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Edited by Pam Peters, Peter Collins and Adam Smith

Comparative Studies in Australian and New Zealand English

Grammar and beyond

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Hypocoristics in New Zealand and Australian English

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New Zealand and Australia share a propensity to create new words and hypocoristic forms of existing words by adding *-ie* and *-o* suffixes (among others) to a base which is usually monosyllabic. While the creation of new words is driven by the need to refer quickly to new things, the creation of hypocoristic alternatives is driven partly by the desire to identify with a group's particular way of talking. The distribution of hypocoristic forms is similar across both countries, except for the greater use of the *-o* ending in Australia, especially in naming occupations and in fishing. Across different semantic domains there is a greater range of suffixes to be found in proper names (personal, geographic and institutional) than in common nouns.

1. Introduction

Many hypocoristics of common nouns, personal names and placenames are in widespread use in New Zealand and Australia, though they are most common in casual speech and informal writing. While many are spontaneous formations, or restricted to particular trades and hobbies, some, such as *rego* 'registration', *compo* 'compensation', *info* 'information', have made their way into common use. Most consist of one syllable from the base form followed by a vowel (/i/ written "y" or "ie" or "ey", /ou/ written "o" or "oh", or /ə/ written "-er" or "-a") or other ending (-s, or -as written "-ers" or "-as"), as *blowie* 'blowfly', *journie* 'journalist', *acca* 'cadet who enjoys academic work', *turps* 'turpentine', *preggers* 'pregnant'. Occasionally other sound changes occur, as in the *s > z* alternation found in *Aussie* ([z]) from Australian ([s]). Several of the endings are phonetically identical to endings used for creating words for new things which have no existing names (the agentive suffix "-er" which creates nouns from verbs, and its derivative the processive suffix (Corne 1998), and the adjectival suffix "-y" which creates adjectives from nouns). It is sometimes difficult to distinguish between new coinages and hypocoristics of existing words, and so in this paper we will treat both together.

Australian hypocoristics have attracted the attention of numerous authors over the last three decades, including Dabke 1976; Dermody 1980; Wierzbicka 1984, 1991; McAndrew 1992; Mühlhäusler 1983; Poynton 1984; Taylor 1992, 1993; Simpson 2001;

2004; Skelt 2002; Sussex in prep. Kiesling (2006: 78) suggests that the use of hypocoristics is a feature of AusE that distinguishes it from NZE, but this is very definitely not the case. The use of hypocoristics is far from recent in New Zealand: the database of more than 1150 hypocoristics maintained at the New Zealand Dictionary Centre records usages from the 1800s. The Australian data in this paper come from a database of nearly 2000 forms collected by the second author.¹

One of the earliest of New Zealand's recorded usages is *beacher* (1844), which was the name given to a whaler or sailor who set up home on the New Zealand coast.² Other terms, such as *spotter* and *spoiler*, 'self-interested land speculators' were recorded from 1856, while *gummy* 'gum-digger' has been found in print since 1890. Many early New Zealand forms come from particular occupational domains. Such examples include occupational roles within the early freezing industry: *beefy* 'beef butcher or killer on freezing works beef chain', *chainie* 'freezing works chainman', *cully* 'animal due for culling', and *guttie* 'employee in freezing works gut-house'. Similarly, roles within the nineteenth century harvesting domain include *baggie* 'harvesting gang member responsible for sewing grain-bags', *chaffie* 'chaff collector in harvesting team', *flaxie* 'flax-cutter/flax-mill worker', *forkie* 'sheaf-forker', *tanky* 'driver of the water tank', and *water joey* 'driver of the watertank'. Shearing terms, such as *broomy/broomie* 'one employed to sweep in a shearing shed', *fleece/fleec-o* 'woolshed fleece-gatherer/classer', *greasie* 'a sheep with wool in which oil has risen', *moccie* 'shearing moccasin', *ringie* 'ringer' fastest shearer', *roughie* 'sheep that has missed shearing', *rousie* 'rouseabout or casual worker', *sheepo* 'woolshed pen-filler', *shornie* 'newly shorn sheep', and *woollie* 'full-woolled sheep' are also among early usages.

