumby	AUS		noun		a wild horse	
bub	US					
bubba	AUS	20C	noun		a young child	
buck	AUS, NZ	1910s+	noun		a try, an attempt	give it a buck/have a buck at
Buckley/ Buckley's chance	AUS, NZ	late 19C+	phrase		no chance at all, or only a slim hope	Sparta stands Buckley's of beating Slavia.
buck's night/ buck's party	AUS	1910s+	noun		a party for a man who is going to get married, to which only his male friends are invited	
budgie smugglers	AUS		noun		men's close-fitting swimming trunks	
bugger off	UK					
bugger-all	UK					
bulk	AUS	1970s+	adjective		many, lots	
bull artist	UK					
Bullamakanka/ Bullabananka/ Bullamanka	AUS	1950s+	noun		an imaginary place, supposedly far from any civilisation	
burbs	US					
burst a blood vessel	UK					
Bush Week	AUS	1940s+	noun		a fig. 'week' when dubious deals may be proposed and confident tricks carried out, used to fend off what is considered a dubious suggestion	What do you think of this? Bush Week?
bushfire blonde	AUS	1940s+	noun		a read-headed woman	
bushie	AUS		noun		someone who lives in the bush	
bushman's breakfast	AUS	late 19C+	noun		a look around and a cough	
bushman's clock	AUS	late 19C+	noun		a kookaburra or laughing jackass	
bushman's hanky/ bushman's blow	AUS		noun		the act of blowing nasal mucus through one nostril while closing the other off with a finger	
but	AUS	mid-19C+	adverb		used mainly at the end of sentences to give added emphasis, 'no doubt about it', 'absolutely'	He's a nice bloke, but.
buzz	UK, US					

buzz off	UK					
BYO	AUS, US	1960s+	phrase		bring your own (drink to a party/restaurant)	
cack-handed	UK					
cactus	AUS	1940s+	adjective		ruined, useless, finished, dead	
call it a day	UK					
call of nature	US					
canary	AUS, UK	mid-19C	noun		100 strokes of the lash	
cancer stick	UK					
canty	AUS	1920s+	adjective		unpleasant, ill-tempered	
cape kelly	AUS	1940s	noun	RhS	the stomach	
cark/kark	AUS	1970s+	verb		to die, often as <i>cark it</i>	
carn	AUS, NZ		interjection		a sporting barracker's cry - come on!	Carn the Eagles!
cashied-up	AUS, NZ	1930s+	adjective		wealthy, well-off, albeit temporarily	
catch forty winks	UK					
catnap	US					
chaff	AUS	1930s+	noun		money	
cheeky possum	AUS	1930s+	noun		an impudent (young) person	
chew and spew	AUS		noun		any fast-food restaurant considered to be serving poor quality food	
chewie/chewy	orig. AUS	1920s+	noun	ABBR.	a chewing gum	chewie on your boot
chick	UK					
chick flick	UK					
chicken scratch	US					
chiv	AUS	1910s	noun		a face	
chock and log	AUS	20C	noun	RhS	a dog	
chocker	AUS	1970s+	adjective		completely full, packed or overcrowded	The hall was chocker.
choice	UK					
chokkie	AUS		noun	ABBR.	chocolate	
chompers	US					
choof off	AUS	1940s+	verb		to go, to move, to leave	
chook	AUS	late 19C+	noun		1. a chicken 2. a woman	
chop chop	UK					
chopper	AUS	1910s+	noun		a blow to the back of the neck, given with the side of the hand	

choppers	UK					
Chrissie	UK					
chuck in	UK					
chuckle	AUS	1960s+	verb			to vomit
chunder	AUS	1950s+	verb			to vomit
chutty/chuddy	AUS, NZ	1940s+	noun			chewing gum
ciao	UK					
cinch	US					
cinchy	UK					
circs	UK					
classic	UK					
clean potato	AUS	19C+	noun			anyone who is not a convict
clear as mud	UK					
click	US					
clued-up	UK					
cobber	AUS	late 19C+	noun			a friend, a mate
cockatoo	AUS	mid-19C+	noun			a lookout for those engaged in some form of illegality
cockie/cocky	AUS	mid-19C+	noun			a small farmer
cocky	AUS	late 19C+	verb			to work as a small farmer
codger	UK					
codswallop	UK					
coldie	AUS	1950s-60s	noun			a cold can or bottle of beer
come off it	UK					
commo	AUS	1940s+	noun	ABBR.		a communist
compo	AUS, NZ	1940s+	noun	ABBR.		worker's compensation pay for injury or loss of work
con	UK					
conk	UK					
Cool it!	US					
coon	US					
cop	US					
copter	UK					
cow juice	UK					

cozzie/cossie	AUS, South African	1920s+	noun		a swimming costume	
crack a tinnie	AUS		phrase		to open a can of beer	
croak	UK					
crook	AUS, NZ	20C	adjective		ill, out of sorts	go crook
crook up	AUS	1910s+	verb		to fall ill	
crooked on	AUS, NZ	1940s+	adjective		averse to, hostile to, angry with	
cubby	AUS	1920s+	noun		a child's playhouse sited in the back garden	
cuddy	UK					
cuppa/cupper	AUS	1920s+	noun	ABBR.	a cup of tea	
cutie-pie	US					
dag	AUS, NZ	1910s+	noun		1. an unenterprising person, a coward 2. in affectionate use, an appealingly eccentric person, a "character"	bit of a dag
		20C	adjective		first-rate, excellent	
daks	AUS	1940s+	noun		trousers	
damage	UK					
damper	AUS, NZ		noun		any of various unleavened loaves and scones, typically cooked on an open fire	
dead horse	AUS	1940s+	noun	RhS	tomato sauce	
de facto	AUS		noun		one of the two partners is an unmarried but steady relationship	
deadly	US					
deadly treadly/ treadly	AUS	1960s+	noun		a bicycle	I'll be around on my deadly treadly.
dill	AUS, NZ	1940s+	noun		a fool, an idiot	
din-dins	UK					
dingo's breakfast	AUS	1960s+	noun		a piss and a look around	
dinky-di	AUS, NZ	1910s+	adjective		excellent, first-rate, the best of its type	He's a dinky-di Aussie.
			adverb		truly, certainly	
ditsy/ditzy	US					
divvy	AUS	20C	noun		a very short time	
divvy van	AUS	1990s	noun		a police vehicle used for transporting criminals	
dog's eye	AUS	1960s+	noun	RhS	meat pie	

dole bludger	AUS	1970s+	noun		a person who collects unemployment benefits but makes no serious effort to get work	
down the gurgler	AUS	1930s+	phrase		used of something that has not worked out	
Down Under	UK					
doxy	UK					
drag	UK					
drama queen	UK					
draw the crow	AUS	1940s+	phrase		to come of worst, usu. in a share-out or division of spoils, labour, prize etc.	
dream	AUS	1920s+	noun		a 6-month prison sentence	
drongo	AUS	1940s+	noun		a dope, a stupid person, a slow-witted person	
drop bear	AUS	1960s+	noun		a vicious breed of koala that supposedly leaps upon unsuspecting tourists and attacks with unmitigated fury	
dubs	AUS	1930s+	noun		marbles	
duco	AUS		noun		the shiny paintwork of an automobile	
dunny	AUS, NZ	1930s+	noun		an outside lavatory	
duffer	AUS	late 19C	noun		a cattle-stealer	
durry	AUS, NZ	1940s+	noun		1. a cigarette butt 2. a cigarette (esp. when hand-rolled)	
earbash	AUS, NZ		verb		to talk incessantly, non-stop (earbashing - nagging)	
easy-peasy	UK					
eat for breakfast	UK					
eats	UK					
Enzed	AUS, NZ	1910s+	noun		New Zealander	
erky	AUS	1950-60s	adjective		unpleasant, distasteful	
esky	AUS	1950s+	noun		a portable drinks cooler	
esky lid	AUS		noun		a disparaging term used by surfies for a bodyboarder	
evo	AUS	1990s	noun		evening	
exy	AUS		adjective		expensive	
eyeball	orig. AUS	mid-19C+	verb		to stare at, to ogle	
eyewash	UK					
fair	AUS	19C+	adjective		absolute, complete	fair dinkum

fair cow	AUS, NZ	20C	adjective		a general negative, applied to persons or things to which the speaker takes great exception	fair cow of a day, he's a fair cow
fair crack of the whip	AUS	1920s+	noun		a reasonable choice	
		1960s+	exclam.		Be fair! Give someone a chance!	
Fair dinkum!	AUS	late 19C+	exclam.		Honest! Really!	
fair few	orig. AUS	late 19C+	noun		a good many	
fair go/Fair go!	AUS		noun		a chance; something you say when you want someone to act in a reasonable way	give a bloke a fair go
		late 19C+	exclam.		Be reasonable! Be fair!	
fam	US					
fantabulous	UK					
far out	US					
fat chance	UK					
Fed/fed	AUS	1960s+	noun	ABBR.	a federal police officer	
		1970s+	noun	ABBR.	a member of the Federal government	
feed the fishes	UK					
fella	UK					
figjam	AUS	1990s+	noun		a very conceited person (acronym for: Fuck I'm Good, Just Ask Me)	
fill in	AUS	1950s+	verb		to make pregnant	
filthy	UK					
firie	AUS	1990s+	noun	ABBR.	a fire-fighter	
five-finger discount	AUS, NZ, US	1960s+	noun		the act and proceeds of shoplifting	
fizzy drink	UK					
flabbie	AUS		noun		a fat person	
flaming	AUS	1920s+	adjective		a mild pej. euph. fucking	
flash for cash	AUS		noun		a police speed camera or radar trap	
flat out	orig. AUS	20C	adjective		exhausted	
fleabag	UK, US					
flybog	AUS	1920s+	noun		treacle, jam	
fly wire	AUS		noun		a gauze flyscreen covering a window or doorway	
fob	NZ					
folks	UK					

footy/footie	AUS, NZ	20C	noun		Australian Rules Football	
for openers	UK					
fossick	AUS	mid-late 19C	noun		a thief who specializes in taking gold-dust or gold quartz	
Fremantle doctor	AUS		noun		a strong, cool, southerly wind which blows through Fremantle in the afternoon on hot summer days	
French	UK					
freshie	AUS	1990s	noun		a freshwater crocodile	
frig-up/frigg-up	AUS	1940s+	noun		a disaster, a blunder, a mess	
frostie/frosty	US					
fuck-all	UK					
galah	AUS	1930s+	noun		1. a chap, a fellow 2. a fool	
gammon	UK					
gander	UK					
gank	UK					
garbage guts	AUS		noun		a person who eats to excess or will eat any food	
garbo	AUS	1950s+	noun	ABBR.	a garbage man, a dustbin man	
garn	UK					
gasper	UK					
g'day/gooday	AUS, NZ		interjection		an informal friendly greeting used during the day or night	
gee-up	AUS	1920s+	noun		a spree, any form of merry-making	
geek	AUS	1910s+	noun		a glance, a look	
		20C	verb		to stare at, to look at	
geez	AUS		exclam.		Holy cow!	
			noun		a look	Give us a geez, will ya?
geezer	UK					
geri	UK					
Get knotted!	UK					
Get nicked!	UK					
get up	AUS		verb		to win especially in a sporting event	He was trailing at the bend, but managed to get up by a neck at the finish.

get up somebody	AUS		phrase		to rebuke somebody	The boss got up me for being late.
get your arse into gear	AUS		phrase		to get ready for action	
gibber	AUS		noun		a small stone suitable for throwing	
gig	US					
gillion	UK					
gimp	US					
ginger	AUS	1940s+	noun		a prostitute who robs her customer of his wallet	
gink	AUS	1950s+	noun		a look, a glance	
ginormous	UK					
girlie	UK					
give it a burl	AUS	1910s+	phrase		to give something a try	
give a gobful	AUS		phrase		to abuse, usually justifiably	The neighbours were having a noisy party so I went and gave them a gobful.
glass	UK		verb			
glum bum	AUS		noun		a pessimistic person	
go	AUS	1970s+	noun		news, information	
		1930s+	verb		to attack, verbally or physically	
go-in	AUS	1900s+	noun		a fight	They had a bit of a go-in behind the pub.
gone	UK					
good call	UK					
Good on you!/good on ya	AUS, Irish	20C	exclam.		a general expression of approbation, thanks etc.	
good trot	AUS, NZ	1940s+	noun		a run of good luck	
goofy	UK					
goog/googie/googy	AUS	1940s+	noun		an egg	
goolie	AUS	1930s+	noun		a stone or pebble	
gospel truth	UK					
grasshopper	AUS	1950s+	noun		a tourist	
grid	UK					

Groper	AUS	1920s+	noun		a West Australian	
grot	AUS	1960s+	noun		a dirty, untidy person	
grundies	AUS		noun		underpants	
gub/gubba	Aborig. AUS	1970s+	noun		a white man	
guff/guff off	AUS	20C	verb		to shirk, to act lazily	
gummies	AUS		noun		gumboots	
ha-ha pigeon	AUS	1930s+	noun		a kookaburra or laughing jackass	
Half a mo!	UK					
Half your luck!	AUS	1930s+	exclam.		signifying envy, jealousy of the person addressed	I wish I had half your luck!
handbrake	AUS		noun		a man's wife or girlfriend viewed as an obstacle to enjoyment	The handbrake wouldn't let me have another go on the pokies.
hang	US					
happy juice	US					
hard graft	AUS	1870s+	noun		hard work	
have a go	UK					
heaps	UK					
heave	UK					
hit the bottle	UK					
hit the can	AUS	1950s+	phrase		to pay for a round of drinks	
hit the hay	UK					
hit the road	US					
hit the turps	AUS		phrase		go on a drinking binge	
Hogan's ghost!	AUS	20C	exclam.		a general expression of amazement	
hols	UK					
hooks	UK					
hoon	AUS, NZ	1930s+	noun		one who drives in a dangerous, showing-off manner	
horse bite	UK					
hot	UK					
hubby	UK					
hurl	AUS, South African	1960s+	verb		to vomit	

iceberg	AUS	1930s+	noun		anyone who enjoys an early morning swim in the icy ocean waters
icy pole	AUS		noun		ice lolly
iffy	UK				
in the doghouse	US				
jaffle	AUS	1960s+	noun		a toasted sandwich
jag	UK				
jarmies	UK				
jet	US				
jiff	UK				
jiffy	UK				
jigged	AUS	20C	adjective		broken, useless
jigger	US				
jillion	US				
Joan of Arc	AUS	1940s-50s	noun	RhS	a shark
job	AUS	1930s+	noun		1. a drunkard 2. a fool, a poor worker
		1940s+	verb		to hit, to beat up
jocks	AUS	1950s+	noun		men's underwear
joes	AUS	1910s+	noun		a fit of depression, an attack of nerves
joey	AUS		noun	SE	a young kangaroo
		1910s+	noun		a worthless cheque
		mid-late 19C+	noun		a policeman
		1980s	noun		a White child
jumbuck	AUS, NZ	mid-19C+	noun		a sheep
kanga	AUS	1950s+	noun		money
		1980s	noun		a White child
keen as mustard	UK				
kerfuffle	US				
kick	UK				
kick back	US				
kick in	UK				
kick off	UK				

kick the tin	AUS	1960s+	phrase		to make a financial contribution, esp. to buying a round of drinks	
kiddo	AUS, NZ	late 19C+	noun		a child, esp. as a greeting	Hey, kiddo
Kidstakes!	AUS, NZ	1910s+	exclam.		Nonsense! Rubbish!	
killer	UK					
kindy/kindie	AUS, NZ	1960s+	noun	ABBR.	a kindergarten	
KISS method	US					
Kiwi	UK					
lacky band	UK					
la-la	AUS	1960s+	noun	ABBR.	a lavatory	
lash	AUS, Irish	1920s+	noun		a try, an attempt	give it a lash (to have a try)
	AUS	1910s+	noun		violence	
		1920s+	noun		a trick	
lemony	AUS, NZ	1940s-1950s	adjective		angry, irritated	go lemony at (to become annoyed with)
lingo	FR/Polari					
lippy	UK					
littlie	AUS		noun		a young child	
loaded	US					
lob/lob in	AUS	1910s+	verb		to arrive, to turn up	
locust	AUS	1970s	noun		a tourist	
log	AUS	late 19C-1900	noun		a lock-up, a prison	
log of wood	AUS	1950s+	noun		a dull, stupid person	
lollies	AUS	mid-19C+	noun		all sweets except for ice lollies	
lolly	UK					
look like a kookaburra that has swallowed the kangaroo	AUS	1930s+	phrase		elated, to look very happy	
look like death warmed up	UK					
lousy	AUS	1940s-50s	adjective		mean, tight-fisted	
lug	UK					
Maccas	AUS		noun	ABBR.	McDonald's Family Restaurant	

maggot	UK					
mate	orig. AUS	mid-19C+	noun		a general term to address a man, usually by a man	
		late 19C	noun		a friend	mate up (to befriend)
me	UK, Irish					
milko	orig. AUS	20C	noun		a milkman	
missus	AUS	mid-19C+	noun		the traditional title of the wife of the owner or manager of a sheep station	
mitt	US					
mizzle off	UK					
mo	UK					
mob	orig. AUS	late 19C	noun		a gang of ruffians or thugs	
mobile	UK					
moggy	UK					
moke	AUS	late 19-1920s	noun		a horse, often second-rate one	
mongrel	AUS, NZ	20C	noun		1. a general term of abuse 2. toughness and physical aggression especially in sport	1. you bloody mongrel 2. He's got a bit of mongrel in him.
month of Sundays	UK					
monty	AUS	late 19C+	noun		a certainty, a "sure thing"	
moo	UK					
moo juice	US					
mossie/mozzy	AUS	1940s+	noun		a mosquito	
motza/motsa/ motzer/ motser	AUS	1930s+	noun		1. money esp. as gambling winnings or as a large sum 2. a 'certainly', which will guarantee such a win	
mug	UK					
mullet	US					
munchie	AUS		noun		a shark	
munchies	UK					
mutt	US					
my word	UK					
nanosecond	UK					
natch	US					
Naussie/naussie	AUS	1950s+	noun		a recently arrived immigrant	
neddy	AUS	late 19C+	noun		a horse, esp. a race-horse	

never better	AUS	20C	noun	RhS	a letter	
never-never/ never-never land/ never-never country	AUS, NZ	mid-19C+	noun		the deep, deserted interior of Australia	
newie	AUS	20C	noun		1. a new immigrant 2. anything new or hitherto unknown	
nice try, but no cigar	US					
nick	orig. AUS	late 19C+	noun		1. a prison 2. a police station, esp. its cells	
			verb		to slip away, to leave on the spur of the moment	nick away, nick down, nick off
nick out	AUS		verb		to go out for a short period	I'll just nick out and get a few things from the shop.
ning-nong/ ning-nong-nang	AUS, NZ, US	early 19C+	noun		a stupid, foolish person	
nipper	AUS	late 19C+	noun		a prawn	
nippy	UK					
nix	UK					
no drama	AUS		phrase		no problem, no worries	
No flies!	AUS	mid-19C	exclam.		No problem! No fuss! No doubt about it!	
no flies on you	UK					
no good to gundy	AUS	20C	phrase		no good at all, definitely bad	good enough for gundy (reasonably good, acceptable, not too bad)
no more Mr Nice Guy	US					
no risk	AUS	1920s+	phrase		no chance (of), no doubt (about)	
no worries/no worries mate	AUS	1970s+	phrase		a common phrase of assurance	no worries, she'll be all right
Noah's ark	AUS	1940s+	noun	RhS	a shark	
nong	AUS	1940s+	noun		an idiot, a fool, a general derogative description	
no-show	US					
nosh-up	UK					

not a sausage	UK					
not for all the tea in China	orig. AUS	late 19C+	phrase		on no account, no chance whatsoever	
Not on your nelly!	UK					
not the full dollar	AUS	1970s+	phrase		not very intelligent, slightly eccentric, odd	
not the sharpest tool in the shed	US					
nuff	West Indies					
number ones	UK					
number twos	UK					
nut house	US					
nutbar	US					
nutcase	UK					
nutmeg	UK					
nutso	US					
nutty	US					
ocker	AUS	1970s+	noun		1. a boorish, loutish, unsophisticated, ultra nationalistic Australian 2. Australian English, to behave like an ocker (vulgarization)	
ockerina	AUS	1970s+	noun		a female ocker	
ockie/ocky	AUS	1960s+	noun	ABBR.	an octopus	
octo	AUS	1910s+	noun	ABBR.	an octopus	
odds-on	UK					
off like a bride's nightie	AUS	1960s+	phrase		leaving extremely fast, very speedily	
off the hook	AUS	1920s+	phrase		of a married man, out for a night with male friends only	
off with the fairies	UK					
offsider/off-sider	AUS, NZ	mid-19C+	noun		an assistant, helper	
oil	AUS, NZ	late 19C+	noun		information	
old bat	UK					

