

Australian Kriol

Kriol is an English-lexified creole language that originated in Northern Australia circa 1908, developed by the Indigenous Australian minority. With over 20,000 active language users, at least 10,000 of whom speak it as their primary language (Harris 1986), the creole is now the most widely spoken language by Indigenous Australians after English (Bown 2023), namely throughout a wide band extending from western Queensland to the Kimberleys of Western Australia, as shown in Fig. 1. The language is a mixture of English, the contact language brought to the Indigenous peoples after British colonisation, and the various Indigenous languages of the region, establishing itself through the creolisation of the many English-based pidgins that arose throughout the 1800s.

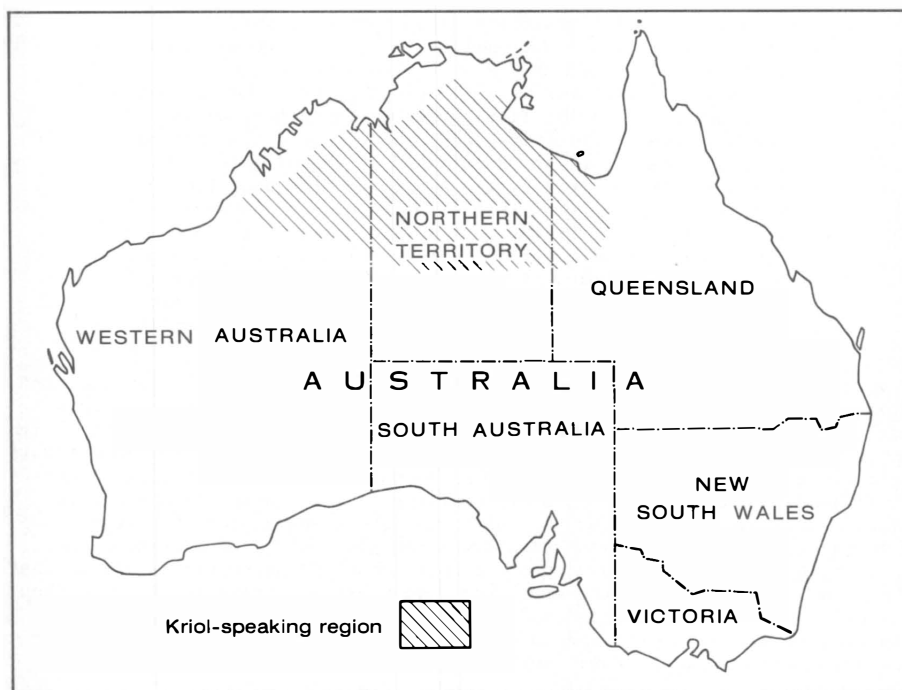


Figure 1: Australia, showing the region in which Kriol is spoken

Linguistics History

Relationship to English

Relationship to Substrate (Traditional Australian) Languages

Mechanisms of Kriol

- Description of the language including how it is different with reference to the subsystems

Phonology

Morphology and Syntax

Lexicon and Semantics

Pragmatics and Discourse

Variation and Dialects

Examples

Examples that demonstrate assertions across the subsystems. IPA should be included to demonstrate differences to SAE

Sociolinguistic Implications

- Is the language endangered? Why? Is there a resurgence?
- The section should consider how the globalisation of Standard English is affecting the local varieties, are they moving closer to the standard?
- You should use the chart and information in the *English Language for Senior Students* book, pages 85 – 87 (and maybe look at the example annotation on the following pages) and the ‘Englishes in Contact’ (pages 124 – 163) ‘Love the Lingo’.