Features of the environment, including *micky* 'mingi mingi tree', *mockie* 'mocking bird, bellbird or tui', and *Captain Cooker* 'a wild pig', were also among early New Zealand coinages. *Skiddy* 'timberworker', has been cited in various genres as early as 1910 and as

recently as 2006. In Australia, the Tasmanian term *piner* 'someone involved in felling Huon pines and getting them to market' goes back to 1871, and can be found today on the internet.

In sharing a similar colonial experience in the rural domain, it is not surprising that some early terms are shared between New Zealand and Australia. Australian and New Zealand shepherds, shearers, and sheep-breeders traveled freely across the Tasman in the 1850s and 1860s, although this traffic was mainly between the province of Canterbury and states of Victoria and New South Wales. In a comparative study of rural terms recorded in *The Australian National Dictionary/AND* (1988) and *The Dictionary of New Zealand English/DNZE* (1997), Bardsley (2003, 2006) found several duplicate hypocoristics. Those that are shared, with earlier citations from Australia, include *bullocky* 'bullock-diver' and *smoko/smoke-o* 'work-break'. Australian farmers adopted the New Zealand terms *woollie/woolly* and *placer* 'an animal that stays in one location'.

Of the form *cocky* for farmer from Australian *cockatoo*, only the singular form *cocky*, together with *cow cocky* and *sheep-cocky* are recorded in the DNZE,³ whereas the AND shows further differentiated use in *boss cocky*, *cane cocky*, *share cocky*, *spud cocky*, *sugar cocky*, and *wheat cocky*. There are also cases of the same term being used with a different referent within the rural domain. Examples include *roughie/roughy*, used in New Zealand for a wild sheep that has missed shearing and in Australia for an unbroken horse;⁴ a *bushie* is someone who lives in the bush in Australia whereas it is a bush or forestry worker in New Zealand. A *duffer* is a dry cow in New Zealand (an unusual usage) while across the Tasman refers to an illegal grazier or rustler. While *beefier* was formerly used in Australia for a beast killed for home consumption, *killer* is the term used in both countries, along with *boiler* 'animal to be boiled down', *chopper* 'animal sold for pet food' and *milker* 'cow, goat, or sheep used for milk production'.⁵ *Beefie* is

1. The New Zealand Dictionary Centre hypocoristics database is compiled of terms from the *Dictionary of NZE*, the newspaper database of January 2005–December 2007, and the Dictionary Centre database of New Zealand English, including terms and citations collected in PhD studies of Dianne Bardsley (2003), and Diana Looser (2001). Cherie Connor contributed terms and citations from her current doctoral project: 'A diachronic exploration of the contribution of the harvesting of the marine environment to a distinctive New Zealand English lexicon'.

The AusE data has been compiled by Jane Simpson and David Nash from observations of, and discussions with, Australian English speakers since 1987, as well as written sources and other authors' works, (Dabke 1976; Dermody 1980; Wierzbicka 1984; Taylor 1992; McAndrew 1992). Most of the collection is incorporated into a dictionary (Sussex in prep.). The placenames material is discussed in Simpson (2001), and a general discussion of the material is in Sussex (2004), and Simpson (2004).

2. In the AND *beacher* is 'a wave which a body-surfer rides to the beach' (1930 attestation).

3. *Cocky* is also a shortened form of *cockabully*, which is an altered form of the Maori *kokopu*, a small New Zealand freshwater fish. *Sea-cocky* 'fisherman' has been cited in New Zealand newspaper sources. (*Bully* is another form for a freshwater crayfish and also for a pigdog with bulldog genes or a bull-terrier.)

4. Like many forms based on adjectives, *roughie* or *roughy* has many senses. For Australia these include: a rough person, a rough-leaved pineapple, a Tommy Rough (fish), a shrewd trick, an unbroken horse, an unpleasant job. In New Zealand, a wild cattle beast, a poor or unqualified tradesman, a poorly performing racehorse, a poor sports game, and a disobedient or poorly-trained sheep dog, are amongst further uses. In both countries, *roughie* is also used for a racehorse that starts at long odds.