old black joes	AUS	20C	noun	RhS	the toes	
old cheese	AUS	1990s	noun		one's mother	
Old Dart	AUS, NZ	late 19C+	noun		England	
old fellow	UK					
old folks	UK					
old lag	UK					
olds	UK					
on someone's hammer	AUS	1920s+	phrase		very close behind	
on someone's wheel	AUS	1940s+	phrase		close behind, in pursuit, putting pressure on someone to do something	
oncer	AUS	1920s+	noun		anything that happens only once	
one for the road	AUS	1940s+	noun		a last drink, before starting a journey or leaving	
one out of the bag	AUS	1910s6	noun		an unexpected piece of good luck or pleasant event	
ones and twos	AUS, US	early 19C+	verb		to pretend to be ill or even dead	
one's skin is cracking	AUS	1950s-60s	phrase		desperate for a drink of alcohol	
onkus/oncus/onykus	AUS, NZ	1910s+	adjective		good, profitable, pleasant	
onky	AUS	1920s+	adjective		stinking, stale	
oodles	AUS, NZ	1940s	noun		money	
oony	AUS	20C	noun		sea-sickness	
oo-roo/hooroo	AUS	1910s+	exclam.		1. goodbye 2. Hoorah! Hooray!	
oot	AUS	1920s+	noun		money	
op	UK					
OS/o.s.	AUS	20C	adjective	ABBR.	abroad, anywhere else than Australia (over-seas)	
Outback	AUS		noun		the back country or remote settlements; the bush; usually <i>the Outback</i>	
owl	AUS, US	1900s-40s	noun		a thief, esp. one who works at night	
packet from Paris/parcel from Paris	AUS, NZ	20C	noun		a baby	
paddy wagon	US					

park a tiger	UK					
parkers	AUS	1960s+	noun		parking lights	
pash	UK					
peachy	UK					
peanut	US					
pen and ink	AUS, NZ	1960s	noun	RhS	a drink	
penguin	US					
peter	AUS	late 19C+	noun		a punishment cell	
physio	UK					
piccy	UK					
pick	AUS	1950s+	verb		to victimize (pick on)	
pig out	UK					
pig's arse	AUS	20C	noun	RhS	a glass	
			exclam.		disagreement; something you say when you don't believe what someone has just told you	A: She told you she was pregnant? Pig's arse! (don't believe a word she says)
pin head	UK					
pinch	UK					
pink fit	US					
piss into the wind	UK					
play funny buggers/play silly buggers	UK					
play the whale	AUS	1960s-70s	phrase		to vomit	
playing possum/play possum	AUS, US	early 19C+	verb		to pretend to be ill or even dead	
plink	AUS	1910s+	noun		cheap or second-rate wine	
plod	AUS	1920s+	noun		a story, a piece of info	
plonk	UK					
plonk shop	UK					
pluck	AUS	20C	noun		a stone	
plugger	AUS, US	late 19C	noun		one who does not give up	

pokies	AUS	1960s+	noun		poker machines, gambling slot machines	
pollie/polly	UK					
Pom/Pommy/ Pommie/ pom/pommy/ pommie	AUS	1910s+	noun		an English person, usually an immigrant (Prisoner of Mother England)	
Pommyland/ pommyland	AUS	1910s+	noun		Britain	
Pommy shower	AUS		phrase		using deodorant instead of taking a shower	
Possie	AUS		noun		half-Pom, half-Aussie, or a Pom that has become naturalised	
possie/pozzie/ pozy	AUS, NZ		noun		a place, a position	If we're early for the film, we'll get a good possie at the back.
postie	AUS	1950s+	noun	ABBR.	a postman	
pow	US					
poxy	UK					
prezzie/pressie	UK					
quack	orig. AUS, NZ	20C	noun		a doctor, irrespective of their abilities	
queer for	UK					
quick quid	AUS	1920s+	noun		money that is earned quickly and possibly illicitly	
quiner and shake	AUS	20C	noun	RhS	a steak	
quod	UK					
rag	UK					
ralph	US					
rat house/ rathouse	AUS	1920s+	noun		a psychiatric institution	
rat's arse	UK					
ratty	AUS, NZ	20C	adjective		mad eccentric	
readies	UK					
reckon	UK					
rehab	UK					
reject	UK					

rellie	AUS	20C	noun	ABBR.	a family relative	
ribuck/reybuck/ rybuck	AUS	late 19C- 1960s	adjective		good, excellent, first-rate	
			exclam.		a general expression of agreement or approval	
ridgy-didge	AUS	1950s+	adjective		honest, genuine, correct	Is that a ridgy-didge Lacosta?
right into one's barrel	AUS	20C	phrase		absolutely what one wants	
righto	UK					
rip-off	US					
ripper	AUS	mid-19C+	adjective		great, fantastic, excellent; a fine or excellent person or thing	that was a ripper party
		1960s+	exclam.		a general exclamation of approval or admiration	
roach	US					
rock up	UK					
roids	US					
roo	AUS	late 19C+	noun	ABBR.	a kangaroo	
roo bar	AUS		noun		a frame fitted to the front of a vehicle to prevent damage in a collision with a kangaroo	
root	AUS	1950s+	verb	EUPH.	to have sexual intercourse	
ropeable/ropable	AUS, NZ	mid-19C+	adjective		in a very bad temper, infuriated	
rotten	AUS	1930s+	adjective		very drunk	get rotten (to become very drunk)
rottie	UK					
rough trot	AUS	1960s+	noun		a period of bad luck	
round	AUS		noun		a sandwich	round of cheese and tomatoes
ruddy	UK					
Rules	AUS	1940s+	noun	ABBR.	Australian Rules Football	
run of outs	AUS	1960s+	noun		a succession of bad luck or unfortunate events	
sack	UK					
saltie	AUS	1950s+	noun	ABBR.	a salt-water crocodile	
sambo/sambie	AUS	1970s+	noun		a sandwich	
same diff	UK					
Sandgroper/ sand groper	AUS	late 19C+	noun		an inhabitant of Western Australia	

sanger/sango	AUS	1940s+	noun		a sandwich	
sarvo	AUS, NZ	1940s+	noun	ABBR.	this afternoon	
sawbones	UK					
schmick/smick	AUS		adjective		excellent, elegant, cool, classy and stylish	He's got a really schmick car.
schnozz	US					
schoolie	AUS	late 19C+	noun	ABBR.	a schoolteacher	
		1950s+			a schoolgirl	
scone	AUS, NZ	1940s+	noun		a head	
	AUS		adjective		angry; insane	
scorcher	UK					
scotty	AUS	mid-19C+	adjective		tetchy, irritable	
scratchie	NZ					
seagull	AUS, NZ	1960s	noun		a casual wharf labourer	
seppo/septic	Aus	1970s+	noun		an American (Rhys: septic tank - Yank)	
servo	AUS		noun		a service station	
shades	UK					
shake	UK					
shandy	UK					
shark bait/shark baiter	AUS	1920s+	noun		a solitary swimmer swimming too far out at sea	
shark biscuit	AUS	1920s+	noun		a novice surfer	
she	AUS		pronoun		an informal word for 'it'	She'll be right.
sheila	AUS	early 19C+	noun		a woman	
she'll be right	AUS	1940s+	phrase		a phrase used to reject offers of assistance, don't worry, don't fuss, everything will be fine in the end	
sherbet/sherbert	AUS	20C	noun		any form of alcoholic drink	
she's sweet	AUS	1940s+	phrase		everything is satisfactory	
shicker	AUS, NZ	20C	verb		to drink usually to drunkenness	
shicker/shick/shikkar/shikker	AUS, NZ	late 19C+	noun		alcohol	
		1910s+		a drunkard		
shif	AUS	1970s+	noun		the face	
shiner	UK					
shit a brick!	UK					
shite	UK					

shivoo/shivaroo/ shivaree/shiveau	AUS	mid-19C+	noun		a party, a celebration	
			verb		to entertain	
shonky	AUS, NZ	1970s+	adjective		unreliable, dishonest, of a low quality	a shonky business
shoot through	AUS, NZ	1940s+	verb		to leave, to exit quickly	
shouse/shoush	AUS	1940s+	noun		a lavatory	
shout	orig. AUS, NZ	mid-19C+	noun		1. one's turn to order a round of drinks 2. a round of drinks	your shout
shovel and broom	AUS, US	1920s-50s	noun	RhS	a room	
show	AUS, US	mid-19C+	noun		a chance, an opportunity	give him a show (give him a chance)
show bag	AUS	1990s+/2000 s+	noun		someone who is full of crap	A: I can run 100m in 7 seconds. B: You are such a show bag!
show pony	AUS	1960s+	noun		one who cares more for appearance than performance; someone who tries hard, by his dress or behaviour, to impress those around him	
show time	UK					
shrapnel	NZ					
sick	US					
sickie	AUS	1950s+	noun		a day's sick leave	chuck a sickie (to take the day off sick when one is perfectly healthy)
silly as a bag/ silly as a chook/ silly as a cut snake	AUS, NZ	1930s+/ 1940s+	phrase		extremely silly	
sink	AUS	1910s+	verb		to drink alcohol	
sink a few	AUS		verb		to consume an alcoholic drink	
skeeter	AUS, US	19C	noun		a mosquito	
skidlid	UK					
skinny	AUS	1940s	noun		a woman	

skite	AUS, NZ	mid-19C+	noun		boasting, bragging	
			verb		to boast or brag	nothing to skite about (nothing to make a fuss about)
skol/scull	AUS	1970s+	verb		to consume a drink at one draught	
slack arse	AUS		noun		an incurably lazy person	I had to fire Jack as he was such a slack arse.
slap bang	UK					
slime	AUS	1980s+	noun		an extremely unpleasant person	
sling/slingbag	AUS	1930s+	noun		a bribe, a gift	
sling	AUS, NZ	1940s+	verb		to pay a bribe or a commission esp. On one's winnings at gambling	
	AUS	20C			to abandon, to give up	
slog	UK					
slop	AUS, NZ, US	1940s+	noun		beer	
slot	AUS, NZ	1940s+	noun		a prison cell	
Slot!	AUS	1940s+	exclam.	ABBR.	thank you very much (from: Thanks a lot)	
slush	AUS	late 19C	verb		to work as a cook's assistant	
smacker	AUS	1930s+	noun		a boy, a young man	
smart arse/ smart-arse	AUS	1930s+	noun		one who sees themselves as cleverer than they really are	
smoko	AUS, NZ	mid-19C+	noun		a rest period during work, especially for a smoke or coffee	
smooch	UK					
smoush	AUS	1960s	noun		a kiss	
snack	AUS	1940s+	noun		anything simple	
snafu	US					
snags	AUS, NZ	1940s+	noun		sausages	
snail mail	UK					
snake yarn	AUS	20C	noun		a fantastic tale, a "tall story"	
snatch it/ snatch one's time	AUS	20C	phrase		to resign	
snodger	AUS, NZ	20C	adjective		excellent, first-rate, very good	
snuff it	UK					

soapy	AUS	1920s+	adjective		foolish, silly, effeminate	
soda	AUS	1930s+	noun		something easy to accomplish, a simple task, an easy victim	
soldier	UK					
sooky	AUS, NZ	1930s+	adjective		cowardly, weak, sentimental	
sool	AUS, NZ	late 19C+	verb		to set a dog on	
sort	orig. AUS	1910s+	noun		a woman, very occasionally applied also to men	
sort/sort out	orig. AUS	1910s+	verb		to deal with, esp. violently	
souvenir	UK					
space cadet	US					
spag	UK					
spag bol	UK					
spanner head/ rev head	AUS		noun		a car nut	
spear	AUS	1900s-40s	noun		dismissal from a job	get the spear (to be dismissed)
spew	UK					
spewing/spewin'	AUS	1990s	adjective		in a furious temper	
spewy	UK					
spit the dummy	AUS	1980s+	phrase		to indulge in a sudden display of anger or frustration, to lose one's temper	
sport	AUS	1920s+	noun		a man	
spot on	UK					
spud	UK					
squat	US					
squillion	UK					
squiz/squizz	AUS, NZ	1910s+	noun		a look, a glance	
			verb		to inspect, to peep at surreptitiously	
stack	AUS		noun, verb		crashing and/or falling off something accidentally, usually when operating a vehicle	
stack on a turn	AUS	1950s+	phrase		to make a fuss	
start a blue	AUS		phrase		start a fight	
stack one's drapery	AUS	1920s+	phrase		to put one's jacket (and at one time hat) on the ground before starting a fight	
stacks	US					

Steak and Kidney	AUS	20C	noun	RhS	Sydney	
stickybeak	AUS, NZ	1920s+	noun		1. an inquisitive person 2. an inquisitive look	have a sticky (have a look around)
		1940s+	verb		to pry, to snoop	stickybeaking ('poking one's nose in')
stoked/stoked on	orig. AUS	1960s+	adjective		drunk	
storm and strife	UK					
storm-stick	AUS	1920s+	noun		an umbrella	
Strewth!	UK					
strife	AUS	1960s	noun		trouble, disgrace, difficulties	in strife
Strike a light!	orig. AUS	1930s+	exclam.		a general exclamation of surprise, shock, amazement	
Strike me blue!	AUS, NZ	1910s+	exclam.		a mild oath	
strut your stuff	US					
stubby/stubby	AUS	1950s+	noun		a short, squat beer bottle holding 375ml	
stubbies	AUS	1970s+	noun		worker's shorts	
stubby holder	AUS		noun		an insulated holder for beer cans and bottles	Have you got a stubby holder to keep my beer cold, please?
sugar and spice	UK					
sugar-bag	AUS	late 19C+	noun		one who accepts bribes	
suicide blonde	US					
sunnies	AUS, NZ	1980s	noun	ABBR.	sunglasses	
suss it out	UK					
swag	AUS	mid-19C+	noun		a traveller's bundle containing personal belongings, cooking utensils, food, or the like	
			verb		to travel about carrying one's bundle of personal belongings	
sweet	orig. AUS	late 19C+	adjective		excellent, perfect, simple, correct, in order	
swipe	US					
ta	UK					
ta ta	UK					
tad	US					
take a chill pill	US					
Take a run at	AUS	20C	exclam.		a general exclamation of dismissal, dislike (go to	

yourself!					hell)	
take a squiz	AUZ, NZ	20C	phrase		take a look	
tall poppy syndrome	AUS		phrase		the tendency to criticize successful people	Sam seemed to be suffering tall poppy syndrome when he described Kerry Packer as an evil man, merely because he was a billionaire.
tax	US					
tea	AUS, NZ, UK		noun		the main evening meal	Kids, tea is ready!
tee up	UK					
telly	UK					
temporary Australian	AUS		noun		any person, particularly a motorcyclist, driving erratically on the road, endangering their own life	
that'd be right	AUS		phrase		accepting bad news as inevitable	A: I went fishing but caught nothing. B: Yeah, that'd be right.
that figures	AUS	1940s+	phrase		that's right, that adds up as it showed	
the Apple Isle	AUS		noun		Tasmania	
the lot	UK					
the night's a pug	AUS	1910s+	phrase		it is still early ("the night is young")	
the wet	AUS	late 19C+	noun		the rainy season	
thingo	AUS	20C	noun		a nameless object, whatsit	
thongs	UK					
threads	US					
tight-arse	US					
tin-arse/tin-back/tin-bum	AUS, NZ	1940s+	noun		an extremely lucky person	
tingle	AUS	1940s+	noun		a call on the telephone	
tinny/tinnie	AUS	1960s+	noun		a can of beer	
					a small fishing or pleasure boat with an aluminium hull	
	AUS, NZ	1910s+	adjective		lucky	

tiz up/tizz up	AUS	1930s+	verb		to dress up	
tizzy	AUS	1930s+	adjective		showily or flashily overdressed	
		1960s+	verb		to titivate, to dress up in one's finery	
togs	UK					
tool	UK					
Too right!	AUS	1910s+	exclam.		a general exclamation of agreement; Absolutely! Definitely! Certainly!	A: Did you buy that CD you wanted? B: Too right I did.
top	UK					
Top End	AUS		noun		the northern part of the Northern Territory; usually <i>the Top End</i>	
top yourself	UK					
tops	US					
trackie daks/ trackie dacks	AUS				tracksuit pants	
tramp	AUS	1940s+	verb		to dismiss (from a job)	
truckie	AUS, NZ	1950s+	noun		a truck driver	
true blue	UK					
tucker	AUS, NZ	mid-19C+	noun		food	
turn	AUS	1950s+	noun		a party	
turn it on	AUS	1940s+	verb		1. to start a fight 2. to provide food and drink	
turn it up	UK					
turps	AUS	1930s+	noun		1. beer 2. any form of alcohol	on the turps (drinking heavily)
tweeds	AUS	1950s+	noun		trousers	
uey/U-ey/U-ie/ youee/youwie	AUS	1970s+	noun		a U-turn	chuck a u-ie (to make a U-turn)
umming and ahhing/um-ah	UK					
umpteen	UK					
uni	orig. AUS	late 19C+	noun	ABBR.	a university	
unit	AUS, NZ		noun		a self-contained residence which is part of a series of similar residences; a flat, an apartment	

unreal	orig. AUS	1960s+	adjective		unbelievable, unacceptable, unpleasant, an all-purpose neg. that depends for precise meaning on context	
up a gumtree	orig. AUS	late 19C+	phrase		in trouble, facing a problem	
up oneself	AUS		phrase		to have a high opinion of oneself	He's really up himself.
up the chute	AUS	1920s+	phrase		useless, worthless, failed	
up the creek	AUS	1930s+	phrase		1. pregnant 2. in trouble, facing problems	
up the duff	orig. AUS	1940s+	phrase		pregnant	
Up you/upya!	AUS	1940s+	exclam.		a dismissive, contemptuous exclamation	
us	UK					
ute	AUS	1940s+	noun	ABBR.	a utility vehicle, a small truck	
Vee Dub/ vee-dub	AUS	1970s+	noun		a Volkswagen	
veegle	AUS	1950s+	noun		an automobile	
veg	UK					
vegie	UK					
vego	UK					
vid	UK					
VPL/v.p.l.	UK					
wad	US					
wag	AUS		verb		to truant, to deliberately stay away from school without permission	Let's wag school today.
walkabout	AUS	1910s	noun		a journey taken on foot by an Aboriginal in which they live by traditional methods	I'll just take a walkabout and see what I can find.
					a short walk or inspection, often to see what is going on	
go walkabout	AUS		verb		of a thing, to go missing; to lose concentration or disappear	My pen's gone walkabout again.
wallie	AUS		noun		a wallet	Have you seen my wallie?
wannabe	UK					
Warwick Farm	AUS	1940s-60s	noun	RhS	an arm	
wasp and bee	AUS	20C	noun	RhS	tea	
waste	US					
waste of space	UK					

wee	UK					
wee wees	UK					
weirdo	UK					
well-oiled	UK					
Were you born in a tent?	AUS	1950s+	phrase		aimed at anyone who has failed to shut a door after entering a room	
wettie	NZ					
whack	UK					
whack up	US					
whacked	US					
whacker	AUS	1960s+	noun		a fool	
Whacko!	AUS	1940s+	exclam.		a general exclamation of pleasure	
whale into	UK					
What's that got to do with the price of fish?	UK					
what's the deal	US					
what's-their-face	UK					
wheels	UK					
when the shit hits the fan	UK					
where the crows fly backwards to keep the dust out of their eyes	AUS	late 19C+	phrase		of anywhere that is considered beyond the bounds of civilization	
whereabouts	AUS	1920s+	noun		male underpants	
Where's your violin?	AUS	1940s+	phrase		of someone whose hair is perceived as over-long	
whingeing Pom	AUS	1960s+	noun		an English person who is always criticising and complaining about life in Australia	
whinger	AUS		noun		someone who always complains	
white mice	AUS	20C	noun	RhS	dice	
whooshka	US					
whopper	UK					

wife beater	US					
winkers	AUS	20C	noun		spectacles	
wog	AUS		noun		a person of Mediterranean or Middle Eastern extraction, or of similar complexion and appearance (for example: Greek, Italian, Balkan, Slavic etc.)	
		1930s-70s			flu or trivial illness	
wogball	AUS		noun		soccer	
wombat	AUS, US	20C	noun		a fool	
			adjective		dead	
wonkite	AUS		noun		a mad person	
wonky	AUS	1950s-70s	adjective		mad	
wooden spoon	UK					
Woop Woop/ woop woop	AUS	1910s+	noun		an imaginary place that is a keyword for backwardness and remoteness	
woop-woop pigeon	AUS	1910s+	noun		a kookaburra	
work your guts out	UK					
wouldn't be dead for quids	AUS		exclam.		expression of lust for life	
wouldn't be seen dead with someone in a 40- acre	AUS	late 19C+	phrase		an expression of extreme dislike	
Wouldn't it!	AUS, NZ	1940s+	exclam.	ABBR.	a general exclamation of dismay, exasperation or disgust (wouldn't it make you sick)	
wouldn't touch it with a red-hot poker	AUS	20C	phrase		indicating one's absolute aversion	
wowser	AUS		noun		a killjoy, spoilsport or nark; a person who doesn't know how to have fun and wishes to prevent others from doing so	
wrap yourself around	US					