5. There are related semantic differences here: in New Zealand, a *killer* is a sheep for home consumption, and a *chopper* is a pig killed for second-grade pork products. (A *chopper* is also an axeman in New Zealand).

used in New Zealand as a general term for a cattle beast. But this is not a consistent pattern: while *swagger* was noted by Morris (1898) as a New Zealand term for 'swagman' and is still the common term, across the Tasman the common term is *swaggie* (Morris 1898). *Tussock jumper* ('a farm-hand' according to the *AND*) is attested in a shortened form *tussy-jumper* in Australia, but is left in an unshortened and semantically distinctive form in New Zealand. And the same base form may have both endings, thus Morris (1898) has *slusher* as well as the more common *slushy* for a cook's assistant at shearing-time, both with citations in the 1890s. *The Australian National Dictionary* (Ramson 1988) records both *blocker* and *blockie* for someone who farms a small block of land.

Nevertheless, many distinctive examples are found in New Zealand and Australian rural lexicons. Well-known examples from New Zealand include *flyer* 'a fast-shearing sheep', *nodder* 'nodding thistle', *packie* 'mustering packman and cook', *pinky* 'newly shorn sheep', *scotchie* 'Scotch thistle', and *shotty* 'shot gun'. Only the *AND* records *dogger* 'dingo hunter', *fizzers* and *ragers* for wild stock, *hornie* 'cattle beast', *jummy* 'jumbuck', *snagger* 'shearer', and *tomahawker* or *tommyhawker* 'rough shearer'. An early Australian term is *w(h)aler* for a horse bred in Australia, especially New South Wales (1849). Other early Australian examples in the *AND* include *snailey* 'cow with horns curled like a snail', and *poley* 'hornless cow'.

Hypocorism flourished during World Wars I and II among New Zealand and Australian troops, generating forms in the tradition of their particular varieties of English. The *DNZE* cites, among others, *gypie* and *gippo* 'Egyptian', *homer* 'a serious wound that will send a serviceman home', *Jacko* and *Jacky* 'Turkish soldier', *kriegie* 'prisoner of war', *limby* 'a serviceman who has lost a limb', and *slittie* 'slit trench, a narrow slit in the earth used to protect a soldier or weapon in battle'. *Aussie* for 'Australia' or 'Australian' gained currency in World War 1 (*AND*), as did *digger* (extended from its use for 'miner'). Other terms used by Australian soldiers cited in the *AND* or Laugesen (2003) include *anty* 'sugar', *mousee* 'cheese', *prive* 'private soldier', and *pozzy* 'position' for a soldier's place of shelter or firing position in trench warfare. There were also many compounds using the agentive *-er* on verbs (*body-snatcher* for 'stretcher-bearer', *bum-brusher* for 'officer's servant', *sin-shifter* for 'army chaplain'), and also on nouns (*cold-footer* for 'coward', *Would to Godder* for 'a civilian who "would to God that he could go to the war"'). Compounds could have variants, *wagger* 'signaler', which are thus indistinguishable from coinages formed from the verb on its own, such as *plonker* 'a shell', and from coinages where the source is not obvious, *macker* 'a new recruit', *drongo* 'a fool'. The tradition of word coinage continues, as evidenced by the many examples used by Australian Army officer cadets in Moore (1993), including *checkie* 'check parade', *drillie* 'drill sergeant', and *messies* 'mess boots'.

2. Functions of hypocoristics

The examples detailed in the introduction show the diversity of domains in which *-ie*, *-a/-er* and *-o* forms have occurred since the colonization of Australia and New Zealand. But they also show the difficulty distinguishing between creating hypocoristic forms for things which have existing names and creating words for new things which have no existing names. This difficulty is observable in the nineteenth century; an early lexicographer, Edward Morris (1898) lists several forms in *-ie/-y*, some of which are new words, and some of which are variations of existing words. He describes them variously as "slang" (*slushy* p.xvii), "a slang name in the bush" (see *boss-cockie*), as "a pet name" (see *Tassy* for Tasmania), as "a humorous variation" (see *swaggie* for swagman), and as "a school-boys' name" (see *greenie* for the White-plumed Honeyeater). While *Tassie* is an alternative name, *boss-cockie* is a new word, since the only alternative is the long paraphrase offered as a definition: "a farmer, larger than a Cockatoo who employs other labour as well as working himself".