XYZ	US					
yabber	Aborig. Aus	1940s+	noun		a chat or talk	We had a bit of a yabber about it.
			verb		to talk or chat	Will you stop yabbering?
yakka	Aborig. Aus	1880s+	noun		hard work, especially manual labour	
Yank tank	UK					
Yank/Yankie	UK					
yarn	UK					
yea	US					
yeah, no	UK					
yike	AUS	1930s+	noun		an argument, a dispute, a fight, a brawl	
yips	UK					
yodel	AUS	1940s+	noun		a small stone, a pebble	
yonks	UK					
you get that	AUS		phrase		a catchphrase of doleful resignation (life's like that)	A: The toilet's blocked again! B: Oh well, you get that.
You wish!	US					
you wouldn't read about it	AUS	1950s+	phrase		describing anything amazing or unbelievable and proving that nature is infinitely more bizarre than mere art	
you'll do	AUS		phrase		a great compliment	He had muscles on his thighs like tree trunks. I looked at him and said 'You'll do'.
youngie	AUS	1960s+	noun		a young woman	
your blood is worth bottling	AUS		phrase		a great compliment (you are a fantastic person; you are a legend)	
you're on my hook	AUS	1940s-50s	phrase		you are getting in my way	
you're the boss	AUS	1930s+	phrase		you make the decision, I'll just go along	
youse	AUS		pronoun		plural of you	
zap	US					
ziff	AUS, NZ	20C	noun		a beard	
zilch	US					

zillion	US					
zip	US					
zizz	UK					
zonked	UK					

Attachment 2

Word Origin - AUSTRALIAN or AUSTRALIAN + Another Country

Word/Phrase	Original Use	Date of Use	Part of Speech	Note	Meaning	Example/Used in a sentence
afto/arfto	AUS, NZ	1930s+	noun	ABBR.	afternoon	
aerial ping pong	AUS	1950s+	noun		derogatory term for Australian Rules football used by Queenslanders and NSW	
apples	AUS, NZ	1940+	adjective		satisfactory as required	She'll be apples. (It will be fine.)
arvo	AUS	1930s+	noun	ABBR.	afternoon	
Aussie Rules	AUS		noun		Australian Rules football	
Australian salute	AUS	1970s+	noun		a characteristic gesture in Australia of brushing away flies from one's face	
ay	AUS		interj.	ABBR.	hey (sometimes used as an emphaser at the end of a sentence)	A: What did you do today? B: I went to the pool ay!
bad trot	AUS	20C	noun		an unfair situation or result	
		1920s+			a run of bad luck	
Bali belly	AUS		noun		diarrhoea (as suffered by travellers to South-East Asia)	I got Bali belly from that dodgy restaurant.
ball of muscle	AUS	1930s+	noun		an energetic, lively person	
banana bender	AUS	1960s+	noun		a Queenslander	
barbie	orig. AUS	1970s+	noun	ABBR.	a barbecue	
barro	AUS		adjective		embarrassing	It was heaps barro.
bash the spine	AUS	1940s+	phrase		to idle, to waste time, to loaf around	
Beauty!	AUS	1940s+	exclam.	ABBR.	thank-you (from SE: That's beautiful)	
bickie/bikkie/ biccie	AUS	1960s+	noun		money	big bickies (a large amount of money)
			noun	ABBR.	a biscuit	
Big Smoke	AUS	late 19C+	noun		Sydney	
big spit/long spit	AUS	1960s+	noun		the act of vomiting	
billabonger	AUS	late 19C-1950s	noun		a vagrant	
bingle	AUS	1940s+	noun		1. a fight 2. a collision, a crash	

blister	AUS	20C	noun		a mortgage	
blood blister	AUS	20C	noun	RhS	a sister	
Bloody oath!	AUS	20C	exclam.		a general expression of agreement	
blow	AUS, US	mid 19C+	noun		a rest, a period of relaxation (the image of stopping work for a cigarette)	
blue	AUS, NZ	1940s+	noun		1. a blunder, a mistake 2. a brawl, a quarrel	
	AUS	1960s+	verb		to argue, to fight	
	AUS, US	early 19C+	adjective		drunk	
bluebird	AUS, US	1930s-70s	noun		a police car, a police wagon	
boardies	AUS		noun		boardshorts	
bodgie	AUS	1950s+	noun		anything worthless	
bog laps	AUS		noun		circuits of a street block in a car for the purpose of entertainment	Those kids are out there doing bog laps again.
bogan	AUS, NZ	1980s+	noun		1. an uncouth person 2. one who is mindlessly conventional 3. a social misfit, a "nerd"	
bomb	orig. AUS, NZ, US	1950s+	noun		a dilapidated, rundown old car	
boob	orig. AUS	late 19C+	noun		a prison (orig. military use)	
	AUS		adjective		inferior, second-rate	
boondie	AUS		noun		a lump of yellow sand that explodes on impact used as missiles by children at war	
booze bus	AUS	1990s	noun		a police van used for random breath tests (for excess alcohol)	
bring a plate	AUS		phrase		a common request found on invitations to social functions where guests are asked to contribute some food	
bubba	AUS	20C	noun		a young child	
buck	AUS, NZ	1910s+	noun		a try, an attempt	give it a buck/have a buck at
Buckley/ Buckley's chance	AUS, NZ	late 19C+	phrase		no chance at all, or only a slim hope	New Zealand stands Buckley's of beating Australia at football.
buck's night/ buck's party	AUS	1910s+	noun		a party for a man who is going to get married, to which only his male friends are invited	

budgie smugglers	AUS		noun		men's close-fitting swimming trunks	
bulk	AUS	1970s+	adjective		many, lots	
Bullamakanka/ Bullabananka/ Bullamanka	AUS	1950s+	noun		an imaginary place, supposedly far from any civilisation	
Bush Week	AUS	1940s+	noun		a fig. 'week' when dubious deals may be proposed and confident tricks carried out, used to fend off what is considered a dubious suggestion	What do you think of this? Bush Week?
bushfire blonde	AUS	1940s+	noun		a read-headed woman	
bushie	AUS		noun		someone who lives in the bush	
bushman's breakfast	AUS	late 19C+	noun		a look around and a cough	
bushman's clock	AUS	late 19C+	noun		a kookaburra or laughing jackass	
bushman's hanky/ bushman's blow	AUS		noun		the act of blowing nasal mucus through one nostril while closing the other off with a finger	
but	AUS	mid-19C+	adverb		used mainly at the end of sentences to give added emphasis, 'no doubt about it', 'absolutely'	He's a nice bloke, but.
BYO	AUS, US	1960s+	phrase		bring your own (drink to a party/restaurant)	
cactus	AUS	1940s+	adjective		ruined, useless, finished, dead	
canary	AUS, UK	mid-19C	noun		100 strokes of the lash	
canty	AUS	1920s+	adjective		unpleasant, ill-tempered	
cape kelly	AUS	1940s	noun	RhS	the stomach	
cark/kark	AUS	1970s+	verb		to die, often as <i>cark it</i>	
carn	AUS, NZ		interjection		a sporting barracker's cry - come on!	Carn the Eagles!
cashied-up	AUS, NZ	1930s+	adjective		wealthy, well-off, albeit temporarily	
chaff	AUS	1930s+	noun		money	
cheeky possum	AUS	1930s+	noun		an impudent (young) person	
chew and spew	AUS		noun		any fast-food restaurant considered to be serving poor quality food	
chewie/chewy	orig. AUS	1920s+	noun	ABBR.	a chewing gum	chewie on your boot
chiv	AUS	1910s	noun		a face	

chock and log	AUS	20C	noun	RhS	a dog	
chocker	AUS	1970s+	adjective		completely full, packed or overcrowded	The hall was chocker.
choof off	AUS	1940s+	verb		to go, to move, to leave	
chook	AUS	late 19C+	noun		1. a chicken 2. a woman	
chopper	AUS	1910s+	noun		a blow to the back of the neck, given with the side of the hand	
chuckle	AUS	1960s+	verb		to vomit	
chutty/chuddy	AUS, NZ	1940s+	noun		chewing gum	
clean potato	AUS	19C+	noun		anyone who is not a convict	
cobber	AUS	late 19C+	noun		a friend, a mate	
cockatoo	AUS	mid-19C+	noun		a lookout for those engaged in some form of illegality	
cockie/cocky	AUS	mid-19C+	noun		a small farmer	
cocky	AUS	late 19C+	verb		to work as a small farmer	
coldie	AUS	1950s-60s	noun		a cold can or bottle of beer	
commo	AUS	1940s+	noun	ABBR.	a communist	
cozzie/cosy	AUS/South African	1920s+	noun		a swimming costume	
crack a tinnie	AUS		phrase		to open a can of beer	
crook	AUS, NZ	20C	adjective		ill, out of sorts	go crook
crook up	AUS	1910s+	verb		to fall ill	
crooked on	AUS, NZ	1940s+	adjective		averse to, hostile to, angry with	
cuppa/cupper	AUS	1920s+	noun	ABBR.	a cup of tea	
dag	AUS, NZ	1910s+	noun		1. an unenterprising person, a coward 2. in affectionate use, an appealingly eccentric person, a "character"	bit of a dag
		20C	adjective		first-rate, excellent	
daks	AUS		noun		trousers	
de facto	AUS		noun		one of the two partners is an unmarried but steady relationship	
deadly treadingly/treadly	AUS	1960s+	noun		a bicycle	I'll be around on my deadly treadly.
dingo's breakfast	AUS	1960s+	noun		a piss and a look around	
down the gurgler	AUS	1930s+	phrase		used of something that has not worked out	

draw the crow	AUS	1940s+	phrase		to come of worst, usu. in a share-out or division of spoils, labour, prize etc.	
dream	AUS	1920s+	noun		a 6-month prison sentence	
drop bear	AUS	1960s+	noun		a vicious breed of koala that supposedly leaps upon unsuspecting tourists and attacks with unmitigated fury	
dubs	AUS	1930s+	noun		marbles	
duco	AUS		noun		the shiny paintwork of an automobile	
duffer	AUS	late 19C	noun		a cattle-stealer	
durry	AUS, NZ	1940s+	noun		1. a cigarette butt 2. a cigarette (esp. when hand-rolled)	
Enzed	AUS, NZ	1910s+	noun		New Zealander	
erky	AUS	1950-60s	adjective		unpleasant, distasteful	
esky	AUS	1950s+	noun		a portable drinks cooler	
esky lid	AUS		noun		a disparaging term used by surfies for a bodyboarder	
evo	AUS	1990s	noun		evening	
exy	AUS		adjective		expensive	
eyeball	orig. AUS	mid-19C+	verb		to stare at, to ogle	
fair	AUS	19C+	adjective		absolute, complete	fair dinkum
fair cow	AUS, NZ	20C	adjective		a general negative, applied to persons or things to which the speaker takes great exception	fair cow of a day, he's a fair cow
Fair dinkum!	AUS	late 19C+	exclam.		Honest! Really!	
fair few	orig. AUS	late 19C+	noun		a good many	
Fair go!	AUS	late 19C+	exclam.		Be reasonable! Be fair!	
Fed/fed	AUS	1960s+	noun	ABBR.	a federal police officer	
		1970s+	noun	ABBR.	a member of the Federal government	
figjam	AUS	1990s+	noun		a very conceited person (acronym for: Fuck I'm Good, Just Ask Me)	
fill in	AUS	1950s+	verb		to make pregnant	
firie	AUS	1990s+	noun	ABBR.	a fire-fighter	
five-finger discount	AUS, NZ, US	1960s+	noun		the act and proceeds of shoplifting	

flabbie	AUS		noun		a fat person	
flaming	AUS	1920s+	adjective		a mild pej. euph. fucking	
flash for cash	AUS		noun		a police speed camera or radar trap	
flat out	orig. AUS	20C	adjective		exhausted	
flybog	AUS	1920s+	noun		treacle, jam	
footy/footie	AUS, NZ	20C	noun		Australian Rules Football	
fossick	AUS	mid-late 19C	noun		a thief who specializes in taking gold-dust or gold quartz	
Fremantle doctor	AUS		noun		a strong, cool, southerly wind which blows through Fremantle in the afternoon on hot summer days	
freshie	AUS	1990s	noun		a freshwater crocodile	
frig-up/frigg-up	AUS	1940s+	noun		a disaster, a blunder, a mess	
galah	AUS	1930s+	noun		1. a chap, a fellow 2. a fool	
garbage guts	AUS		noun		a person who eats to excess or will eat any food	
garbo	AUS	1950s+	noun	ABBR.	a garbage man, a dustbin man	
g'day/gooday	AUS, NZ		interjection		an informal friendly greeting used during the day or night	
gee-up	AUS	1920s+	noun		a spree, any form of merry-making	
geek	AUS	1910s+	noun		a glance, a look	
		20C	verb		to stare at, to look at	
geez	AUS		exclam.		holy cow!	
			noun		a look	Give us a geez, will ya?
get up	AUS		verb		to win especially in a sporting event	He was trailing at the bend, but managed to get up by a neck at the finish.
get your arse into gear	AUS		phrase		to get ready for action	
gibber	AUS		noun		a small stone suitable for throwing	
ginger	AUS	1940s+	noun		a prostitute who robs her customer of his wallet	
gink	AUS	1950s+	noun		a look, a glance	
glum bum	AUS		noun		a pessimistic person	

go	AUS	1970s+	noun		news, information	
		1930s+	verb		to attack, verbally or physically	
go-in	AUS	1900s+	noun		a fight	They had a bit of a go-in behind the pub.
Good on you!/good on ya	AUS, Irish	20C	exclam.		a general expression of approbation, thanks etc.	
good trot	AUS, NZ	1940s+	noun		a run of good luck	
goog/googie/googy	AUS	1940s+	noun		an egg	
goolie	AUS	1930s+	noun		a stone or pebble	
grasshopper	AUS	1950s+	noun		a tourist	
Groper	AUS	1920s+	noun		a West Australian	
grot	AUS	1960s+	noun		a dirty, untidy person	
grundies	AUS		noun		underpants	
gub/gubba	Aborig. AUS	1970s+	noun		a white man	
guff/guff off	AUS	20C	verb		to shirk, to act lazily	
gummies	AUS		noun		gumboots	
ha-ha pigeon	AUS	1930s+	noun		a kookaburra or laughing jackass	
Half your luck!	AUS	1930s+	exclam.		signifying envy, jealousy of the person addressed	I wish I had half your luck!
handbrake	AUS		noun		a man's wife or girlfriend viewed as an obstacle to enjoyment	The handbrake wouldn't let me have another go on the pokies.
hard graft	AUS	1870s+	noun		hard work	
hit the can	AUS	1950s+	phrase		to pay for a round of drinks	
Hogan's ghost!	AUS	20C	exclam.		a general expression of amazement	
hoon	AUS, NZ	1930s+	noun		one who drives in a dangerous, showing-off manner	
hurl	AUS, South African	1960s+	verb		to vomit	
iceberg	AUS	1930s+	noun		anyone who enjoys an early morning swim in the icy ocean waters	
icy pole	AUS		noun		ice lolly	
jaffle	AUS	1960s+	noun		a toasted sandwich	

jigged	AUS	20C	adjective		broken, useless	
Joan of Arc	AUS	1940s-50s	noun	RhS	a shark	
job	AUS	1930s+	noun		1. a drunkard 2. a fool, a poor worker	
		1940s+	verb		to hit, to beat up	
jocks	AUS	1950s+	noun		men's underwear	
joes	AUS	1910s+	noun		a fit of depression, an attack of nerves	
joey	AUS		noun	SE	a young kangaroo	
		1910s+	noun		a worthless cheque	
		mid-late 19C+	noun		a policeman	
		1980s	noun		a White child	
kanga	AUS	1950s+	noun		money	
		1980s	noun		a White child	
kick the tin	AUS	1960s+	phrase		to make a financial contribution, esp. to buying a round of drinks	
kiddo	AUS, NZ	late 19C+	noun		a child, esp. as a greeting	Hey, kiddo
Kidstakes!	AUS, NZ	1910s+	exclam.		Nonsense! Rubbish!	
kindy/kindie	AUS, NZ	1960s+	noun	ABBR.	a kindergarten	
la-la	AUS	1960s+	noun	ABBR.	a lavatory	
lash	AUS, Irish	1920s+	noun		a try, an attempt	give it a lash (to have a try)
	AUS	1910s+	noun		violence	
		1920s+	noun		a trick	
lemony	AUS, NZ	1940s-1950s	adjective		angry, irritated	go lemony at (to become annoyed with)
littlie	AUS		noun		a young child	
lob/lob in	AUS	1910s+	verb		to arrive, to turn up	
locust	AUS	1970s	noun		a tourist	
log	AUS	late 19C-1900	noun		a lock-up, a prison	
log of wood	AUS	1950s+	noun		a dull, stupid person	
lollies	AUS	mid-19C+	noun		all sweets except for ice lollies	
look like a kookaburra that has swallowed the	AUS	1930s+	phrase		elated, to look very happy	

kangaroo						
lousy	AUS	1940s-50s	adjective		mean, tight-fisted	
Maccas	AUS		noun	ABBR.	McDonald's Family Restaurant	
mate	orig. AUS	mid-19C+	noun		a general term to address a man, usually by a man	
		late 19C	noun		a friend	mate up (to befriend)
milko	orig. AUS	20C	noun		a milkman	
missus	AUS	mid-19C+	noun		the traditional title of the wife of the owner or manager of a sheep station	
mob	orig. AUS	late 19C	noun		a gang of ruffians or thugs	
moke	AUS	late 19-1920s	noun		a horse, often second-rate one	
monty	AUS	late 19C+	noun		a certainty, a "sure thing"	
mossie/mozzy	AUS	1940s+	noun		a mosquito	
motza/motsa/ motzer/ motser	AUS	1930s+	noun		1. money esp. as gambling winnings or as a large sum 2. a 'certainly', which will guarantee such a win	
munchie	AUS		noun		a shark	
Naussie/naussie	AUS	1950s+	noun		a recently arrived immigrant	
neddy	AUS	late 19C+	noun		a horse, esp. a race-horse	
never better	AUS	20C	noun	RhS	a letter	
never-never/ never-never land/ never-never country	AUS, NZ	mid-19C+	noun		the deep, deserted interior of Australia	
newie	AUS	20C	noun		1. a new immigrant 2. anything new or hitherto unknown	
nick	orig. AUS	late 19C+	noun		1. a prison 2. a police station, esp. its cells	
			verb		to slip away, to leave on the spur of the moment	nick away, nick down, nick off
nick out	AUS		verb		to go out for a short period	I'll just nick out and get a few things from the shop.
ning-nong/ ning-nong-nang	AUS, NZ, US	early 19C+	noun		a stupid, foolish person	
nipper	AUS	late 19C+	noun		a prawn	
No flies!	AUS	mid-19C	exclam.		No problem! No fuss! No doubt about it!	

no good to gundy	AUS	20C	phrase		no good at all, definitely bad	good enough for grundy (reasonably good, acceptable, not too bad)
no risk	AUS	1920s+	phrase		no chance (of), no doubt (about)	
no worries/no worries mate	AUS	1970s+	phrase		a common phrase of assurance	no worries, she'll be all right
Noah's ark	AUS	1940s+	noun	RhS	a shark	
nong	AUS	1940s+	noun		an idiot, a fool, a general derogative description	
not for all the tea in China	orig. AUS	late 19C+	phrase		on no account, no chance whatsoever	
not the full dollar	AUS	1970s+	phrase		not very intelligent, slightly eccentric, odd	
ocker	AUS	1970s+	noun		1. a boorish, loutish, unsophisticated, ultra nationalistic Australian 2. Australian English, to behave like an ocker (vulgarization)	
ockerina	AUS	1970s+	noun		a female ocker	
ockie/ocky	AUS	1960s+	noun	ABBR.	an octopus	
octo	AUS	1910s+	noun	ABBR.	an octopus	
off like a bride's nightie	AUS	1960s+	phrase		leaving extremely fast, very speedily	
off the hook	AUS	1920s+	phrase		of a married man, out for a night with male friends only	
offsider/off-sider	AUS, NZ	mid-19C+	noun		an assistant, helper	
oil	AUS, NZ	late 19C+	noun		information	
old black joes	AUS	20C	noun	RhS	the toes	
old cheese	AUS	1990s	noun		one's mother	
Old Dart	AUS, NZ	late 19C+	noun		England	
on someone's hammer	AUS	1920s+	phrase		very close behind	
on someone's wheel	AUS	1940s+	phrase		close behind, in pursuit, putting pressure on someone to do something	
oncer	AUS	1920s+	noun		anything that happens only once	

one for the road	AUS	1940s+	noun		a last drink, before starting a journey or leaving	
one out of the bag	AUS	1910s6	noun		an unexpected piece of good luck or pleasant event	
ones and twos	AUS, US	early 19C+	verb		to pretend to be ill or even dead	
one's skin is cracking	AUS	1950s-60s	phrase		desperate for a drink of alcohol	
onkus/oncus/ onykus	AUS, NZ	1910s+	adjective		good, profitable, pleasant	
onky	AUS	1920s+	adjective		stinking, stale	
oodles	AUS, NZ	1940s	noun		money	
oony	AUS	20C	noun		sea-sickness	
oo-roo/hooroo	AUS	1910s+	exclam.		1. goodbye 2. Hoorah! Hooray!	
oot	AUS	1920s+	noun		money	
OS/o.s.	AUS	20C	adjective	ABBR.	abroad, anywhere else than Australia (over-seas)	
owl	AUS, US	1900s-40s	noun		a thief, esp. one who works at night	
packet from Paris/parcel from Paris	AUS, NZ	20C	noun		a baby	
parkers	AUS	1960s+	noun		parking lights	
pen and ink	AUS, NZ	1960s	noun	RhS	a drink	
peter	AUS	late 19C+	noun		a punishment cell	
pick	AUS	1950s+	verb		to victimize (pick on)	
pig's arse	AUS	20C	noun	RhS	a glass	
play the whale	AUS	1960s-70s	phrase		to vomit	
playing possum/play possum	AUS, US	early 19C+	verb		to pretend to be ill or even dead	
plink	AUS	1910s+	noun		cheap or second-rate wine	
plod	AUS	1920s+	noun		a story, a piece of info	
pluck	AUS	20C	noun		a stone	
plugger	AUS, US	late 19C	noun		one who does not give up	
Pom/Pommy/Pommie pom/pommy/pommie	AUS	1910s+	noun		an English person, usually an immigrant (Prisoner of Mother England)	