Morris's mention of slang, humour and pet names indicates that these forms were used in maintaining good relations with people. This is still an important function. The *-ie* ending has long been associated with babytalk, that is, with adults speaking to children. It is noticeable that of the 21 diminutives for names of babies found in an Australian newspaper (*The Canberra Times Babies of 2007* supplement, 22/1/08), 9 ended in *-ie* or variants of it (*Daley* for Dale, *Coopie* for Cooper), 5 were truncations (*Max* for Maxwell), 6 were reduplications (*Lucy Lu*, *Zoe Poe*); 4 ended in *Bear* (*Logie Bear* for Logan), and 1 in *-a* (*Bonza* for Bonnie). None ended in *-o* or *-s*, or *-as*, suggesting that these forms are not linked to the adult-to-child relationship.

Instead, the function of many of these forms is to express adults' relationships with other adults. In present-day Australian society it serves to assert group membership, as Skelt (2002) observes, adding that accommodation is often involved as a means of showing positive politeness in face-threatening acts. Wierzbicka (1991) in discussing the social solidarity function of hypocoristics in Australian usage, claims that their use suggests not endearment⁶ but good humour, and the jocular cynicism, love of informality, and tendency to knock things down to size, which she says are part of the Australian ethos. These also belong to the New Zealand ethos, and are increasingly evident in media interaction. Pejoratives are not common – in general, New Zealand hypocoristics have a euphemistic function, rather than a pejorative effect. However,

6. These hypocoristics need to be distinguished from terms of endearment (*lovie*, *dearie*) and from babytalk (*eggie*). See Mühlhäusler (1983), McAndrew (1992).

they may have a leveling or even patronizing effect, as when financial journalists use hypocoristic forms of surnames of well-known financial figures.⁷

Hypocoristics simultaneously carry out two functions: creating a new word, and creating the feeling that comes from sharing a common expression. This is well brought out by Looser (1999) in her study of female prison argot:

Inmate D ... felt that the argot made things "easier to say ... takes less time" and that it provided "short-term equivalents" for words and situations which would otherwise involve lengthy explanations. (Looser 1999: 17)

... using words which are not of the dominant variety promotes the individuality of the prisoner group against those in general society... The slang use emphasises the fact that prisoners are eager to hold themselves different to and not to identify with prison officials,... (Looser 1999: 19)

This social solidarity function has already been illustrated in the camaraderie and shared social identity of wartime, and it continues in the naming of schools and school students, and the familiar names given to members of sports teams, etc.

3. Sources of hypocoristics and their contexts of use

Recent New Zealand data collected from the reading of newspapers can be compared qualitatively and quantitatively with that from the Wellington corpus of spoken New Zealand English (WSC), the Wellington corpus of written New Zealand English (WWC), and ICE-NZ. There is in fact a dearth of examples in the corpora, apart from geographical names. It is not however surprising that hypocorism is under-represented in these particular corpora, given that (i) many hypocoristics have their origin or use in particular occupations or contexts, and (ii) they are often used in informal and personal contexts. Many are on-the-spot coinages, as in "I'll get a second-hand-y" (a second-hand one), which are unlikely to make it into print, except occasionally through on-line forums.

Of the 1150 hypocoristic terms recorded in the *New Zealand Dictionary Centre* database, only 93 were found in the WWC and WSC. The most common form of hypocoristic found in the corpora is one syllable followed by *-ie*, with the most common type

7. An example is:

TELSTRA's public relations supremo *Phil Burgess* greeted City Beat at the company's shareholder shindig on Wednesday with his usual kind words. But at least with *Burgo*, what you see and hear is pretty much what you get. (Michael Sainsbury, 9 November 2007, *The Australian*, 32).

being placenames (most notably *Palmie* with 16 tokens). The most common specific location is prefixed by the definite article (*The Beehive*). Among personal names *Fitz* and *Foxy* were the two most common terms for sportsmen, being rugby players of the 1980s, while *Macca* (5 tokens) was the most common example of a substitute name. NZE-specific terms were not well represented in the corpora, the most commonly cited general noun in all three corpora being *varsity* (118 tokens), a term which has been widely superseded in 2007 by *uni* amongst young people. A broad search in 2007 using Google resulted in 249 000 hits for *uni*, and 18 100 for *varsity*. Other common terms, none of which are specific to NZE, include *Aussie* (20 tokens), *physio* (17 tokens), *rep* (15 tokens), *pro* (10 tokens) and *munchie* (10 tokens).