Pommyland/ pommyland	AUS	1910s+	noun		Britain	
Possie	AUS		noun		half-Pom, half-Aussie, or a Pom that has become naturalised	
possie/pozzie/ pozzy	AUS, NZ		noun		a place, a position	If we're early for the film, we'll get a good possie at the back.
postie	AUS	1950s+	noun	ABBR.	a postman	
quack	orig. AUS, NZ	20C	noun		a doctor, irrespective of their abilities	
quick quid	AUS	1920s+	noun		money that is earned quickly and possibly illicitly	
quiner and shake	AUS	20C	noun	RhS	a steak	
rat house/rathouse	AUS	1920s+	noun		a psychiatric institution	
ratty	AUS, NZ	20C	adjective		mad eccentric	
ribuck/reybuck/ rybuck	AUS	late 19C- 1960s	adjective		good, excellent, first-rate	
			exclam.		a general expression of agreement or approval	
right into one's barrel	AUS	20C	phrase		absolutely what one wants	
roo	AUS	late 19C+	noun	ABBR.	a kangaroo	
roo bar	AUS		noun		a frame fitted to the front of a vehicle to prevent damage in a collision with a kangaroo	
root	AUS	1950s+	verb	EUPH.	to have sexual intercourse	
rotten	AUS	1930s+	adjective		very drunk	get rotten (to become very drunk)
rough trot	AUS	1960s+	noun		a period of bad luck	
round	AUS		noun		a sandwich	round of cheese and tomatoes
Rules	AUS	1940s+	noun	ABBR.	Australian Rules Football	
run of outs	AUS	1960s+	noun		a succession of bad luck or unfortunate events	
saltie	AUS	1950s+	noun	ABBR.	a salt-water crocodile	
sambo/sambie	AUS	1970s+	noun		a sandwich	
sarvo	AUS, NZ	1940s+	noun	ABBR.	this afternoon	
schmick/smick	AUS		adjective		excellent, elegant, cool, classy and stylish	He's got a really schmick car.

schoolie	AUS	late 19C+	noun		a schoolteacher	
		1950s+		ABBR.	a schoolgirl	
scone	AUS, NZ	1940s+	noun		a head	
	AUS		adjective		angry; insane	
scotty	AUS	mid-19C+	adjective		tetchy, irritable	
seagull	AUS, NZ	1960s	noun		a casual wharf labourer	
servo	AUS		noun		a service station	
shark bait/ shark baiter	AUS	1920s+	noun		a solitary swimmer swimming too far out at sea	
shark biscuit	AUS	1920s+	noun		a novice surfer	
she	AUS		pronoun		an informal word for 'it'	She'll be right.
sheila	AUS	early 19C+	noun		a woman	
she'll be right	AUS	1940s+	phrase		a phrase used to reject offers of assistance, don't worry, don't fuss, everything will be fine in the end	
sherbet/sherbert	AUS	20C	noun		any form of alcoholic drink	
she's sweet	AUS	1940s+	phrase		everything is satisfactory	
shicker	AUS, NZ	20C	verb		to drink usually to drunkenness	
shicker/shick/ shikkar/shikker	AUS, NZ	late 19C+	noun		alcohol	
		1910s+		a drunkard		
shif	AUS	1970s+	noun		the face	
shivoo/shivaroo/ shivaree/shiveau	AUS	mid-19C+	noun		a party, a celebration	
			verb		to entertain	
shouse/shoush	AUS	1940s+	noun		a lavatory	
shout	orig. AUS, NZ	mid-19C+	noun		1. one's turn to order a round of drinks 2. a round of drinks	your shout
shovel and broom	AUS, US	1920s-50s	noun	RhS	a room	
show	AUS, US	mid-19C+	noun		a chance, an opportunity	give him a show (give him a chance)
show bag	AUS	1990s+/2000 s+	noun		someone who is full of crap	A: I can run 100m in 7 seconds. B: You are such a show bag!
sickie	AUS	1950s+	noun		a day's sick leave	chuck a sickie (to take the day off sick when one is perfectly healthy)

silly as a bag/silly as a chook/silly as a cut snake	AUS, NZ	1930s+/1940s+	phrase		extremely silly	
sink	AUS	1910s+	verb		to drink alcohol	
sink a few	AUS		verb		to consume an alcoholic drink	
skeeter	AUS, US	19C	noun		a mosquito	
skinny	AUS	1940s	noun		a woman	
skite	AUS, NZ	mid-19C+	noun		boasting, bragging	
			verb		to boast or brag	nothing to skite about (nothing to make a fuss about)
skol/scull	AUS	1970s+	verb		to consume a drink at one draught	
slack arse	AUS		noun		an incurably lazy person	I had to fire Jack as he was such a slack arse.
slime	AUS	1980s+	noun		an extremely unpleasant person	
sling/slingbag	AUS	1930s+	noun		a bribe, a gift	
sling	AUS, NZ	1940s+	verb		to pay a bribe or a commission esp. On one's winnings at gambling	
	AUS	20C			to abandon, to give up	
slop	AUS, NZ, US	1940s+	noun		beer	
slot	AUS, NZ	1940s+	noun		a prison cell	
Slot!	AUS	1940s+	exclam.	ABBR.	thank you very much (from: Thanks a lot)	
slush	AUS	late 19C	verb		to work as a cook's assistant	
smacker	AUS	1930s+	noun		a boy, a young man	
smart arse/ smart-arse	AUS	1930s+	noun		one who sees themselves as cleverer than they really are	
smoush	AUS	1960s	noun		a kiss	
snack	AUS	1940s+	noun		anything simple	
snags	AUS, NZ	1940s+	noun		sausages	
snake yarn	AUS	20C	noun		a fantastic tale, a "tall story"	
snatch it/ snatch one's time	AUS	20C	phrase		to resign	
snodger	AUS, NZ	20C	adjective		excellent, first-rate, very good	
soapy	AUS	1920s+	adjective		foolish, silly, effeminate	

soda	AUS	1930s+	noun		something easy to accomplish, a simple task, an easy victim	
sooky	AUS, NZ	1930s+	adjective		cowardly, weak, sentimental	
sool	AUS, NZ	late 19C+	verb		to set a dog on	
sort	orig. AUS	1910s+	noun		a woman, very occasionally applied also to men	
sort/sort out	orig. AUS	1910s+	verb		to deal with, esp. violently	
spanner head/rev head	AUS		noun		a car nut	
spear	AUS	1900s-40s	noun		dismissal from a job	get the spear (to be dismissed)
spewing/spewin'	AUS	1990s	adjective		in a furious temper	
spit the dummy	AUS	1980s+	phrase		to indulge in a sudden display of anger or frustration, to lose one's temper	
sport	AUS	1920s+	noun		a man	
squiz/squizz	AUS, NZ	1910s+	noun		a look, a glance	
			verb		to inspect, to peep at surreptitiously	
stack	AUS		noun, verb		crashing and/or falling off something accidentally, usually when operating a vehicle	
stack on a turn	AUS	1950s+	phrase		to make a fuss	
start a blue	AUS		phrase		start a fight	
stack one's drapery	AUS	1920s+	phrase		to put one's jacket (and at one time hat) on the ground before starting a fight	
Steak and Kidney	AUS	20C	noun	RhS	Sydney	
stickybeak	AUS, NZ	1920s+	noun		1. an inquisitive person 2. an inquisitive look	have a sticky (have a look around)
		1940s+	verb		to pry, to snoop	stickybeaking ('poking one's nose in')
stoked/stoked on	orig. AUS	1960s+	adjective		drunk	
storm-stick	AUS	1920s+	noun		an umbrella	
strife	AUS	1960s	noun		trouble, disgrace, difficulties	in strife
Strike a light!	orig. AUS	1930s+	exclam.		a general exclamation of surprise, shock, amazement	
Strike me blue!	AUS, NZ	1910s+	exclam.		a mild oath	
stubbi/stubby	AUS	1950s+	noun		a short, squat beer bottle holding 375ml	

stubbies	AUS	1970s+	noun		worker's shorts	
stubby holder	AUS		noun		an insulated holder for beer cans and bottles	Have you got a stubby holder to keep my beer cold, please?
sugar-bag	AUS	late 19C+	noun		one who accepts bribes	
sunnies	AUS, NZ	1980s	noun	ABBR.	sunglasses	
sweet	orig. AUS	late 19C+	adjective		excellent, perfect, simple, correct, in order	
Take a run at yourself!	AUS	20C	exclam.		a general exclamation of dismissal, dislike (go to hell)	
take a squiz	AUZ, NZ	20C	phrase		take a look	
tall poppy syndrome	AUS		phrase		the tendency to criticize successful people	Sam seemed to be suffering tall poppy syndrome when he described Kerry Packer as an evil man, merely because he was a billionaire.
temporary Australian	AUS		noun		any person, particularly a motorcyclist, driving erratically on the road, endangering their own life	
that figures	AUS	1940s+	phrase		that's right, that adds up as it showed	
the Apple Isle	AUS		noun		Tasmania	
the night's a pug	AUS	1910s+	phrase		it is still early ("the night is young")	
the wet	AUS	late 19C+	noun		the rainy season	
tin-arse/tin-back/ tin-bum	AUS, NZ	1940s+	noun		an extremely lucky person	
tingle	AUS	1940s+	noun		a call on the telephone	
tiz up/tizz up	AUS	1930s+	verb		to dress up	
tizzy	AUS	1930s+	adjective		showily or flashily overdressed	
		1960s+	verb		to titivate, to dress up in one's finery	
tramp	AUS	1940s+	verb		to dismiss (from a job)	
tucker	AUS, NZ	mid-19C+	noun		food	
turn	AUS	1950s+	noun		a party	
turn it on	AUS	1940s+	verb		1. to start a fight 2. to provide food and drink	
tweeds	AUS	1950s+	noun		trousers	
uey/U-ey/U-ie/	AUS	1970s+	noun		a U-turn	chuck a u-ie (to make

youee/youwie						a U-turn)
unreal	orig. AUS	1960s+	adjective		unbelievable, unacceptable, unpleasant, an all-purpose neg. that depends for precise meaning on context	
up a gumtree	orig. AUS	late 19C+	phrase		in trouble, facing a problem	
up the chute	AUS	1920s+	phrase		useless, worthless, failed	
up the creek	AUS	1930s+	phrase		1. pregnant 2. in trouble, facing problems	
up the duff	orig. AUS	1940s+	phrase		pregnant	
up you/upya!	AUS	1940s+	exclam.		a dismissive, contemptuous exclamation	
ute	AUS	1940s+	noun	ABBR.	a utility vehicle, a small truck	
Vee Dub/vee-dub	AUS	1970s+	noun		a Volkswagen	
veegle	AUS	1950s+	noun		an automobile	
wag	AUS		verb		to truant, to deliberately stay away from school without permission	Let's wag school today.
walkabout	AUS	1910s	noun		a journey taken on foot by an Aboriginal in which they live by traditional methods	
					a short walk or inspection, often to see what is going on	I'll just take a walkabout and see what I can find.
go walkabout	AUS		verb		of a thing, to go missing; to lose concentration or disappear	My pen's gone walkabout again.
wallie	AUS		noun		a wallet	Have you seen my wallie?
Warwick Farm	AUS	1940s-60s	noun	RhS	an arm	
wasp and bee	AUS	20C	noun	RhS	tea	
Were you born in a tent?	AUS	1950s+	phrase		aimed at anyone who has failed to shut a door after entering a room	
whacker	AUS	1960s+	noun		a fool	
Whacko!	AUS	1940s+	exclam.		a general exclamation of pleasure	
where the crows fly backwards to keep the dust out of their eyes	AUS	late 19C+	phrase		of anywhere that is considered beyond the bounds of civilization	
whereabouts	AUS	1920s+	noun		male underpants	
Where's your violin?	AUS	1940s+	phrase		of someone whose hair is perceived as over-long	

whingeing Pom	AUS	1960s+	noun		an English person who is always criticising and complaining about life in Australia	
whinger	AUS		noun		someone who always complains	
white mice	AUS	20C	noun	RhS	dice	
winkers	AUS	20C	noun		spectacles	
wog	AUS		noun		a person of Mediterranean or Middle Eastern extraction, or of similar complexion and appearance (for example: Greek, Italian, Balkan, Slavic etc.)	
wogball	AUS		noun		soccer	
wombat	AUS, US	20C	noun		a fool	
			adjective		dead	
wonkite	AUS		noun		a mad person	
wonky	AUS	1950s-70s	adjective		mad	
Woop Woop/ woop woop	AUS	1910s+	noun		an imaginary place that is a keyword for backwardness and remoteness	
woop-woop pigeon	AUS	1910s+	noun		a kookaburra	
wouldn't be dead for quids	AUS		exclam.		expression of lust for life	
wouldn't be seen dead with someone in a 40-acre	AUS	late 19C+	phrase		an expression of extreme dislike	
Wouldn't it!	AUS, NZ	1940s+	exclam.	ABBR.	a general exclamation of dismay, exasperation or disgust (wouldn't it make you sick)	
wouldn't touch it with a red-hot poker	AUS	20C	phrase		indicating one's absolute aversion	
wowser	AUS		noun		a killjoy, spoilsport or nark; a person who doesn't know how to have fun and wishes to prevent others from doing so	
yabber	Aborig. Aus	1940s+	noun		a chat or talk	We had a bit of a yabber about it.
			verb		to talk or chat	Will you stop yabbering?

yakka	Aborig. AUS	1880s+	noun		hard work, especially manual labour	
yike	AUS	1930s+	noun		an argument, a dispute, a fight, a brawl	
yodel	AUS	1940s+	noun		a small stone, a pebble	
you get that	AUS		phrase		a catchphrase of doleful resignation (life's like that)	A: The toilet's blocked again! B: Oh well, you get that.
you wouldn't read about it	AUS	1950s+	phrase		describing anything amazing or unbelievable and proving that nature is infinitely more bizarre than mere art	
you'll do	AUS		phrase		a great compliment	He had muscles on his thighs like tree trunks. I looked at him and said 'You'll do'.
youngie	AUS	1960s+	noun		a young woman	
your blood is worth bottling	AUS		phrase		a great compliment (you are a fantastic person; you are a legend)	
you're on my hook	AUS	1940s-50s	phrase		you are getting in my way	
you're the boss	AUS	1930s+	phrase		you make the decision, I'll just go along	
youse	AUS		pronoun		plural of you	
ziff	AUS, NZ	20C	noun		a beard	

Attachment 3

Survey on Australianisms

Gender (F/M)	Age	Occupation	Mark the choices with an 'x'		
Word/Phrase	Part of Speech	Meaning (example in <i>italics</i>)	Choice 1		Choice 2
			I know the word or phrase		I do not know the word or phrase
			I use it	I do not use it	
aerial ping pong	noun	a derogatory term for Australian Rules football			
ambo	noun	an ambulance			
		an ambulance officer			
apples	adjective	satisfactory as required (<i>she'll be apples</i> - she'll be right)			
arvo	noun	afternoon			
Aussie Rules	noun	Australian Rules football			
ay	interjection	hey (sometimes used as an emphaziser at the end of a sentence)			
bad trot	noun	an unfair situation or result			
		a run of bad luck			
Bali belly	noun	diarrhoea (as suffered by travellers to South-East Asia)			
barbie	noun	a barbecue			
barrack	verb	to support a team or individual in a sporting context			
bathers	noun	a bathing costume			
Beauty!	exclamation	thank-you (from SE: That's beautiful)			
bickie/bikkie/ biccie	noun	money (<i>big bickies</i> - a large amount of money)			
	noun	a biscuit			
big-note oneself	verb	to boast or brag (<i>big noter</i> - a show-off)			
Big Smoke	noun	Sydney			
bingle	noun	a collision, a crash			
bitzer/bitza/bitser	noun	a mixed-breed dog (bits of this and bits of that)			
blood blister	noun	a sister			

Bloody oath!	exclamation	a general expression of agreement			
blowie/blowy	noun	a blowfly			
bludger	noun	a lazy person, somebody who always relies on other people to do things or lend him things			
blue	noun	a blunder, a mistake			
		a brawl, a quarrel			
	verb	to argue, to fight			
	adjective	drunk			
boardies	noun	boardshorts			
bodgie	noun	anything worthless			
bog in	verb	to start eating, to attack food with enthusiasm, to eat heartily			
bog laps	noun	circuits of a street block in a car for the purpose of entertainment			
bogan	noun	an uncouth person			
bomb	noun	a dilapidated, rundown old car			
boomer	noun	something exceptionally large			
		a large male kangaroo			
boondie	noun	a lump of yellow sand that explodes on impact used as missiles by children at war			
booze bus	noun	a police van used for random breath tests (for excess alcohol)			
bottle-o	noun	a liquor shop			
bring a plate	phrase	a common request found on invitations to social functions where guests are asked to contribute some food			
bubba	noun	a young child			
buck	noun	a try, an attempt (<i>give it a buck/have a buck at</i>)			
Buckley's/ Buckley's chance	phrase	no chance at all or only a slim hope (He's got <i>Buckley's chance</i> of winning the race.)			
buck's night/ buck's party	noun	a party for a man who is going to get married, to which only his male friends are invited			
budgie smugglers	noun	men's close-fitting swimming trunks			
bulk	adjective	many, lots			
Bullamakanka/ Bullabananka/ Bullamanka	noun	an imaginary place, supposedly far from any civilisation			
bushie	noun	someone who lives in the bush			

bushman's breakfast	noun	a look around and a cough			
bushman's hanky/ bushman's blow	noun	the act of blowing nasal mucus through one nostril while closing the other off with a finger			
but	adverb	used mainly at the end of sentences to give added emphasis, 'no doubt about it', 'absolutely' (He's a nice bloke, <i>but</i> .)			
BYO	phrase	bring your own (drink to a party/restaurant)			
cactus	adjective	ruined, useless, finished, dead			
canty	adjective	unpleasant, ill-tempered			
cark/kark	verb	to die, often as <i>cark it</i>			
carn	interjection	a sporting barracker's cry - come on! (<i>Carn the Eagles!</i>)			
cashd-up	adjective	wealthy, well-off, albeit temporarily			
chew and spew	noun	any fast-food restaurant considered to be serving poor quality food			
chewie/chewy	noun	a chewing gum (<i>Chewie on your boot.</i>)			
chock and log	noun	a dog			
chocker	adjective	completely full, packed or overcrowded			
chokkie	noun	chocolate			
choof off	verb	to go, to move, to leave			
chook	noun	a chicken			
		a woman			
chunder	verb	to vomit			
cobber	noun	a friend, a mate			
coldie	noun	a cold can or bottle of beer			
cozzie/cossie	noun	a swimming costume			
crack a tinnie	phrase	to open a can of beer			
crook	adjective	ill, out of sorts (<i>go crook</i>)			
cubby	noun	a child's playhouse sited in the back garden			
cuppa/cupper	noun	a cup of tea			
dag	noun	an unenterprising person, a coward			
		in affectionate use, an appealingly eccentric person, a "character" (bit of a <i>dag</i>)			
	adjective	first-rate, excellent			
daks	noun	trousers			
dampers	noun	any of various unleavened loaves and scones, typically cooked on an open fire			
de facto	noun	one of the two partners in an unmarried but steady relationship			

deadly treadly/ treadly	noun	a bicycle (I'll be around on my deadly treadly.)			
dill	noun	an idiot, a fool			
dinky-di	adjective/ adverb	excellent, first rate, the best of it type, genuine, dinkum (He's a <i>dinky-di</i> Aussie.); truly, certainly			
divvy	noun	a very short time			
divvy van	noun	a police vehicle used for transporting criminals			
dole bludger	noun	a person who collects unemployment benefits but makes no serious effort to get work			
down the gurgler	phrase	used of something that has not worked out			
drongo	noun	a dope, slow-witted person			
drop bear	noun	a vicious breed of koala that supposedly leaps upon unsuspecting tourists and attacks with unmitigated fury			
duco	noun	the shiny paintwork of an automobile			
dunny	noun	an outside lavatory			
durry	noun	a cigarette butt			
		a cigarette (especially when hand-rolled)			
earbash	verb	to talk incessantly (<i>earbashing</i> - nagging, non-stop chatter)			
Enzed	noun	New Zealander			
erky	adjective	unpleasant, distasteful			
esky	noun	a portable drinks cooler			
esky lid	noun	a disparaging term used by surfies for a bodyboarder			
exy	adjective	expensive			
eyeball	verb	to stare at, to ogle			
fair	adjective	absolute, complete (<i>fair dinkum</i>)			
fair crack of the whip	noun/ exclamation	a reasonable choice; Be fair! Give someone a chance!			
Fair dinkum!	exclamation	Honest! Really! (He's a <i>fair dinkum</i> . - He is genuine.)			
fair few	noun	a good many			
Fair go!/fair go	exclamation/ noun	Be reasonable! Be fair! a chance; something you say when you want someone to act in a reasonable way (<i>Fair go</i> mate, let the others have a turn! Give a bloke a <i>fair go</i> .)			
figjam	noun	a very conceited person (acronym for: Fuck I'm Good, Just Ask Me)			
firie	noun	a fire-fighter			
five-finger discount	noun	the act and proceeds of shoplifting			

flabbie	noun	a fat person			
flash for cash	noun	a police speed camera or radar trap			
flat out	adjective	exhausted			
footy/footie	noun	Australian Rules Football			
Fremantle doctor/ Freo doctor	noun	a strong, cool, southerly wind which blows through Fremantle in the afternoon on hot summer days			
freshie	noun	a freshwater crocodile			
garbage guts	noun	a person who eats to excess or will eat any food			
garbo	noun	a garbage man, a dustbin man			
g'day/gooday	interjection	an informal friendly greeting used during the day or night			
geez	exclamation	holy cow!			
	noun	a look (Give us a <i>geez</i> , will ya?)			
get up	verb	to win especially in a sporting event (He was trailing at the bend, but managed to <i>get up</i> by a neck at the finish.)			
get up somebody	phrase	to rebuke somebody (The boss <i>got up me</i> for being late.)			
get your arse into gear	phrase	to get ready for action			
give it a burl	phrase	to give something a try			
give it a gobful	phrase	to abuse, usually justifiably (The neighbours were having a noisy party so I went and <i>gave them a gobful!</i>)			
glum bum	noun	a pessimistic person			
go	verb	to attack, verbally or physically			
Good on you!/ Good on ya!	exclamation	a general expression of approbation, thanks etc.			
good trot	noun	a run of good luck			
goog/googie/ googy	noun	an egg			
grasshopper	noun	a tourist			
Groper	noun	a West Australian			
grot	noun	a dirty, untidy person			
grundies	noun	underpants			
gummies	noun	gumboots			
Half your luck!	exclamation	signifying envy, jealousy of the person addressed (I wish I had <i>half your luck!</i>)			
hard graft	noun	hard work			
hit the turps	phrase	to go on a drinking binge			

hoon	noun	one who drives in a dangerous, showing-off manner			
hurl	verb	to vomit			
iceberg	noun	anyone who enjoys an early morning swim in the icy ocean waters			
icy pole	noun	ice lolly			
jaffle	noun	a toasted sandwich			
Joan of Arc	noun	a shark			
jocks	noun	men's underwear			
joey	noun	a young kangaroo			
jumbuck	noun	a sheep			
kiddo	noun	a child, esp. as a greeting (<i>Hey, kiddo</i>)			
kindy/kindie	noun	a kindergarten			
lemony	adjective	angry, irritated (<i>go lemony at</i> - to become annoyed with)			
littlie	noun	a young child			
lob/lob in	verb	to arrive, to turn up			
lollies	noun	all sweets except for ice lollies			
lousy	adjective	mean, tight-fisted			
Maccas	noun	McDonald's Family Restaurant			
mate	noun	a general term to address a man, usually by a man			
	noun	a friend			
missus	noun	the traditional title of the wife of the owner or manager of a sheep station			
mob	noun	a gang of ruffians or thugs			
mongrel	noun	a general term of abuse (<i>you bloody mongrel</i>); toughness and physical aggression especially in sport (He's got a bit of <i>mongrel</i> in him.)			
monty	noun	a certainty, a "sure thing"			
mossie/mozzy	noun	a mosquito			
munchie	noun	a shark			
never better	noun	a letter			
never-never/ never-never land/ never-never country	noun	the deep, deserted interior of Australia			
nick	verb	to slip away, to leave on the spur of the moment (<i>nick away, nick down, nick off</i>)			
nick out	verb	to go out for a short period (I'll just <i>nick out</i> and get a few things from the shop.)			
no drama	phrase	a common phrase of assurance, no worries			

no worries/ no worries mate	phrase	a common phrase of assurance (<i>no worries</i> - she'll be all right; A: Thank you! B: <i>No worries.</i>)			
Noah's ark	noun	a shark			
nong	noun	an idiot, a fool, a general derogative description			
not the full dollar	phrase	not very intelligent, slightly eccentric, odd			
ocker	noun	a boorish, loutish, unsophisticated, ultra nationalistic Australian			
		Australian English, to behave like an ocker (vulgarization)			
ockie/ocky	noun	an octopus			
off the hook	phrase	of a married man, out for a night with male friends only			
offsider/off-sider	noun	an assistant, helper			
one for the road	noun	a last drink, before starting a journey or leaving			
oodles	noun	money			
oony	noun	sea-sickness			
oo-roo/hooroo	exclamation	goodbye			
		hoorah! hooray!			
oot	noun	money			
OS/o.s.	adjective	abroad, anywhere else than Australia (over-seas)			
pen and ink	noun	a drink			
pick	verb	to victimize (pick on)			
Pig's arse!	exclamation	disagreement; something that you say when you don't believe what someone has just told you (A: She told you she was pregnant? <i>Pig's arse!</i> - don't believe a word she says)			
playing possum/ play possum	verb	to pretend to be ill or even dead			
pokies	noun	poker machines, gambling slot machines			
Pom/Pommy/ Pommie pom/pommy/ pommie	noun	an English person, usually an immigrant			
Pommyland/ pommyland	noun	Britain			
Pommy shower	phrase	using deodorant instead of taking a shower			
Possie	noun	half-Pom, half-Aussie, or a Pom that has become naturalised			
possie/pozzie/	noun	a place, a position (If we're early for the film, we'll get a good <i>possie</i> at the back.)			

pozzy					
postie	noun	a postman			
quack	noun	a doctor, irrespective of their abilities			
quick quid	noun	money that is earned quickly and possibly illicitly			
quiner and shake	noun	a steak			
rellie/relo	noun	a family relative			
ribuck/reybuck/ rybuck	adjective	good, excellent, first-rate			
ridgy-didge/ ridgy-dig	adjective	honest, original, genuine, correct (a <i>ridgy-didge</i> Aussie bloke)			
ripper	adjective/ exclamation	excellent, great, fantastic (It was a <i>ripper</i> party); a general exclamation of approval or admiration			
roo	noun	a kangaroo			
roo bar	noun	a frame fitted to the front of a vehicle to prevent damage in a collision with a kangaroo			
ropeable/ropable	adjective	very angry, in a very bad temper, infuriated			
rotten	adjective	very drunk (<i>get rotten</i> - to become very drunk)			
rough trot	noun	a period of bad luck			
round	noun	a sandwich (<i>round</i> of cheese and tomatoes)			
Rules	noun	Australian Rules Football			
run of outs	noun	a succession of bad luck or unfortunate events			
saltie	noun	a salt-water crocodile			
sambo/sambie	noun	a sandwich			
sandgroper/ sand-groper	noun	an inhabitant of Western Australia			
sanger/sango	noun	a sandwich			
sarvo	noun	this afternoon			
schmick/smick	adjective	excellent, elegant, cool, classy and stylish (He's got a really <i>schmick</i> car.)			
scone	noun	a head			
	adjective	angry; insane			
seppo/septic	noun	an American			
servo	noun	a service station			
shark bait/ shark baiter	noun	a solitary swimmer swimming too far out at sea			

shark biscuit	noun	a novice surfer			
she	pronoun	an informal word for 'it' (<i>She'll be right.</i>)			
sheila	noun	a woman			
she'll be right	phrase	a phrase used to reject offers of assistance, don't worry, don't fuss, everything will be fine in the end			
sherbet/sherbert	noun	any form of alcoholic drink			
she's sweet	phrase	everything is satisfactory			
shonky	adjective	unreliable, dishonest, dubious, underhanded, of low quality (a <i>shonky</i> business)			
shoot through	verb	to leave, to exit quickly			
shout	noun	one's turn to order a round of drinks; a round of drinks (<i>It's your shout, Peter.</i>)			
shovel and broom	noun	a room			
show	noun	a chance, an opportunity (give him a <i>show</i> - give him a chance)			
show bag	noun	someone who is full of crap (A: I can run 100m in 7 seconds. B: You are such a <i>show bag!</i>)			
show pony	noun	one who cares more for appearance than performance; someone who tries hard, by his dress or behaviour, to impress those around him			
sickie	noun	a day's sick leave (<i>chuck a sickie</i> - to take the day off sick when one is perfectly healthy)			
sink a few	verb	to consume an alcoholic drink			
skeeter	noun	a mosquito			
skol/scull	verb	to consume a drink at one draught			
slack arse	noun	an incurably lazy person (I had to fire Jack as he was such a <i>slack arse.</i>)			
slime	noun	an extremely unpleasant person			
smacker	noun	a boy, a young man			
smart arse/ smart-arse	noun	one who sees themselves as cleverer than they really are			
smoko	noun	a rest period during work, a smoke or coffee break			
smoush	noun	a kiss			
snack	noun	anything simple			
snags	noun	sausages			
snatch it/ snatch one's time	phrase	to resign			
sooky	adjective	cowardly, weak, sentimental			
sort	noun	a woman, very occasionally applied also to men			

sort/sort out	verb	to deal with, esp. violently			
spanner head/ rev head	noun	a car nut			
spear	noun	dismissal from a job (<i>get the spear</i> - to be dismissed)			
spewing/spewin'	adjective	in a furious temper			
spit the dummy	phrase	to indulge in a sudden display of anger or frustration, to lose one's temper			
sport	noun	a man			
squiz/squizz	noun	a look, a glance			
	verb	to inspect, to peep at surreptitiously			
stack	noun, verb	crashing and/or falling off something accidentally, usually when operating a vehicle			
start a blue	phrase	start a fight			
Steak and Kidney	noun	Sydney			
stickybeak	noun	an inquisitive person			
		an inquisitive look (<i>have a sticky</i> - have a look around)			
	verb	to pry, to snoop (<i>stickybeaking</i> - 'poking one's nose in')			
storm-stick	noun	an umbrella			
strife	noun	trouble, disgrace, difficulties (<i>in strife</i>)			
Strike a light!	exclamation	a general exclamation of surprise, shock, amazement			
Strike me blue!	exclamation	a mild oath			
stubby/stubby	noun	a short, squat beer bottle holding 375ml			
stubbies	noun	worker's shorts			
stubby holder	noun	an insulated holder for beer cans and bottles (Have you got a <i>stubby holder</i> to keep my beer cold, please?)			
sunnies	noun	sunglasses			
swag	noun	a traveller's bundle containing personal belonging, cooking, utensils, food, or the like			
	verb	to travel about carrying one's bundle of personal belongings			
sweet	adjective	excellent, perfect, simple, correct, in order			
take a squiz	phrase	take a look			
tall poppy syndrom	phrase	the tendency to criticize successful people (Sam seemed to be suffering <i>tall poppy syndrome</i> when he described Kerry Packer as an evil man, merely because he was a billionaire.)			
tea	noun	the main evening meal (Kids, <i>tea</i> is ready!)			

temporary Australian	noun	any person, particularly a motorcyclist, driving erratically on the road, endangering their own life			
that'd be right	phrase	accepting bad news as inevitable (A: I went fishing but caught nothing. B: Yea, <i>that'd be right.</i>)			
that figures	phrase	that's right, that adds up as it showed			
the Apple Isle	noun	Tasmania			
the wet	noun	the rainy season			
thingo	noun	a nameless object, whatisit			
tingle	noun	a call on the telephone			
tinny/tinnie	noun	a can of beer			
		a small fishing or pleasure boat with an aluminium hull			
tinny/tin-arsed	adjective	lucky			
Too right!	exclamation	a general exclamation of agreement; Definitely! Absolutely! Certainly! (A: Did you buy that CD you wanted? B: <i>Too right</i> I did.)			
truckie	noun	a truck driver			
tucker	noun	food			
turps	noun	beer; any form of alcohol (<i>on the turps</i> - drinking heavily)			
uey/U-ey/U-ie/youee/youwie	noun	a U-turn (<i>chuck a u-ie</i> - to make a U-turn)			
uni	noun	a university			
unreal	adjective	unbelievable, unacceptable, unpleasant, an all-purpose neg. that depends for precise meaning on context			
up a gumtree	phrase	in trouble, facing a problem			
up oneself	phrase	have a high opinion of oneself (He's really <i>up himself.</i>)			
up the creek	phrase	pregnant			
		in trouble, facing problems			
up the duff	phrase	pregnant			
ute	noun	a utility vehicle, a small truck			
Vee Dub/vee-dub	noun	a Volkswagen			
veegle	noun	an automobile			
wag	verb	to truant, to deliberately stay away from school without permission (Let's <i>wag</i> school today.)			

walkabout	noun	a journey taken on foot by an Aboriginal in which they live by traditional methods			
		a short walk or inspection, often to see what is going on (I'll just <i>take a walkabout</i> and see what I can find.)			
go walkabout	verb	of a thing, to go missing; to lose concentration or disappear (My pen's <i>gone walkabout</i> again.)			
wallie	noun	a wallet (Have you seen my <i>wallie</i> ?)			
wasp and bee	noun	tea			
Were you born in a tent?	phrase	aimed at anyone who has failed to shut a door after entering a room			
Whacko!	exclamation	a general exclamation of pleasure			
whingeing Pom	noun	an English person who is always criticising and complaining about life in Australia			
whinger	noun	someone who always complains			
wog	noun	a person of Mediterranean or Middle Eastern extraction, or of similar complexion and appearance (for example: Greek, Italian, Balkan, Slavic etc.)			
		flu or trivial illness			
wogball	noun	soccer			
wombat	noun	a fool			
	adjective	dead			
wonkite	noun	a mad person			
wonky	adjective	mad			
Woop Woop/woop woop	noun	an imaginary place that is a keyword for backwardness and remoteness			
wouldn't be dead for quids	exclamation	expression of lust for life			
Wouldn't it!	exclamation	a general exclamation of dismay, exasperation or disgust (wouldn't it make you sick)			
yabber	noun	a chat or talk (We had a bit of a <i>yabber</i> about it.)			
	verb	to talk or chat (Will you stop <i>yabbering</i> ?)			
yakka	noun	hard work, especially manual labour			
yike	noun	an argument, a dispute, a fight, a brawl			
yodel	noun	a small stone, a pebble			
you get that	phrase	a catchphrase of doleful resignation; life's like that (A: The toilet's blocked again! B: Oh well, <i>you get that.</i>)			
you wouldn't read	phrase	describing anything amazing or unbelievable and proving that nature is infinitely			

about it		more bizarre than mere art			
you'll do	phrase	a great compliment (He had muscles on his thighs like tree trunks. I looked at him and said 'You'll do'.)			
your blood is worth bottling	phrase	a great compliment (you are a fantastic person; you are a legend)			
you're the boss	phrase	you make the decision, I'll just go along			
youse	pronoun	plural of you			

Attachment 4

Words with Highest Ranking in 'Usage'

Word/Phrase	Part of Speech	Meaning	FEMALE + MALE (50)		
			I know the word		I do not know the word or phrase
			I use it	I do not use it	
arvo	noun	afternoon	46	4	0
Aussie Rules	noun	Australian Rules football	47	3	0
ay	interjection	hey (sometimes used as an emphaziser at the end of a sentence)	41	8	1
Bali belly	noun	diarrhoea (as suffered by travellers to South-East Asia)	39	10	1
barbie	noun	a barbecue	50	0	0
barrack	verb	to support a team or individual in a sporting context	40	9	1
bathers	noun	a bathing costume	49	1	0
beauty!	exclamation	thank-you (from SE: That's beautiful)	35	15	0
bickie/bikkie/ biccie	noun	a biscuit	40	10	0
blowie/blowy	noun	a blowfly	40	9	1
bludger	noun	a lazy person, somebody who always relies on other people to do things or lend him things	41	8	1
boardies	noun	boardshorts	49	1	0
bogan	noun	an uncouth person	44	6	0
bomb	noun	a dilapidated, rundown old car	44	4	2
booze bus	noun	a police van used for random breath tests (for excess alcohol)	50	0	0
bottle-o	noun	a liquor shop	48	2	0
bring a plate	phrase	a common request found on invitations to social functions where guests are asked to contribute some food	37	11	2
Buckley's/ Buckley's chance	phrase	no chance at all or only a slim hope (He's got <i>Buckley's chance</i> of winning the race.)	37	6	7
buck's night/buck's party	noun	a party for a man who is going to get married, to which only his male friends are invited	49	1	0
budgie smugglers	noun	men's close-fitting swimming trunks	42	6	2
bulk	adjective	many, lots	48	2	0

BYO	phrase	bring your own (drink to a party/restaurant)	50	0	0
cark/kark	verb	to die, often as <i>cark it</i>	35	9	6
cached-up	adjective	wealthy, well-off, albeit temporarily	40	8	2
chewie/chewy	noun	a chewing gum (<i>Chewie</i> on your boot.)	45	3	2
chocker	adjective	completely full, packed or overcrowded	41	6	3
chokkie	noun	chocolate	38	10	2
chook	noun	a chicken	46	3	1
crook	adjective	ill, out of sorts (<i>go crook</i>)	37	11	2
cubby	noun	a child's playhouse sited in the back garden	47	3	0
cuppa/cupper	noun	a cup of tea	44	6	0
damper	noun	any of various unleavened loaves and scones, typically cooked on an open fire	36	12	2
de facto	noun	one of the two partners is an unmarried but steady relationship	40	9	1
dole bludger	noun	a person who collects unemployment benefits but makes no serious effort to get work	39	9	2
dunny	noun	an outside lavatory	39	11	0
esky	noun	a portable drinks cooler	48	1	1
fair few	noun	a good many	40	10	0
fair go!	exclamation/ noun	be reasonable! be fair! a chance; something you say when you want someone to act in a reasonable way (<i>Fair go mate, let the others have a turn! Give a bloke a fair go.</i>)	36	14	0
flat out	adjective	exhausted	45	2	3
footy/footie	noun	Australian Rules Football	50	0	0
Fremantle doctor/ Freo doctor	noun	a strong, cool, southerly wind which blows through Fremantle in the afternoon on hot summer days	40	7	3
garbo	noun	a garbage man, a dustbin man	37	13	0
g'day/gooday	interjection	an informal friendly greeting used during the day or night	40	7	0
geez	exclamation	holy cow!	41	7	2
get your arse into gear	phrase	to get ready for action	36	13	1
Good on you!/good on ya	exclamation	a general expression of approbation, thanks etc.	44	3	3
grot	noun	a dirty, untidy person	36	12	2
hoon	noun	one who drives in a dangerous, showing-off manner	45	5	0
icy pole	noun	ice lolly	46	2	1
jocks	noun	men's underwear	46	4	0

joey	noun	a young kangaroo	47	2	1
kiddo	noun	a child, esp. as a greeting (<i>Hey, kiddo</i>)	35	12	3
kindy/kindie	noun	a kindergarten	49	1	0
lollies	noun	all sweets except for ice lollies	50	0	0
Maccas	noun	McDonald's Family Restaurant	49	1	0
mate	noun	a general term to address a man, usually by a man	40	10	0
	noun	a friend	47	3	0
missus	noun	the traditional title of the wife of the owner or manager of a sheep station	35	14	1
mob	noun	a gang of ruffians or thugs	42	8	0
mossie/mozzy	noun	a mosquito	49	0	1
no drama	phrase	a common phrase of assurance, no worries	46	4	0
no worries/no worries mate	phrase	a common phrase of assurance (<i>no worries</i> - she'll be all right; A: Thank you! B: <i>No worries.</i>)	50	0	0
one for the road	noun	a last drink, before starting a journey or leaving	42	8	0
pick	verb	to victimize (pick on)	38	9	3
pokies	noun	poker machines, gambling slot machines	40	9	1
Pom/Pommy/Pommie pom/pommy/pommie	noun	an English person, usually an immigrant	45	5	0
postie	noun	a postman	47	2	1
rellie/relo	noun	a family relative	39	10	1
roo	noun	a kangaroo	45	5	0
roo bar	noun	a frame fitted to the front of a vehicle to prevent damage in a collision with a kangaroo	44	6	0
servo	noun	a service station	44	4	2
she'll be right	phrase	a phrase used to reject offers of assistance, don't worry, don't fuss, everything will be fine in the end	39	9	2
shout	noun	one's turn to order a round of drinks; a round of drinks (<i>It's your shout, Peter.</i>)	47	3	0
sickie	noun	a day's sick leave (<i>chuck a sickie</i> - to take the day off sick when one is perfectly healthy)	50	0	0
skol/scull	verb	to consume a drink at one draught	41	6	3
slack arse	noun	an incurably lazy person (I had to fire Jack as he was such a <i>slack arse.</i>)	39	10	1

smart arse/smart-arse	noun	one who sees themselves as cleverer than they really are	46	4	0
smoko	noun	a rest period during work, a smoke or coffee break	41	8	1
snags	noun	sausages	42	8	0
sort/sort out	verb	to deal with, esp. violently	41	9	0
spewing/spewin'	adjective	in a furious temper	40	9	1
spit the dummy	phrase	to indulge in a sudden display of anger or frustration, to lose one's temper	41	9	0
squiz/squizz	noun	a look, a glance	41	7	2
	verb	to inspect, to peep at surreptitiously	40	7	3
stack	noun, verb	crashing and/or falling off something accidentally, usually when operating a vehicle	45	5	0
stickybeak	noun	an inquisitive person	41	7	2
		an inquisitive look (<i>have a sticky</i> - have a look around)	42	6	2
	verb	to pry, to snoop (<i>stickybeaking</i> - 'poking one's nose in')	43	7	0
stubbi/stubby	noun	a short, squat beer bottle holding 375ml	41	9	0
stubbies	noun	worker's shorts	36	10	4
stubby holder	noun	an insulated holder for beer cans and bottles (Have you got a <i>stubby holder</i> to keep my beer cold, please?)	47	3	0
sunnies	noun	sunglasses	49	0	1
swag	noun	a traveller's bundle containing personal belonging, cooking, utensils, food, or the like	37	12	1
sweet	adjective	excellent, perfect, simple, correct, in order	44	6	0
take a squiz	phrase	take a look	39	7	4
tea	noun	the main evening meal (Kids, <i>tea</i> is ready!)	43	7	0
that'd be right	phrase	accepting bad news as inevitable (A: I went fishing but caught nothing. B: Yea, <i>that'd be right.</i>)	42	7	1
that figures	phrase	that's right, that adds up as it showed	35	15	0
truckie	noun	a truck driver	48	1	1
uey/U-ey/U-ie/ youee/youwie	noun	a U-turn (<i>chuck a u-ie</i> - to make a U-turn)	43	3	4
uni	noun	a university	49	1	0
unreal	adjective	unbelievable, unacceptable, unpleasant, an all-purpose neg. that depends for precise meaning on context	43	7	0
up oneself	phrase	have a high opinion of oneself (He's really <i>up himself.</i>)	41	9	0

ute	noun	a utility vehicle, a small truck	49	1	0
Vee Dub/vee-dub	noun	a Volkswagen	41	5	4
wag	verb	to truant, to deliberately stay away from school without permission (Let's <i>wag</i> school today.)	47	3	0
go walkabout	verb	of a thing, to go missing; to lose concentration or disappear (My pen's <i>gone walkabout</i> again.)	35	14	1
whingeing Pom	noun	an English person who is always criticising and complaining about life in Australia	39	8	3
whinger	noun	someone who always complains	45	5	0
wog	noun	a person of Mediterranean or Middle Eastern extraction, or of similar complexion and appearance (for example: Greek, Italian, Balkan, Slavic etc.)	39	11	0
Woop Woop/woop woop	noun	an imaginary place that is a keyword for backwardness and remoteness	38	9	3
yabber	noun	a chat or talk (We had a bit of a <i>yabber</i> about it.)	7	36	7
you get that	phrase	a catchphrase of doleful resignation; life's like that (A: The toilet's blocked again! B: Oh well, <i>you get that</i> .)	37	6	7
you're the boss	phrase	you make the decision, I'll just go along	40	10	0