While a comparable study of ACE and ICE-AUS has not been undertaken, a search for polysyllabic words ending in *-o* in the Australian radio talkback corpus (ART) held by Macquarie University (about 250 000 words) showed relatively few tokens: only 3 proper names (*Peto*, *Dozzo*, and *Rotto* for 'Rottneest Island'), 14 tokens of *fibro* (both for houses made of fibro-asbestos cement, and for the substance itself), 3 tokens of *metho* 'methylated spirits', and 1 or 2 tokens each of *reno(vation)*, *chemo(therapy)*, *el cheapo*, *hippo*, *hypno(therapy)*, *info*, *macho*, *osteo(porosis)*, *combo*, *rego*, *servo* 'service station'. A number (apart from *hello*) were used as interjections: there were 9 tokens of *Righto*, 1 each of *Alrightio*, *Cheerio*, *Goodo*, *Perfecto*, and *Bingo*!

The New Zealand newspaper data, collected from two main metropolitan daily newspapers in three calendar years between January 2005 and December 2007, show an increasing use of hypocorisms in all morphological forms. They come from death notices, obituaries, and classified advertisements, where it might be thought that expression is more formal and formulaic than that used by columnists, feature writers, and letter-writers.

Hypocoristic placenames, names of national sportspeople, and national figures are used widely in newspapers, with hypocoristic forms such as *steppie/steppy* 'stepmother/stepfather' being found in death notices, along with *streetie* 'street inhabitant' in obituaries in both New Zealand and Australia. Others from Situations Vacant columns include *glassie* 'glass-washer' and *hospo* 'worker in the hospitality industry', while *skiddy* 'worker in a saw mill' seems a strictly New Zealand creation, as is the use of *Wangas* in a newspaper column to refer to the city of Wanganui. Food and lifestyle columns are sources for a range of terms including the *Cab Savs*, the *Chardies*, the *savs*, the *savvy*, the *Eggs Benny*, and the *Eggs Florrie*, which are found in both New Zealand and Australia.

However, the widespread use of hypocoristics in the media is not a wholly popular trend:

I am fed up with "Palmie" for Palmerston North, "chrisie" for Christmas and "the heke" for Waiheke Island .. Jim Mora [National Radio host] does not sound like us. (Letter to the editor, *NZ Listener*, 24.02.2007: 4)

Although the use of hypocoristics in both New Zealand and Australia is well represented in newspapers and periodicals, there are also distinctive groups that have their own characteristic usage. Skiers, surfers, fishermen, and farmers all demonstrated wide use of hypocorism in New Zealand, while the criminal and fringe element have also produced numbers of them in Australia (Simes 1993). Aspects of mass culture lend themselves to multiple hypocoristics: for example, the local soap opera in New Zealand (titled *Shortland Street*) is known as *Landy*, *Shorty*, *Streety*, and *Tantie*.

Business and brand names are not exempt from hypocorism in newspapers and periodicals. In both countries people talk of a *Beamer* 'BMW', a *Fergie* 'Ferguson tractor', a *Rangy* 'Range Rover', a *Steiny* 'Steinlager', *Vinnies* or *St Vinnies* 'St Vincent de Paul' and *Woolies*/*Woollies* 'Woolworths'. *Ballys* 'Ballantynes', *Kirks* 'Kirkcaldie & Stains', and *Maccie* 'a Macintosh Apple computer' are used in New Zealand. Australian examples of abbreviated brandnames and businesses include *DJs* 'David Jones', *blunnies* 'Blundstone boots', *Bundy* 'Bundaberg rum' and *Inter* 'International tractor'. Plant names, such as *daff* 'daffodil', *gladdie* 'gladiolus', *poly* 'polyanthus' and *rhodo* 'rhododendron' are common, and found in the UK as well as in Australian and New Zealand usage.

In both Australia and New Zealand there are hypocoristic terms for religious groups and sects. Both nations use *Pressies* 'Presbyterians', *Sallies* 'Salvation Army', although Australians use *Salvos* more, and *Happyclappies* 'charismatic denominations'. Australians also use *Metho* 'Methodist', *Proddie* and *Proddo* 'Protestant', *Presbie* and *Presbo* 'Presbyterians'; *Catho* and *Caffo*, *rock crunchie* and (*rock*) *chopper* 'Catholic'. In NZE other terms are used for a Catholic, such as *benders* and *Doolans* (from 'Mickey Doolan', a stereotypical name for a Catholic). *Scarfies* is applied to the Exclusive Brethren from the headcoverings worn by their female members. Hypocoristics are also commonly used to refer to trade unions and political parties. Both countries have the *Nats* for the National Party and the *Shoppies* for unions of shop-workers, while Australia has the *Missos* 'the Miscellaneous Workers Union', the *Libs* 'the Liberal party'.

Closely related by their usage are the hypocoristic acronyms used for other kinds of institutions. In New Zealand these include *Eggs* 'Epsom Girls' Grammar School' and *Stac* 'St Andrew's College', examples from the schools domain. Other pet-names for schools include *Dio* for Diocesan School for Girls, and *Rangi*, Rangi Ruru Girls' School. *Winz* 'Work and Income New Zealand' and *Doc* 'Department of Conservation' are among government departments. In Australia many government departments are known by acronyms or initialisms or combinations: *DEST* 'Department of Education Science and Training', *Deefat* 'DFAT' (Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade) and so on. *Soob*, the acronym for 'small owner-operated brothel', has been generated with the legalization of prostitution in New Zealand. With it goes *P*, the most common of the terms used for the illegal drug methamphetamine, not to mention *E* 'ecstasy', which is not confined to New Zealand usage.

Hypocoristics can be sourced from various registers but especially slang. NZE provides *pissy* for 'piss poor', as in: "I woke up on the couch in my clothes with only a pissy blanket over me and my socks still on my feet". *Glad rags* are shortened to *glads* and *gladdies*. Baby-talk expressions like *blanky* 'blanket' have become common in the conversation of adults, particularly with connotations of comfort, found in "Alice Taylor describes it (bottling/preserving) as comforting, like a little blanky" (*Dominion Post Indulgence* 4 August 2007: 5). As in that example, they may be documented through quotations of everyday speech.

4. Hypocoristics of placenames

In both New Zealand and Australia, the local hypocoristics for placenames may be found by searching for phrases such as "as (the) locals call it", or "as it's known to locals". Such phrases are common in travel articles, as they provide both an insider perspective (you can learn the right password for this group), and an outsider perspective (the locals are not us). In a South Australian newspaper, the capital of Queensland is described as "beautiful 'Brissie' as the locals call it" (Matt Williams, 26 August 2006, *The Advertiser*). Searching for these phrases in Australian sources in *Factiva* for the years November 2005–November 2007 produced 21 geographical hypocoristics, most in travel articles; and a Google search produced a further 28 Australian placenames as well as duplicates (listed in Appendix 1). The most common suffix was *-ie* (20 tokens), followed by 10 truncations, and 10 using "The".

New Zealand and Australia show similar strategies for forming hypocoristic names for places. Australian places have been discussed in Simpson (2001), and so we focus here on New Zealand. *Cardy Capital*, *Cardy Town*, *Wellies*, *Wello*, *Wellers*, *Welly* and *Wellytown* are all hypocorisms of Wellington, while *Hammers*, *Hammytown* and *Hamiltron* are forms for the city of Hamilton. There are occasional puns, the best-known being *Taradise* and *Nakiwood* for 'Taranaki' and *Waiberia* 'Waiouru'.⁸ Blends include *Ashvegas* 'Ashburton' and *Rotovegas* 'Rotorua' (compare Australian *Brizvegas* for Brisbane), which relate to the ribbon development of the town and its accommodation, while *Te Texas* for 'Te Teko' connotes the "back country" aspects of the town. Although no hypocoristics have been recorded in the Wellington database for The Hutt, or the (Lower or Upper) Hutt Valleys, there are citations for *Hutties*, who are residents there. Residents of Carterton are termed *Cartertonics*, which those from Ashburton ('Ashvegas') are known as *Ashvegans*.