Attachment 5

Words with Highest Ranking in 'Not Known'

Word/Phrase	Part of Speech	Meaning	FEMALE + MALE (50)		
			I know the word		I do not know the word or phrase
			I use it	I do not use it	
blood blister	noun	a blister	2	13	35
Bullamakanka / Bullabananka/Bullamanka	noun	an imaginary place, supposedly far from any civilisation	1	6	43
canty	adjective	unpleasant, ill-tempered	0	12	38
chock and log	noun	a dog	0	10	40
lemony	adjective	angry, irritated (<i>go lemony at</i> - to become annoyed with)	1	10	39
oony	noun	sea-sickness	1	10	39
pen and ink	noun	a drink	2	9	39
quiner and shake	noun	a steak	0	7	43
ribuck/reybuck /rybuck	adjective	good, excellent, first-rate	0	9	41
shovel and broom	noun	a room	2	12	36
spear	noun	dismissal from a job (<i>get the spear</i> - to be dismissed)	1	11	38
storm-stick	noun	an umbrella	0	12	38
veegle	noun	an automobile	1	13	36
wasp and bee	noun	tea	2	11	37
wombat	adjective	dead	1	14	35
wonkite	noun	a mad person	1	12	37
yodel	noun	a small stone, a pebble	2	12	36

Attachment 6

Individual Word Statistics

Word/Phrase	Part of Speech	Meaning	FEMALE (23)			MALE (27)			FEMALE + MALE (50)		
			I know the word		I do not know the word or phrase	I know the word		I do not know the word or phrase	I know the word		I do not know the word or phrase
			I use it	I do not use it		I use it	I do not use it		I use it	I do not use it	
aerial ping pong	noun	a derogatory term for Australian Rules football	1	13	9	1	15	11	2	28	20
ambo	noun	an ambulance	9	14	0	23	4	0	32	18	0
		an ambulance officer	10	13	0	20	7	0	30	20	0
apples	adjective	satisfactory as required (<i>she'll be apples</i> - she'll be right)	5	12	6	8	10	9	13	22	15
arvo	noun	afternoon	20	3	0	26	1	0	46	4	0
Aussie Rules	noun	Australian Rules football	21	2	0	26	1	0	47	3	0
ay	interjection	hey (sometimes used as an emphaziser at the end of a sentence)	15	7	1	26	1	0	41	8	1
bad trot	noun	an unfair situation or result	10	8	5	3	16	8	13	24	13
		a run of bad luck	11	9	3	11	11	5	22	20	8
Bali belly	noun	diarrhoea (as suffered by travellers to South-East Asia)	20	3	0	19	7	1	39	10	1
barbie	noun	a barbecue	23	0	0	27	0	0	50	0	0
barrack	verb	to support a team or individual in a sporting context	18	4	1	22	5	0	40	9	1
bathers	noun	a bathing costume	23	0	0	26	1	0	49	1	0
Beauty!	exclamation	thank-you (from SE: That's beautiful)	14	9	0	21	6	0	35	15	0
bickie/bikkie/ biccie	noun	money (<i>big bickies</i> - a large amount of money)	5	15	3	9	13	5	14	28	8
	noun	a biscuit	19	4	0	21	6	0	40	10	0
big-note oneself	verb	to boast or brag (<i>big noter</i> - a show-off)	4	14	5	6	17	4	10	31	9
Big Smoke	noun	Sydney	3	15	5	8	13	6	11	28	11
bingle	noun	a collision, a crash	7	16	0	9	14	4	16	30	4
bitzer/bitza/ bitser	noun	a mixed-breed dog (bits of this and bits of that)	13	6	4	13	8	6	26	14	10

blood blister	noun	a blister	2	6	15	0	7	20	2	13	35
Bloody oath!	exclamation	a general expression of agreement	12	10	1	19	7	1	31	17	2
blowie/blowy	noun	a blowfly	19	4	0	21	5	1	40	9	1
bludger	noun	a lazy person, somebody who always relies on other people to do things or lend him things	19	3	1	22	5	0	41	8	1
blue	noun	a blunder, a mistake	12	9	2	14	11	2	26	20	4
		a brawl, a quarrel	13	9	1	19	7	1	32	16	2
	verb	to argue, to fight	15	7	1	18	8	1	33	15	2
	adjective	drunk	0	15	8	5	11	11	5	26	19
boardies	noun	boardshorts	22	1	0	27	0	0	49	1	0
bodge	noun	anything worthless	3	7	13	12	7	8	15	14	21
bog in	verb	to start eating, to attack food with enthusiasm, to eat heartily	10	10	3	9	13	5	19	23	8
bog laps	noun	circuits of a street block in a car for the purpose of entertainment	12	10	1	18	4	5	30	14	6
bogan	noun	an uncouth person	20	3	0	24	3	0	44	6	0
bomb	noun	a dilapidated, rundown old car	19	4	0	25	0	2	44	4	2
		something exceptionally large	2	13	8	5	15	7	7	28	15
boomer	noun	a large male kangaroo	6	14	3	11	12	4	17	26	7
		a lump of yellow sand that explodes on impact used as missiles by children at war	12	5	6	20	2	5	32	7	11
boondie	noun	a lump of yellow sand that explodes on impact used as missiles by children at war	12	5	6	20	2	5	32	7	11
booze bus	noun	a police van used for random breath tests (for excess alcohol)	23	0	0	27	0	0	50	0	0
bottle-o	noun	a liquor shop	21	2	0	27	0	0	48	2	0
bring a plate	phrase	a common request found on invitations to social functions where guests are asked to contribute some food	22	1	0	15	10	2	37	11	2
bubba	noun	a young child	13	10	0	9	16	2	22	26	2
buck	noun	a try, an attempt (<i>give it a buck/have a buck at</i>)	2	8	13	3	9	15	5	17	28
Buckley's/ Buckley's chance	phrase	no chance at all or only a slim hope (He's got <i>Buckley's chance</i> of winning the race.)	17	2	4	20	4	3	37	6	7
buck's night/ buck's party	noun	a party for a man who is going to get married, to which only his male friends are invited	23	0	0	26	1	0	49	1	0
budgie	noun	men's close-fitting swimming trunks	17	4	2	25	2	0	42	6	2

smugglers											
bulk	adjective	many, lots	22	1	0	26	1	0	48	2	0
Bullamakanka/ Bullabananka/ Bullamanka	noun	an imaginary place, supposedly far from any civilisation	0	0	23	1	6	20	1	6	43
bushie	noun	someone who lives in the bush	6	15	2	12	11	4	18	26	6
bushman's breakfast	noun	a look around and a cough	0	6	17	0	10	17	0	16	34
bushman's hanky/ bushman's blow	noun	the act of blowing nasal mucus through one nostril while closing the other off with a finger	1	9	13	9	9	9	10	18	22
but	adverb	used mainly at the end of sentences to give added emphasis, 'no doubt about it', 'absolutely' (He's a nice bloke, <i>but</i> .)	12	10	1	19	8	0	31	18	1
BYO	phrase	bring your own (drink to a party/restaurant)	23	0	0	27	0	0	50	0	0
cactus	adjective	ruined, useless, finished, dead	10	9	4	16	9	2	26	18	6
canty	adjective	unpleasant, ill-tempered	0	3	20	0	9	18	0	12	38
car/kark	verb	to die, often as <i>car k it</i>	13	8	2	22	1	4	35	9	6
carn	interjection	a sporting barracker's cry - come on! (<i>Carn</i> the Eagles!)	7	9	7	15	7	5	22	16	12
cashd-up	adjective	wealthy, well-off, albeit temporarily	17	6	0	23	2	2	40	8	2
chew and spew	noun	any fast-food restaurant considered to be serving poor quality food	1	10	12	0	12	15	1	22	27
chewie/chewy	noun	a chewing gum (<i>Chewie</i> on your boot.)	22	0	1	23	3	1	45	3	2
chock and log	noun	a dog	0	4	19	0	6	21	0	10	40
chocker	adjective	completely full, packed or overcrowded	17	4	2	24	2	1	41	6	3
chokkie	noun	chocolate	19	3	1	19	7	1	38	10	2
choof off	verb	to go, to move, to leave	11	10	2	5	14	8	16	24	10
chook	noun	a chicken	22	1	0	24	2	1	46	3	1
		a woman	6	15	2	10	13	4	16	28	6
chunder	verb	to vomit	10	10	3	17	8	2	27	18	5
cobber	noun	a friend, a mate	4	17	2	13	14	0	17	31	2
coldie	noun	a cold can or bottle of beer	8	15	0	19	8	0	27	23	0
cozzie/cossie	noun	a swimming costume	5	17	1	5	17	5	10	34	6
crack a tinnie	phrase	to open a can of beer	5	18	0	14	10	3	19	28	3

crook	adjective	ill, out of sorts (<i>go crook</i>)	13	8	2	24	3	0	37	11	2
cubby	noun	a child's playhouse sited in the back garden	22	1	0	25	2	0	47	3	0
cuppa/cupper	noun	a cup of tea	22	1	0	22	5	0	44	6	0
dag	noun	an unenterprising person, a coward	6	13	4	7	13	7	13	26	11
		in affectionate use, an appealingly eccentric person, a "character" (bit of a <i>dag</i>)	16	7	0	15	10	2	31	17	2
	adjective	first-rate, excellent	2	14	7	0	13	14	2	27	21
daks	noun	trousers	11	11	1	14	12	1	25	23	2
dampier	noun	any of various unleavened loaves and scones, typically cooked on an open fire	16	6	1	20	6	1	36	12	2
de facto	noun	one of the two partners is an unmarried but steady relationship	23	0	0	17	9	1	40	9	1
deadly treadly/treadly	noun	a bicycle (I'll be around on my deadly treadly.)	6	8	9	16	5	6	22	13	15
dill	noun	an idiot, a fool	15	6	2	10	16	1	25	22	3
dinky-di	adjective/ adverb	excellent, first rate, the best of it type, genuine, dinkum (He's a <i>dinky-di</i> Aussie.); truly, certainly	8	14	1	8	18	1	16	32	2
divvy	noun	a very short time	0	12	11	0	15	12	0	27	23
divvy van	noun	a police vehicle used for transporting criminals	3	5	15	5	11	11	8	16	26
dole bludger	noun	a person who collects unemployment benefits but makes no serious effort to get work	17	6	0	22	3	2	39	9	2
down the gurgler	phrase	used of something that has not worked out	9	11	3	9	15	3	18	26	6
drongo	noun	a dope, slow-witted person	9	12	2	14	12	1	23	24	3
drop bear	noun	a vicious breed of koala that supposedly leaps upon unsuspecting tourists and attacks with unmitigated fury	4	8	11	15	7	5	19	15	16
duco	noun	the shiny paintwork of an automobile	7	9	7	10	10	7	17	19	14
dunny	noun	an outside lavatory	17	6	0	22	5	0	39	11	0
durry	noun	a cigarette butt	3	10	10	15	7	5	18	17	15
		a cigarette (especially when hand-rolled)	4	10	9	15	9	3	19	19	12
earbash	verb	to talk incessantly (<i>earbashing</i> - nagging, non-stop chatter)	11	12	0	8	17	2	19	29	2
Enzed	noun	New Zealander	2	10	11	5	14	8	7	24	19
erky	adjective	unpleasant, distasteful	3	11	9	2	16	9	5	27	18

esky	noun	a portable drinks cooler	22	1	0	26	0	1	48	1	1
esky lid	noun	a disparaging term used by surfies for a bodyboarder	5	10	8	7	12	8	12	22	16
exy	adjective	expensive	3	11	9	4	10	13	7	21	22
eyeball	verb	to stare at, to ogle	12	10	1	21	6	0	33	16	1
fair	adjective	absolute, complete (<i>fair dinkum</i>)	12	10	1	21	5	1	33	15	2
fair crack of the whip	noun/ exclamation	a reasonable choice; Be fair! Give someone a chance!	6	16	1	9	15	3	15	31	4
Fair dinkum!	exclamation	Honest! Really! (He's a <i>fair dinkum</i> . - He is genuine.)	9	14	0	13	13	1	22	27	1
fair few	noun	a good many	19	4	0	21	6	0	40	10	0
Fair go!/fair go	exclamation /noun	Be reasonable! Be fair! a chance; something you say when you want someone to act in a reasonable way (<i>Fair go mate, let the others have a turn! Give a bloke a fair go.</i>)	16	7	0	20	7	0	36	14	0
figjam	noun	a very conceited person (acronym for: Fuck I'm Good, Just Ask Me)	4	9	10	9	11	7	13	20	17
firie	noun	a fire-fighter	17	5	1	17	6	4	34	11	5
five-finger discount	noun	the act and proceeds of shoplifting	6	14	3	19	7	1	25	21	4
flabbie	noun	a fat person	8	13	2	9	17	1	17	30	3
flash for cash	noun	a police speed camera or radar trap	0	16	7	2	11	14	2	27	21
flat out	adjective	exhausted	21	1	1	24	1	2	45	2	3
footy/footie	noun	Australian Rules Football	23	0	0	27	0	0	50	0	0
Fremantle doctor/ Freo doctor	noun	a strong, cool, southerly wind which blows through Fremantle in the afternoon on hot summer days	19	3	1	21	4	2	40	7	3
freshie	noun	a freshwater crocodile	2	15	6	8	15	4	10	30	10
garbage guts	noun	a person who eats to excess or will eat any food	9	13	1	14	10	3	23	23	4
garbo	noun	a garbage man, a dustbin man	14	9	0	23	4	0	37	13	0
g'day/gooday	interjection	an informal friendly greeting used during the day or night	16	7	0	24	3	0	40	10	0
geez	exclamation	holy cow!	18	4	1	23	3	1	41	7	2
	noun	a look (Give us a <i>geez</i> , will ya?)	4	16	3	11	13	3	15	29	6
get up	verb	to win especially in a sporting event (He was trailing at the bend, but managed to <i>get up</i> by a neck at the finish.)	5	14	4	15	10	2	20	24	6

get up somebody	phrase	to rebuke somebody (The boss <i>got up me</i> for being late.)	3	18	2	12	12	3	15	30	5
get your arse into gear	phrase	to get ready for action	15	7	1	21	6	0	36	13	1
give it a burl	phrase	to give something a try	10	10	3	17	7	3	27	17	6
give it a gobful	phrase	to abuse, usually justifiably (The neighbours were having a noisy party so I went and <i>gave them a gobful!</i>)	2	15	6	6	17	4	8	32	10
glum bum	noun	a pessimistic person	1	12	10	0	17	10	1	29	20
go	verb	to attack, verbally or physically	9	12	2	15	7	5	24	19	7
good on you/ good on ya	exclamation	a general expression of approbation, thanks etc.	20	2	1	24	1	2	44	3	3
good trot	noun	a run of good luck	8	11	4	11	11	5	19	22	9
goog/googie/ googy	noun	an egg	9	10	4	5	13	9	14	23	13
grasshopper	noun	a tourist	2	5	16	3	9	15	5	14	31
Groper	noun	a West Australian	4	13	6	5	17	5	9	30	11
grot	noun	a dirty, untidy person	18	4	1	18	8	1	36	12	2
grundies	noun	underpants	6	16	1	10	11	6	16	27	7
gummies	noun	gumboots	4	17	2	10	10	7	14	27	9
Half your luck!	exclamation	signifying envy, jealousy of the person addressed (I wish I had <i>half your luck!</i>)	16	7	0	16	10	1	32	17	1
hard graft	noun	hard work	1	7	15	4	11	12	5	18	27
hit the turps	phrase	to go on a drinking binge	4	17	2	13	9	5	17	26	7
hoon	noun	one who drives in a dangerous, showing-off manner	19	4	0	26	1	0	45	5	0
hurl	verb	to vomit	8	14	1	20	6	1	28	20	2
iceberg	noun	anyone who enjoys an early morning swim in the icy ocean waters	1	12	10	2	12	13	3	24	23
icy pole	noun	ice lolly	22	1	0	24	2	1	46	3	1
jaffle	noun	a toasted sandwich	6	15	2	14	6	7	20	21	9
Joan of Arc	noun	a shark	1	5	17	2	8	17	3	13	34
jocks	noun	men's underwear	21	2	0	25	2	0	46	4	0
joey	noun	a young kangaroo	22	1	0	25	1	1	47	2	1
jumbuck	noun	a sheep	4	14	5	3	19	5	7	33	10
kiddo	noun	a child, esp. as a greeting (Hey, <i>kiddo</i>)	17	5	1	18	7	2	35	12	3

kindy/kindie	noun	a kindergarten	23	0	0	26	1	0	49	1	0
lemony	adjective	angry, irritated (<i>go lemony at</i> - to become annoyed with)	1	4	18	0	6	21	1	10	39
littlie	noun	a young child	12	10	1	15	10	2	27	20	3
lob/lob in	verb	to arrive, to turn up	6	9	8	9	10	8	15	19	16
lollies	noun	all sweets except for ice lollies	23	0	0	27	0	0	50	0	0
lousy	adjective	mean, tight-fisted	15	3	5	15	8	4	30	11	9
Maccas	noun	McDonald's Family Restaurant	22	1	0	27	0	0	49	1	0
mate	noun	a general term to address a man, usually by a man	13	10	0	27	0	0	40	10	0
	noun	a friend	21	2	0	26	1	0	47	3	0
missus	noun	the traditional title of the wife of the owner or manager of a sheep station	10	12	1	25	2	0	35	14	1
mob	noun	a gang of ruffians or thugs	17	6	0	25	2	0	42	8	0
mongrel	noun	a general term of abuse (<i>you bloody mongrel</i>); toughness and physical aggression especially in sport (He's got a bit of <i>mongrel</i> in him.)	8	14	1	20	6	1	28	20	2
monty	noun	a certainty, a "sure thing"	0	8	15	1	13	13	1	21	28
mossie/mozzy	noun	a mosquito	23	0	0	26	0	1	49	0	1
munchie	noun	a shark	1	6	16	0	11	16	1	17	32
never better	noun	a letter	1	6	16	1	9	17	2	15	33
never-never/ never-never land/never-never country	noun	the deep, deserted interior of Australia	5	12	6	5	16	6	10	28	12
nick	verb	to slip away, to leave on the spur of the moment (<i>nick away, nick down, nick off</i>)	16	6	1	11	11	5	27	17	6
nick out	verb	to go out for a short period (I'll just <i>nick out</i> and get a few things from the shop.)	15	8	0	17	10	0	32	18	0
no drama	phrase	a common phrase of assurance, no worries	21	2	0	25	2	0	46	4	0
no worries/no worries mate	phrase	a common phrase of assurance (<i>no worries</i> - she'll be all right; A: Thank you! B: <i>No worries.</i>)	23	0	0	27	0	0	50	0	0
Noah's ark	noun	a shark	0	7	16	6	7	14	6	14	30
nong	noun	an idiot, a fool, a general derogative description	5	11	7	4	13	10	9	24	17
not the full dollar	phrase	not very intelligent, slightly eccentric, odd	5	11	7	7	11	9	12	22	16