8. The byname *Taradise* for Taranaki follows an extended film-making visit by Tom Cruise, who described the area as paradise. Waiouru is located in the North Island's barren central plateau, with winter snowfalls.

Several towns have familiar forms suffixed with *-town*: *P-town* 'Porirua', *Q-town* 'Queenstown', *T town* 'Timaru', and *Whaka-town* 'Whakatane'. Te Awamutu in the Wai-kato is commonly known as *TA*.

The definite article is used in some geographical names, either in shortened or complete forms. *The Bay*, *The Coast*, *The Cone*, *The Mount*, *The Pass*, *The Sounds*, and *The Strait* are familiar forms respectively for Hawke's Bay, the West Coast, Treble Cone, Mount Maunganui, Arthur's Pass, Marlborough Sounds, and Cook Strait. Some forms combine the definite article with the shortened forms such as *The Lewis* 'Lewis Pass', *The Naki* 'Taranaki', *The Nua* 'Horowhenua', *The Rap/Wrap* 'Wairarapa', *The Takas* 'Rimutaka Range', and *The Waimak* 'Waimakariri'. The French definite article is also found prefixed in New Zealand names for some locations, as in *La Central* 'Central Hotel'.

Other hypocoristic New Zealand placenames are simple abbreviated forms, such as *Annie* for Gentle Annie, *Central* for Central Otago, and *Lynn* for Grey Lynn. Other truncated forms include retention of either first or final syllables, *Keri* for Kerikeri, *Kune* for Ohakune, *Papa* for Whakapapa, *Pori* for Porirua, and *Tiki* for Opotiki.⁹ Retention of the final syllables in hypocoristics appears more often among placenames than common words, in both New Zealand and Australia.¹⁰

Placenames made hypocoristic with the *-ie* or *-y* suffix include *Cardie/Cardies* 'Cardrona', *Gladdy* 'Gladstone', *Nellie* 'Nelson', *Palmie* 'Palmerston', *Piccy* 'Picton', *Queenie* 'Queenstown', *Welly* 'Wellington', and *Yaldie* 'Yaldhurst'. Others are actually truncated forms of words from the Maori language: *Hoki* 'Hokitika', *Kati* 'Katikati', *Kohi* 'Kohimarama', *Naki* 'Taranaki', *Pori* 'Porirua', *Wainui* 'Wainuiomata', *Heke* 'Waiheke' and *Kune* 'Ohakune'. Their use is definitely hypocoristic, so they are grouped here together with those formed with an additional suffix (mostly *-ie* and *-a (-er)*) which are phonetically identical. This also applies to a number of hypocoristic forms of Australian placenames, including *The Curry* 'Cloncurry' and *The Berra* 'Canberra'.

5. Ways of forming hypocoristics: Derivation, grammar and meaning

The overwhelming majority of hypocoristic forms in both countries involve nouns. While hypocoristic forms have traditionally been used for concrete nouns, those for abstract nouns are included in this survey, New Zealand examples being *flattie*

9. More work needs to be done on the conditioning for these. Some, like *Taranaki*, have main stress on the third syllable, but this is not consistent.

10. Use of the final syllable is occasionally found in other domains, e.g. *roo* for kangaroo, *keet* for lorikeet (AND).

(in a 'flat spin'), and *foggy* 'the foggiest idea'. Examples shared with Australia include *hissy* 'hysterical fit' and *tantie* 'tantrum'.

Nouns are frequently created from verbs, particularly with the suffix *-ie*. New Zealand examples include *baggie* 'a grain bagger' and *blowie* 'cow blown with bloat', and *clipper* 'sheep ready for shearing'. Australian examples include *floaties* 'tea leaves in tea, or swimming aids', *bities* 'biting insects'. New Zealand examples of noun forms that are created from adjectives include *hairy* 'a wild goat', and *heavy* 'a serious consequence'. In Australia, a *bendie* is a bendy bus, while a *coldie* is typically a cold beer.