ocker	noun	a boorish, loutish, unsophisticated, ultra nationalistic Australian	10	11	2	14	10	3	24	21	5
		Australian English, to behave like an ocker (vulgarization)	6	14	3	10	12	5	16	26	8
ockie/ocky	noun	an octopus	9	7	7	18	5	4	27	12	11
off the hook	phrase	of a married man, out for a night with male friends only	9	11	3	14	10	3	23	21	6
offsider/ off-sider	noun	an assistant, helper	15	6	2	18	6	3	33	12	5
one for the road	noun	a last drink, before starting a journey or leaving	17	6	0	25	2	0	42	8	0
oodles	noun	money	8	10	5	4	17	6	12	27	11
oony	noun	sea-sickness	0	4	19	1	6	20	1	10	39
oo-roo/hooroo	exclamation	goodbye	4	13	6	7	13	7	11	26	13
		Hoorah! Hooray!	2	15	6	1	16	10	3	31	16
oot	noun	money	0	10	13	0	6	21	0	16	34
OS/o.s.	adjective	abroad, anywhere else than Australia (over-seas)	5	9	9	6	14	7	11	23	16
pen and ink	noun	a drink	1	4	18	1	5	21	2	9	39
pick	verb	to victimize (pick on)	19	3	1	19	6	2	38	9	3
Pig's arse!	exclamation	disagreement; something that you say when you don't believe what someone has just told you (A: She told you she was pregnant? <i>Pig's arse!</i> - don't believe a word she says)	11	12	0	13	11	3	24	23	3
playing possum/play possum	verb	to pretend to be ill or even dead	6	8	9	11	10	6	17	18	15
pokies	noun	poker machines, gambling slot machines	16	6	1	24	3	0	40	9	1
Pom/Pommy/ Pommie pom/pommy/ pommie	noun	an English person, usually an immigrant	20	3	0	25	2	0	45	5	0
Pommyland/ pommyland	noun	Britain	10	12	1	21	6	0	31	18	1
Pommy shower	phrase	using deodorant instead of taking a shower	7	11	5	8	9	10	15	20	15
Possie	noun	half-Pom, half-Aussie, or a Pom that has become naturalised	0	11	12	1	9	17	1	20	29

possie/pozzie/ pozy	noun	a place, a position (If we're early for the film, we'll get a good <i>possie</i> at the back.)	15	6	2	12	8	7	27	14	9
postie	noun	a postman	22	1	0	25	1	1	47	2	1
quack	noun	a doctor, irrespective of their abilities	7	14	2	18	6	3	25	20	5
quick quid	noun	money that is earned quickly and possibly illicitly	6	15	2	12	13	2	18	28	4
quiner and shake	noun	a steak	0	2	21	0	5	22	0	7	43
rellie/relo	noun	a family relative	17	5	1	22	5	0	39	10	1
ribuck/reyback/ ryback	adjective	good, excellent, first-rate	0	2	21	0	7	20	0	9	41
ridgy-didge/ ridgy-dig	adjective	honest, original, genuine, correct (a <i>ridgy-didge</i> Aussie bloke)	5	13	5	12	14	1	17	27	6
ripper	adjective/ exclamation	excellent, great, fantastic (It was a <i>ripper</i> party); a general exclamation of approval or admiration	12	11	0	19	8	0	31	19	0
roo	noun	a kangaroo	20	3	0	25	2	0	45	5	0
roo bar	noun	a frame fitted to the front of a vehicle to prevent damage in a collision with a kangaroo	20	3	0	24	3	0	44	6	0
ropeable/ ropable	adjective	very angry, in a very bad temper, infuriated	19	2	2	12	12	3	31	14	5
rotten	adjective	very drunk (<i>get rotten</i> - to become very drunk)	11	12	0	16	9	2	27	21	2
rough trot	noun	a period of bad luck	13	9	1	11	12	4	24	21	5
round	noun	a sandwich (<i>round</i> of cheese and tomatoes)	18	3	2	7	12	8	25	15	10
Rules	noun	Australian Rules Football	10	10	3	5	17	5	15	27	8
run of outs	noun	a succession of bad luck or unfortunate events	3	8	12	4	14	9	7	22	21
saltie	noun	a salt-water crocodile	3	14	6	15	11	1	18	25	7
sambo/sambie	noun	a sandwich	2	17	4	11	10	6	13	27	10
sandgroper/ sand-groper	noun	an inhabitant of Western Australia	6	15	2	7	16	4	13	31	6
sanger/sango	noun	a sandwich	6	13	4	16	6	5	22	19	9
sarvo	noun	this afternoon	8	12	3	18	5	4	26	17	7
schmick/smick	adjective	excellent, elegant, cool, classy and stylish (He's got a really <i>schmick</i> car.)	8	10	5	15	10	2	23	20	7
scone	noun	a head	7	9	7	9	7	11	16	16	18
	adjective	angry; insane	3	9	11	2	10	15	5	19	26
seppo/septic	noun	an American	2	7	14	9	9	9	11	16	23

servo	noun	a service station	19	3	1	25	1	1	44	4	2
shark bait/ shark baiter	noun	a solitary swimmer swimming too far out at sea	6	15	2	14	9	4	20	24	6
shark biscuit	noun	a novice surfer	0	7	16	1	10	16	1	17	32
she	pronoun	an informal word for 'it' (<i>She'll be right.</i>)	14	7	2	15	9	3	29	16	5
sheila	noun	a woman	6	17	0	15	12	0	21	29	0
she'll be right	phrase	a phrase used to reject offers of assistance, don't worry, don't fuss, everything will be fine in the end	16	6	1	23	3	1	39	9	2
sherbet/ sherbert	noun	any form of alcoholic drink	2	10	11	7	9	11	9	19	22
she's sweet	phrase	everything is satisfactory	9	13	1	20	6	1	29	19	2
shonky	adjective	unreliable, dishonest, dubious, underhanded, of low quality (a <i>shonky</i> business)	13	7	3	21	3	3	34	10	6
shoot through	verb	to leave, to exit quickly	13	9	1	17	9	1	30	18	2
shout	noun	one's turn to order a round of drinks; a round of drinks (<i>It's your shout, Peter.</i>)	21	2	0	26	1	0	47	3	0
shovel and broom	noun	a room	0	5	18	2	7	18	2	12	36
show	noun	a chance, an opportunity (give him a <i>show</i> - give him a chance)	5	10	8	9	11	7	14	21	15
show bag	noun	someone who is full of crap (A: I can run 100m in 7 seconds. B: You are such a <i>show bag!</i>)	1	7	15	2	8	17	3	15	32
show pony	noun	one who cares more for appearance than performance; someone who tries hard, by his dress or behaviour, to impress those around him	14	9	0	17	8	2	31	17	2
sickie	noun	a day's sick leave (<i>chuck a sickie</i> - to take the day off sick when one is perfectly healthy)	23	0	0	27	0	0	50	0	0
sink a few	verb	to consume an alcoholic drink	7	15	1	15	9	3	22	24	4
skeeter	noun	a mosquito	3	10	10	4	12	11	7	22	21
skol/scull	verb	to consume a drink at one draught	17	4	2	24	2	1	41	6	3
slack arse	noun	an incurably lazy person (I had to fire Jack as he was such a <i>slack arse.</i>)	18	4	1	21	6	0	39	10	1
slime	noun	an extremely unpleasant person	7	12	4	6	17	4	13	29	8
smacker	noun	a boy, a young man	1	8	14	0	13	14	1	21	28
smart arse/ smart-arse	noun	one who sees themselves as cleverer than they really are	20	3	0	26	1	0	46	4	0

smoko	noun	a rest period during work, a smoke or coffee break	15	7	1	26	1	0	41	8	1
smoush	noun	a kiss	7	13	3	8	11	8	15	24	11
snack	noun	anything simple	14	4	5	13	6	8	27	10	13
snags	noun	sausages	16	7	0	26	1	0	42	8	0
snatch it/snatch one's time	phrase	to resign	0	8	15	9	9	9	9	17	24
sooky	adjective	cowardly, weak, sentimental	17	5	1	16	11	0	33	16	1
sort	noun	a woman, very occasionally applied also to men	1	13	9	10	4	13	11	17	22
sort/sort out	verb	to deal with, esp. violently	16	7	0	25	2	0	41	9	0
spanner head/rev head	noun	a car nut	9	11	3	15	11	1	24	22	4
spear	noun	dismissal from a job (<i>get the spear</i> - to be dismissed)	0	6	17	1	5	21	1	11	38
spewing/spewin'	adjective	in a furious temper	16	6	1	24	3	0	40	9	1
spit the dummy	phrase	to indulge in a sudden display of anger or frustration, to lose one's temper	19	4	0	22	5	0	41	9	0
sport	noun	a man	7	9	7	10	14	3	17	23	10
squiz/squizz	noun	a look, a glance	20	3	0	21	4	2	41	7	2
	verb	to inspect, to peep at surreptitiously	19	3	1	21	4	2	40	7	3
stack	noun, verb	crashing and/or falling off something accidentally, usually when operating a vehicle	19	4	0	26	1	0	45	5	0
start a blue	phrase	start a fight	9	9	5	15	10	2	24	19	7
Steak and Kidney	noun	Sydney	0	6	17	1	9	17	1	15	34
stickybeak	noun	an inquisitive person	20	2	1	21	5	1	41	7	2
		an inquisitive look (<i>have a sticky</i> - have a look around)	22	1	0	20	5	2	42	6	2
	verb	to pry, to snoop (<i>stickybeaking</i> - 'poking one's nose in')	22	1	0	21	6	0	43	7	0
storm-stick	noun	an umbrella	0	5	18	0	7	20	0	12	38
strife	noun	trouble, disgrace, difficulties (<i>in strife</i>)	14	8	1	18	8	1	32	16	2
Strike a light!	exclamation	a general exclamation of surprise, shock, amazement	2	11	10	4	12	11	6	23	21
Strike me blue!	exclamation	a mild oath	0	12	11	2	14	11	2	26	22
stubbi/stubby	noun	a short, squat beer bottle holding 375ml	18	5	0	23	4	0	41	9	0
stubbies	noun	worker's shorts	16	6	1	20	4	3	36	10	4
stubby holder	noun	an insulated holder for beer cans and bottles (Have	22	1	0	25	2	0	47	3	0

		you got a <i>stubby holder</i> to keep my beer cold, please?)									
sunnies	noun	sunglasses	23	0	0	26	0	1	49	0	1
swag	noun	a traveller's bundle containing personal belonging, cooking, utensils, food, or the like	17	6	0	20	6	1	37	12	1
	verb	to travel about carrying one's bundle of personal belongings	9	11	3	14	11	2	23	22	5
sweet	adjective	excellent, perfect, simple, correct, in order	18	5	0	26	1	0	44	6	0
take a squiz	phrase	take a look	18	4	1	21	3	3	39	7	4
tall poppy syndrome	phrase	the tendency to criticize successful people (Sam seemed to be suffering <i>tall poppy syndrome</i> when he described Kerry Packer as an evil man, merely because he was a billionaire.)	10	9	4	14	9	4	24	18	8
tea	noun	the main evening meal (Kids, <i>tea</i> is ready!)	21	2	0	22	5	0	43	7	0
temporary Australian	noun	any person, particularly a motorcyclist, driving erratically on the road, endangering their own life	2	9	12	7	10	10	9	19	22
that'd be right	phrase	accepting bad news as inevitable (A: I went fishing but caught nothing. B: Yea, <i>that'd be right.</i>)	17	6	0	25	1	1	42	7	1
that figures	phrase	that's right, that adds up as it showed	14	9	0	21	6	0	35	15	0
the Apple Isle	noun	Tasmania	3	10	10	2	16	9	5	26	19
the wet	noun	the rainy season	9	12	2	12	13	2	21	25	4
thingo	noun	a nameless object, whatsit	16	5	2	18	8	1	34	13	3
tingle	noun	a call on the telephone	4	14	5	6	13	8	10	27	13
tinny/tinnie	noun	a can of beer	9	13	1	19	7	1	28	20	2
		a small fishing or pleasure boat with an aluminium hull	11	10	2	18	7	2	29	17	4
tinny/tin-arsed	adjective	lucky	2	7	14	8	9	10	10	16	24
Too right!	exclamation	a general exclamation of agreement; Definitely! Absolutely! Certainly! (A: Did you buy that CD you wanted? B: <i>Too right</i> I did.)	12	10	1	19	7	1	31	17	2
truckie	noun	a truck driver	22	1	0	26	0	1	48	1	1
tucker	noun	food	13	10	0	19	8	0	32	18	0
turps	noun	beer; any form of alcohol (<i>on the turps</i> - drinking heavily)	6	16	1	17	7	3	23	23	4
uey/U-ey/U-ie/youee/youwie	noun	a U-turn (<i>chuck a u-ie</i> - to make a U-turn)	18	3	2	25	0	2	43	3	4
uni	noun	a university	23	0	0	26	1	0	49	1	0

unreal	adjective	unbelievable, unacceptable, unpleasant, an all-purpose neg. that depends for precise meaning on context	19	4	0	24	3	0	43	7	0
up a gumtree	phrase	in trouble, facing a problem	3	9	11	1	17	9	4	26	20
up oneself	phrase	have a high opinion of oneself (He's really <i>up himself</i> .)	19	4	0	22	5	0	41	9	0
up the creek	phrase	pregnant	2	16	5	2	14	11	4	30	16
		in trouble, facing problems	8	14	1	15	10	2	23	24	3
up the duff	phrase	pregnant	14	9	0	20	4	3	34	13	3
ute	noun	a utility vehicle, a small truck	23	0	0	26	1	0	49	1	0
Vee Dub/vee-dub	noun	a Volkswagen	19	3	1	22	2	3	41	5	4
veegle	noun	an automobile	1	5	17	0	8	19	1	13	36
wag	verb	to truant, to deliberately stay away from school without permission (Let's <i>wag</i> school today.)	22	1	0	25	2	0	47	3	0
walkabout	noun	a journey taken on foot by an Aboriginal in which they live by traditional methods	13	10	0	16	9	2	29	19	2
		a short walk or inspection, often to see what is going on (I'll just <i>take a walkabout</i> and see what I can find.)	8	13	2	17	7	3	25	20	5
go walkabout	verb	of a thing, to go missing; to lose concentration or disappear (My pen's <i>gone walkabout</i> again.)	15	8	0	20	6	1	35	14	1
wallie	noun	a wallet (Have you seen my <i>wallie</i> ?)	0	8	15	2	12	13	2	20	28
wasp and bee	noun	tea	1	5	17	1	6	20	2	11	37
Were you born in a tent?	phrase	aimed at anyone who has failed to shut a door after entering a room	16	5	2	16	8	3	32	13	5
Whacko!	exclamation	a general exclamation of pleasure	8	13	2	7	15	5	15	28	7
whingeing Pom	noun	an English person who is always criticising and complaining about life in Australia	18	3	2	21	5	1	39	8	3
whinger	noun	someone who always complains	20	3	0	25	2	0	45	5	0
wog	noun	a person of Mediterranean or Middle Eastern extraction, or of similar complexion and appearance (for example: Greek, Italian, Balkan, Slavic etc.)	17	6	0	22	5	0	39	11	0
		flu or trivial illness	11	8	4	17	6	4	28	14	8
wogball	noun	soccer	1	10	12	2	14	11	3	24	23
wombat	noun	a fool	7	10	6	6	11	10	13	21	16
	adjective	dead	0	7	16	1	7	19	1	14	35

wonkite	noun	a mad person	0	6	17	1	6	20	1	12	37
wonky	adjective	mad	5	11	7	7	8	12	12	19	19
Woop Woop/ woop woop	noun	an imaginary place that is a keyword for backwardness and remoteness	19	3	1	19	6	2	38	9	3
wouldn't be dead for quids	exclamation	expression of lust for life	7	9	7	7	10	10	14	19	17
Wouldn't it!	exclamation	a general exclamation of dismay, exasperation or disgust (wouldn't it make you sick)	16	6	1	18	8	1	34	14	2
yabber	noun	a chat or talk (We had a bit of a <i>yabber</i> about it.)	4	15	4	3	21	3	7	36	7
	verb	to talk or chat (Will you stop <i>yabbering</i> ?)	7	12	4	5	20	2	12	32	6
yakka	noun	hard work, especially manual labour	6	14	3	18	8	1	24	22	4
yike	noun	an argument, a dispute, a fight, a brawl	1	9	13	1	7	19	2	16	32
yodel	noun	a small stone, a pebble	1	8	14	1	4	22	2	12	36
you get that	phrase	a catchphrase of doleful resignation; life's like that (A: The toilet's blocked again! B: Oh well, <i>you get that.</i>)	14	3	6	23	3	1	37	6	7
you wouldn't read about it	phrase	describing anything amazing or unbelievable and proving that nature is infinitely more bizarre than mere art	11	11	1	12	15	0	23	26	1
you'll do	phrase	a great compliment (He had muscles on his thighs like tree trunks. I looked at him and said ' <i>You'll do.</i> ')	13	8	2	16	9	2	29	17	4
your blood is worth bottling	phrase	a great compliment (you are a fantastic person; you are a legend)	7	10	6	7	11	9	14	21	15
you're the boss	phrase	you make the decision, I'll just go along	17	6	0	23	4	0	40	10	0
youse	pronoun	plural of you	9	13	1	15	10	2	24	23	3

Note: numbers highlighted red represent 70%

Attachment 7

Knowledge and Usage of Australianisms - STATISTICS

Gender	Age	Occupation	Knows words	% of total (331) words	Uses words	% of total (331) words	% of known words	Does not use	% of total (331) words	% of known words	Does not know	% of total (331) words	Age and Gender Group	Age Group
M	29	MANAGER	289	87.31%	203	61.33%	70.24%	86	25.98%	29.76%	42	12.69%	M2	2
M	29	AUDIO TECHNICIAN	270	81.57%	207	62.54%	76.67%	63	19.03%	23.33%	61	18.43%	M2	2
M	17	UNEMPLOYED	245	74.02%	80	24.17%	32.65%	165	49.85%	67.35%	86	25.98%	M1	1
M	24	GRAPHIC DESIGNER	291	87.92%	121	36.56%	41.58%	170	51.36%	58.42%	40	12.08%	M1	1
M	28	SALES MANAGER	264	79.76%	160	48.34%	60.16%	104	31.42%	39.39%	67	20.24%	M2	2
M	31	FILM MAKER	253	76.44%	190	57.40%	75.10%	63	19.03%	24.90%	78	23.56%	M2	2
M	24	EXERCISE PHYSIOLOGIST	311	93.96%	206	78.55%	66.24%	105	31.72%	33.76%	20	6.04%	M1	1
M	54	SELF FUNDED RETIREE	314	94.86%	234	70.69%	74.52%	80	24.17%	25.48%	17	5.14%	M3	3
M	30	DRILLER	326	98.49%	179	54.08%	54.91%	147	44.41%	45.09%	5	1.51%	M2	2
M	56	BUSINESS PROPRIETOR	291	87.92%	261	78.85%	89.69%	30	9.06%	10.31%	40	12.08%	M3	3
F	55	BUSINESS PROPRIETOR	314	94.86%	236	70.99%	75.16%	78	23.56%	24.84%	17	5.14%	F3	3

F	31	TEACHER	258	77.95%	199	60.12%	77.13%	59	17.82%	22.87%	73	22.05%	F2	2
F	52	SALES ASSISTANT	286	86.40%	202	61.03%	70.63%	84	25.38%	41.58%	45	13.60%	F3	3
F	49	HOME KEEPER	273	82.48%	209	63.14%	76.56%	64	19.34%	23.44%	58	17.52%	F3	3
F	52	HOME DUTIES	262	79.15%	214	64.65%	81.68%	48	14.50%	18.32%	69	20.85%	F3	3
M	16	STUDENT YEAR 12	217	65.56%	98	29.61%	45.16%	119	35.95%	54.84%	114	34.44%	M1	1
M	15	HIGHSCHOOL YEAR 10	173	52.27%	54	16.31%	31.21%	119	35.95%	68.79%	158	47.73%	M1	1
F	31	BIOLOGIST	223	67.37%	104	31.42%	46.64%	119	35.95%	53.36%	108	32.63%	F2	2
M	26	BAR MANAGER	329	99.40%	221	66.77%	67.17%	108	32.63%	32.83%	2	0.60%	M2	2
M	25	DRILLER'S OFFSIDER	237	71.60%	176	53.17%	74.26%	61	18.43%	25.85%	94	28.40%	M1	1
M	36	SALES SUPERVISOR	276	83.38%	180	54.38%	65.58%	96	29%	34.78%	55	16.62%	M2	2
F	30	TEACHER	286	86.40%	168	50.76%	58.74%	118	35.65%	41.26%	45	13.60%	F2	2
F	28	TEACHER	289	87.31%	173	52.27%	59.86%	116	35.05%	40.14%	42	12.69%	F2	2
F	28	TEACHER	319	96.37%	71	21.45%	22.26%	248	74.92%	77.74%	12	3.63%	F2	2
M	34	CHEMIST	284	85.80%	235	71%	82.75%	49	14.80%	17.25%	47	14.20%	M2	2
F	50	TEACHER	258	77.95%	85	25.68%	32.95%	173	52.27%	67.05%	73	22.05%	F3	3

F	29	ENTERTAINMENT PRODUCER	244	73.72%	149	45.02%	61.07%	95	28.70%	38.93%	87	26.28%	F2	2
M	27	HOSPITALITY/BARMAN	310	94%	171	51.66%	55.16%	139	41.99%	44.84%	21	6%	M2	2
F	55	TEACHER	323	97.58%	153	46.22%	47.37%	170	51.36%	52.63%	8	2.42%	F3	3
M	22	HUMAN RESOURCE OFFICER	281	84.89%	158	47.73%	56.23%	123	37.16%	43.77%	50	15.11%	M1	1
M	16	STUDENT	260	78.55%	149	45.02%	57.31%	111	33.53%	42.69%	71	21.45%	M1	1
F	53	ADMIN	204	61.63%	103	31.12%	50.49%	101	30.51%	49.51%	127	38.37%	F3	3
M	53	BOILER MAKER	296	89.43%	186	56.19%	62.84%	110	33.23%	37.16%	35	10.57%	M3	3
F	28	OCCUPATIONAL THERAPIST	311	93.96%	85	25.68%	27.33%	226	68.28%	72.67%	20	6.04%	F2	2
M	29	MECHANICAL ENGINEER	248	74.92%	137	41.39%	55.24%	111	33.53%	44.76%	83	25.08%	M2	2
F	24	HAIRDRESSER	251	75.83%	137	41.39%	54.58%	114	34.44%	45.42%	80	24.17%	F1	1
F	25	SHOWROOM MANAGER	246	74.32%	131	39.58%	53.25%	115	34.74%	46.75%	85	25.68%	F1	1
F	26	STAY AT HOME MUM	231	69.79%	136	41.09%	58.87%	95	28.70%	41.13%	100	30.21%	F2	2
F	53	HOUSEWIFE	282	85.20%	233	70.39%	82.62%	49	14.80%	17.38%	49	14.80%	F3	3
F	26	HEALTH PROMOTION OFFICER	253	76.44%	127	38.37%	50.20%	126	38.07%	49.80%	78	23.56%	F2	2
M	29	PLANT MECHANIC TURNED UNI STUDENT	277	89.07%	205	61.93%	74.01%	72	21.75%	25.99%	54	16.31%	M2	2

M	51	PUMP MECHANIC	272	82.18%	235	71%	86.40%	37	11.18%	13.60%	59	17.82%	M3	3
F	24	OCCUPATIONAL THERAPIST	282	85.20%	145	43.81%	51.42%	137	41.39%	48.58%	49	14.80%	F1	1
F	28	PERSONAL ASSISTANT/SECRETARY	276	83.38%	182	54.98%	65.94%	94	28.40%	34.06%	55	16.62%	F2	2
M	28	DIESEL MECHANIC	301	90.94%	179	54.08%	59.47%	122	36.86%	40.53%	30	9.06%	M2	2
M	26	SENIOR SYSTEMS ADMINISTRATOR	243	73.41%	211	63.75%	86.83%	32	9.67%	13.17%	88	26.59%	M2	2
F	34	BOOKKEEPER	266	80.36%	141	42.60%	53.01%	125	37.76%	46.99%	65	19.64%	F2	2
M	19	STUDENT	205	61.93%	134	40.48%	65.37%	71	21.45%	34.63%	126	38.07%	M1	1
M	28	SEAFOOD MANAGER	284	85.80%	214	64.65%	75.35%	70	21.15%	24.65%	47	14.20%	M2	2
F	67	EDUCATOR	264	79.76%	194	58.61%	73.48%	70	21.15%	26.52%	67	20.24%	F3	3

Attachment 8 - WORKSHEETS

WORKSHEET 1 - AUSTRALIANISM (EVERYDAY SITUATIONS)

Exercise 1

Complete the story (write the correct number of the missing word in the table)

missus	barbie	arvo	esky	Aussie Rules	snags

Typical Aussie Saturday

As it was another hot Saturday **(1)** in Perth, Jim decided to organize a **(2)** at his backyard. He invited three of his work mates: Gavin, Jason and William. Jim told them not to worry about food as he had plenty of **(3)** in the freezer but he asked them to bring their own drinks. Gavin was thrilled by the idea; he put a few beer cans into the **(4)**, grabbed his boardies and rushed to Jim's place. Jason was at Maccas when he got Jim's call, so he wasn't too keen on another feed, but he was happy to catch up with the guys for a yabber. William, unfortunately, couldn't join his friends because he was spending the day with his **(5)** at the beach. He didn't mind too much, though, being a Pom, the Aussie guys always make fun of him anyway. Jason was quite happy that William, who would most likely rock up in his budgie smugglers, wasn't coming, because that meant they could have tea while watching the **(6)** without any whinging.

Exercise 2


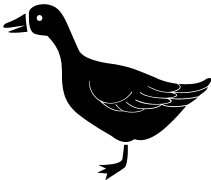



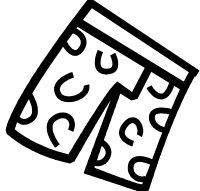








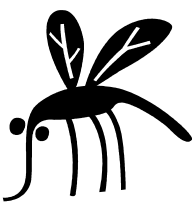

Write Standard English equivalent to the underlined words from the previous text

mate	
boardies	
Maccas	
yabber	
Pom/Pommy/pommie	
budgie smugglers	
tea	

WORKSHEET 2 - AUSTRALIANISM (NOUNS)

Find the matching pictures to the words in bold, write the correct word under the corresponding picture (there are 8 odd pictures)

- a) A: "What do you think about these **bathers**, Bill?" B: "I preferred the green ones."
 b) A: "I'll have a six-pack, please." B: "Would you like cans or **stubbies**?" (*singular: stubby*)
 c) Jane always has a **cuppa/cupper** in the morning, before she goes to work.
 d) Uncle John lives on a farm; he has two lambs, a **chook** and a cow.
 e) This **mossie/mozzy** keeps biting me!
 f) A: "What would you like to be when you grow up?" B: "Either a **postie** or a fireman."
 g) A: "Mum, have you seen my Bonds **jocks**?" B: "Check in the laundry."
 h) A: "What is your favourite baby animal?" B: "Probably a **joey**, it's so soft and cute!"

WORKSHEET 3 - AUSTRALIANISM (ABBREVIATIONS)

Try to restore the abbreviations in bold into their original form (write them in the table below)

- a) A: "What animals did you see in Australia?" B: "I saw heaps of **roos**, koalas and a platypus."
- b) A: "Would you like a **bickie** with your coffee?" B: "No, thank you, I am not big on sweets."
- c) A: "Mum, I am off to the beach." B: "Ok, make sure you take your **sunnies** and a hat!"
- d) A: "Do you have a **chewie**?" B: "Nah, sorry, that was my last one."
- e) A: "Remind me to stop at a **servo** on the way home; I need to check the tyre pressure."
- f) A: "Hey, what are you up to after **uni**?" B: "I'm going to the cinema in the evening but I am free in the afternoon."
- g) A: "Bloody **truckies**, they think they own the road!" B: "My dad is a truckie..."
- h) A: "Where is your little sister?" B: "She is at **kindy**, it's her first day today."
- i) A: "**G'day** Tom, how are you doing?" B: "I am good, thanks, how are you?"
- j) A: "Sarah is having a birthday party next Saturday, but it is **BYO** food and drinks."
B: "That doesn't surprise me; she is such a tight ass!"
- k) A: "Do you want to watch soccer or rugby?" B: "Neither, you know I only watch **footy**!"

roo	
bickie/bikkie/biccie	
sunnies	
chewie/chewy	
servo	
uni	
truckie	
kindy/kindie	
G'day	
BYO	
footy/footie	

WORKSHEET 4 - AUSTRALIANISM (ABBREVIATIONS)

Choose the correct meaning of the word in bold (put your answer in bold, please)

1) A: "What was your dream job when you were a child?" B: "Certainly a **garbo**."

a) gardener	b) garbage man	c) garage attendant	d) gangster
-------------	----------------	---------------------	-------------

2) A: "You can't make a **U-ie** here!" B: "No? Watch me."

a) U-turn	b) dive into water	c) burnout	d) nude swim
-----------	--------------------	------------	--------------

3) A: "Have you seen Tim's new **Vee Dub**?" B: "Yea, I have, it is nothing special, really."

a) DVD player	b) Volkswagen	c) sound system	d) mobile phone
---------------	---------------	-----------------	-----------------

4) A: "Tad's mother is addicted to **pokies**; she spends all her money on them."

a) drugs and alcohol	b) clothes	c) chocolate	d) gambling slot machines
----------------------	------------	--------------	---------------------------

5) A: "Ben from year one came with six of his **rellies** on the first school day." B: "SIX? Are you kidding me!?"

a) siblings	b) friends	c) relatives	d) toys
-------------	------------	--------------	---------

6) A: "Jenny chucked another **sickie**!" B: "That must be her third one this month!"

a) day's sick leave	b) surgery	c) car crash	d) hangover
---------------------	------------	--------------	-------------

7) A: "Hey Barbara, will you join us for a **smoko**?" B: "Yeah, I'll be there in ten min."

a) lunch break	b) game of pool	c) party	d) smoke/coffee break
----------------	-----------------	----------	-----------------------

8) A: "Ben, can I have your **ute** on Sunday, I need to move some furniture." B: "Sure, give me a buzz on Saturday."

a) help	b) a moving truck	c) a typical Aussie car	d) a garden shed
---------	-------------------	-------------------------	------------------

WORKSHEET 5 - AUSTRALIANISM (PHRASES AND SAYINGS)

Match the underlined expressions with the Aussie phrases/sayings in the table (write the matching expression under the corresponding phrase/saying in the table, please)

- a) A: "I think I put too much pepper in the sauce." B: "Don't worry, it will be fine."
- b) A: "Can you have a look at my car, the brakes seem bugged." B: Yeah sure, bring it on Tuesday." A: "Cheers!"
- c) A: "My computer is not working." B: "Let me have a look at it."
- d) A: "Geez, it is ten o'clock, I told my wife I would be home by eight, she will get angry!"
- e) A: "I'm organizing a buck's party for Keith next Friday; do you reckon you can contribute some food?" B: "Yea, no drama."
- f) A: "Do you think they will win the final?" B: "No way, they have got no chance."
- g) A: "I need you here, don't disappear!" B: "Ok, boss."
- h) A: "Thanks for your help, mate." B: "That's ok."
- i) A: "Do you want to see a thriller or a comedy." B: "Whatever you feel like, you make the decision."
- j) A: "Bar's closing guys, no more drinks." B: "Ok, can I just have one more drink before we leave?"

bring a plate	no worries	she'll be right	you're the boss	take a squiz

good on you	one for the road	spit the dummy	Buckley's chance	go walkabout

Bibliography

ARTHUR, J.M. *The Default Country: A lexical Cartography of Twentieth-century Australia*. Sydney : A UNSW Press Book, 2003. ISBN 0868405426.

BAKER, J., WESTRUP, H. *The English Language Teacher's Handbook*. London, New York : Continuum, 2000. ISBN 0-304-70642-6.

BURRIDGE, K and MULDER, J. *English in Australia and New Zealand: An Introduction to its History, Structure and Use*. Oxford : Oxford University Press, 1998. ISBN 0195538137.

BUTLER, S. (editor) *Macquarie Concise Dictionary: Australia's National Dictionary*. Sydney : Macquarie Dictionary Publishers, Pty Ltd, 2009 (5th edition). ISBN 9781876429850.

COOK, V. *Second Language Learning and Language Teaching*. (4th edition) Great Britain : Hodder Education, 2008. ISBN 9780340958766.

DAMOUSI, J. *Colonial Voices: A Cultural History of English in Australia 1840-1940*. Cambridge : Cambridge University Press, 2010. ISBN 9780521516310.

DAVID, C. *The Cambridge Encyclopaedia of Language*. Cambridge : The Cambridge University Press, 1987. ISBN 0521264383.

DeBOT, K., LOWIE, W., VERSPOOR, M. *Second Language Acquisition: an Advanced Recourse Book*. Oxon : Routledge, 2005. ISBN 0415338700.

DIXON, R.M.W., MOORE, B., RAMSON, W.S., THOMAS, M. *Australian Aboriginal Words in English: Their Origin and Meaning*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2006 (2nd Edition). ISBN 9780195540734.

DOWNING, W.H. *Digger dialects*. Oxford : Oxford University Press, 1919. ISBN 0195532333.

GARDNER, R. *Motivation and Second Language Acquisition*. This manuscript was the basis of an address by the author to the Seminario Sobre Plurilingüismo: Las Aportaciones Del Centro Europeo de Lenguas Modernas de Graz, on December 15, 2006 at the Universidad de Alcalá, Spain.

Available online at:

<http://publish.uwo.ca/~gardner/docs/SPAIN_TALK.pdf> (28.3.2012)

GREEN, J. *Cassell's Dictionary of Slang*. London : Cassell Wellington House, 2004. ISBN 0304351679.

GROOT, P. J. M. "Computer Assisted Second Language Vocabulary Acquisition". In *Language Learning and Technology*, Vol. 4, No. 1: 60-81, 2000.

Available online at:

<<http://llt.msu.edu/vol4num1/groot/default.html>> (1.4.2012)

HATCH, E. *Discourse Analysis and Second Language Acquisition*. In E. Hatch (Ed.) *Second Language Acquisition*. Rowley, Ma.: Newbury House, 1978. Pp. 401-435.

HILL, D. *Gold! The Fever that Forever Changed Australia*. Sydney : Random House Australia Pty Ltd, 2010. ISBN 978174166925.

HORNAGE, B. *The Australian Slangue*. Stanmore N.S.W. : Cassell Australia, 1980. ISBN 0726937339.

HORVATH, B.M. *Variation in Australian English: The Sociolects of Sydney*. Cambridge : Press Syndicate of the University of Cambridge, 1985. ISBN 0521253422.

INGLIS, K. *Australian Colonists*. Melbourne : Melbourne University Press, 1974. ISBN 0522845266.

JESPERSEN, J. *How to Teach a Foreign Language*. Great Britain : The Mayflower Press, 1956.

KRASHEN, S. *Second Language Acquisition and Second Language Learning* (1981). Oxford : Pergamon Press Inc., ISBN 0-08-025338-5 (internet vision 2002).

Available online at:

<http://www.sdkrashen.com/SL_Acquisition_and_Learning/index.html> (28.3.2012)

KRASHEN, S. *Principles and Practice in Second Language Acquisition* (1982). Oxford : Pergamon Press Inc. ISBN 0-08-028628-3 (internet vision 2009).

Available online at:

<http://www.sdkrashen.com/Principles_and_Practice/index.html> (28.3.2012)

LADO, R. *Linguistics Across Cultures*. Ann Arbor : University of Michigan Press, 1957.

LADO, R. *Language Teaching: A Scientific Approach*. New York, San Francisco, Toronto, London: McGraw-Hill, Inc., 1964.

LAMBERT, J. (editor) *Macquarie Australian Slang Dictionary*. Sydney: The Macquarie Library Pty Ltd, 2005. ISBN 1876429526.

LAUGESEN, A. *Convict Words: Language in Early Colonial Australia*. Oxford : Oxford University Press, 2002. ISBN 0195516559.

LAUGESEN, A. *Diggerspeak: The Language of Australians at War*. Oxford : Oxford University Press, 2005. ISBN 0195551826.

LAUGESEN, A. *Australian First World War "slanguage"*. In *Journal of the Australian War Memorial*. Canberra : Australian War Memorial, 2005.

Available online at:

<<http://www.awm.gov.au/journal/j38/slanguage.asp>> (28.3.2012)

MACDOUGALL, A.K. *Australia: An Illustrated History from Dreamtime to the New Millennium*. Scoresby, Victoria : The Five Mile Press Pty Ltd, 2010. ISBN 9781742484761.

McARTHUR, T. *The Oxford Companion to the English Language*. Oxford : Oxford University Press, 1992. ISBN 0-19-214183-X.

McARTHUR, T. *The Oxford Guide to World English*. Oxford : Oxford University Press, 2002. ISBN 0198662483.

McCARTEN, J. *Teaching Vocabulary: Lessons from the Corpus, Lesson for the Classroom*. Cambridge : Cambridge University Press, 2007. ISBN: 13 978 0 521 94325 3.

McCARTHY, J. *Teaching Vocabulary: Lessons from the Corpus, Lessons for the Classroom*. Cambridge : Cambridge University Press, 2007. ISBN 139780521943253.

McKERNAN, M. *The Australian People and the Great War*. Melbourne : Thomas Nelson, 1980. ISBN 0170057658.

MILLER, J. *The Lingo Dictionary of Favourite Australian Words and Phrases*. Wollombi, N.S.W. : Exisle Publishing Limited, 2009. ISBN 9781921497049.

MOORE, B. *Gold! Gold! Gold! The Language of the Nineteenth Century Australian Gold Rushes*. Oxford : Oxford University Press, 2000. ISBN 0195508386.

NATION, I. S. P. *Learning Vocabulary in Another Language*. Cambridge : Cambridge University Press, 2001. ISBN: 0521804981.

NATION, I. S. P. *Material for Teaching Vocabulary (Chapter 23)* in TOMLINSON, B. (editor) *Developing Materials for Language Teaching*. Great Britain : Cromwell Press, 2003. ISBN: 082645917X.

ORTEGA, L. *Understanding Second Language Acquisition*. Great Britain : Hodder Education, 2009. ISBN 9780340905593.

PACHLER, N., BARNES, A., FIELD, K. *Learning to Teach Modern Foreign Languages in the Secondary School: A companion to School Experience*. Oxon : Routledge, 2009. ISBN 10:0415432413.

PETERS, P. *The Cambridge Guide to Australian English Usage*. United States of America : Cambridge University Press, New York, 2007. ISBN 9780521702423.

PULVERNESS, A.: *Materials for Cultural Awareness (Chapter 26)* in TOMLINSON, B. (editor) *Developing materials for language teaching*. Great Britain : Cromwell Press, 2003. ISBN 082645917X.

SCARCELLA, R. C.; KRASHEN, S. D. (editors) *Research in Second Language Acquisition – selected papers of the Los Angeles Second Language Acquisition Research Forum*. Cambridge : Newbury House Publishers, Inc., 1980. ISBN 0883771438.

SCHMIDT, R. W. *The Role of Consciousness in Second Language Learning*. In *Applied Linguistics*, 11, 129-158, 1990.

SCHMIDT, R. *Attention*. In P. Robinson (Ed.), *Cognition and Second Language Instruction* (pp. 3-32). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2001.

Available online at:

<<http://nflrc.hawaii.edu/PDFs/SCHMIDT%20Attention,%20awareness,%20and%20individual%20differences.pdf>> (28.3.2012)

SCHMIDT, R. *Attention, Awareness, and Individual Differences in Language Learning*. In W. M. Chan, S. Chi, K. N. Cin, J. Istanto, M. Nagami, J.W. Sew, T. Suthiwan, and I. Walker, *Proceedings of CLaSIC 2010*, Singapore, December 2-4 (pp. 721-737). Singapore: National University of Singapore, Centre for Language Studies, 2010.

Available online at:

<<http://nflrc.hawaii.edu/PDFs/SCHMIDT%20Attention,%20awareness,%20and%20individual%20differences.pdf>> (9.4.2012)

SCRIVENER, J. *Learning Teaching: A Guidebook for English Language Teachers*. Great Britain : The Bath Press, 1994. ISBN 0435240897.

SIMES, G. *A Dictionary of Australian Underworld Slang*. Melbourne, Victoria : Oxford University Press Australia, 1993. ISBN 0195534999.

SKEYHILL, T. *Soldier-Songs from Anzac: written in the firing line*. Melbourne : George Robertson, 1916. (poem: The Naked Army)

TAYLOR, P. *Australia: The First Twelve Years*. Sydney : George Allen and Unwin Australia Pty Ltd, 1982. ISBN 0868612685.

VACCA, R. T., VACCA, J. L. *Content Area Reading: Literary and Learning Across the Curriculum* (6th edition). New York: Longman, 1990.

WILKINS, D. *Linguistics in Language Teaching*. London : Edward Arnold, 1972.

Internet Sources

Austalian National Dictionary Centre:

<<http://andc.anu.edu.au/australian-words/vocabulary/gold>> (1.4.2012)

BIRNER, Betty. *Does the Language I Speak Influence the Way I think?*

<http://lsadc.org/info/pdf_files/Does_Language_Influence.pdf > (1.4.2012)

Busyteacher:

<<http://busyteacher.org/2921-teaching-english-vocabulary-10-fabulous-ways-to.html>> (1.4.2012)

Cambridge Dictionaries Online:

<<http://dictionary.cambridge.org/>> (10.3.2012)

Content Area Reading Instruction. 2002 Online Revised Edition. Austin : Texas Education Agency.

<<http://www.qeh.ednet.ns.ca/literacy/Texas%20Reading%20Initiative.pdf>> (29.3.2012)

Dictionary.com:

<<http://dictionary.reference.com/>> (15.3.2012)

One Look Dictionary Search:

<<http://www.onelook.com/>> (8.3.2012)

The Free Dictionary:

<<http://www.thefreedictionary.com/>> (15.3.2012)