Polysyllabic names for diseases are frequently shortened into hypocoristic nouns, in well-established examples such as *dermo* 'dermatitis', *lepto* 'leptospirosis', *sypho* 'syphilis', *TB* 'tuberculosis', and *pleura* or *pleuro* 'contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia' in historical usage. Similarly, drugs such as benzodiazepine (*Benzo*), Halcyon (*Halcie*), Haloperidol (*Halo*), Mogadon (*Mogie/Moggie*), and Rohypnol (*Rolie*, or *roey* in Australia) are known in shortened form both in medical and general usage.

Hypocoristics are sometimes formed from both parts of a compound or phrase, e.g. the double abbreviation *clan lab* 'clandestine laboratory' which is used widely in New Zealand. More often they abbreviate just one part, as in the Australian compound *dual-occy* 'a dual occupancy block', where *occy* doesn't seem to exist on its own. The same holds for the older *half squarie* 'prostitute', from *squarie* 'a young woman, a girl friend', *hot crossie* 'hot cross bun', and the New Zealand *cutty-grass* 'cutting-grass'. At least one coordinate structure has been recorded, the Australian *fish-and-chippie* 'shop-keeper or shop that sells fish and chips'. In NZE there are also compounds where both parts have hypocoristic endings, as in *walkie-chalkie* 'parking warden, who marks tyres with chalk', *woolly-pullies* 'woolly pullovers' and *undie-5-hundie* '500m sprint street race in underwear', and in AusE the children's game *hoppo-bumpo*, and *Subi Centro*, the official name given to a development in the Subiaco suburb of Perth. On both sides of the Tasman, new compounds and common nouns are formed with an existing hypocoristic, for example *westie*. New Zealanders derive them from the notional West Aucklander: *Westie chic*, *westie chick*, *westieism/westyism*, *westiemobile*, *westieness*. They parallel the derogatory Australian use of *Westie* as a person from the western suburbs of Sydney, and similarly *westie car* and *westie chick*.

Hypocoristic adjectives (apart from those which are also used as nouns, such as *prezzie/presbie*, *presbo* 'Presbyterian') are less often coined. But they can be found in New Zealand examples such as *buttie* 'fat', *churchie* 'churchgoing', *dicky*, 'dimwitted', (from *dick*), *kitcheny* 'housewifely', and *gunny* 'with expertise'. Examples used in both countries include *bosker* 'fine', *blokey*, *blokesy*, *bolshie*, and *pissy*, as well as (go) *berko* 'berserk', *preggers* and *preggo* 'pregnant', *plakky* 'plastic', *aggro* 'aggressive', *comfy* 'comfortable', *fantazzo* 'fantastic', *non-ressie* 'non-residential', *para* 'paralytic' (i.e. drunk), *sarky* 'sarcastic', and *shonky* 'shady or dishonest'. There are a few hypocoristic forms of verbs, including the New Zealand *bungie* 'to move quickly' and *scarpo* 'to escape',

and trans-Tasman examples such as *diss* 'discard, distribute, disrespect', *veg out* (from 'vegetable'). Australian examples of hypocoristic adjectives and verbs used by officer cadets (Moore 1993) are *maco* (from *immaculate*, a term of praise), *obno* 'obnoxious', to *go meglo* 'megalomaniac', and to *acca* 'to engage in academic work'.

In both countries hypocoristics are frequently polysemous. A familiar New Zealand example is *pressie/prezzie*. *Pressie* is the form used for a member of a President's rugby team (a team composed of players over a certain age, usually 35 years), along with meanings found in both countries: the more widely used 'present', as well as 'Presbyterian'. In New Zealand, *cashie* has four uses, referring to a car salesman, cashier, cash converters, person who works for cash tax-free; and a distinct plural formation: *cashies* 'small change'. Similarly, *flattie* can be a flat-bottomed boat, flat-mate, flat tyre, confusion (as in a 'flat spin'), a low-heeled shoe, and a flat-headed nail. *Sav* is a shortened form for both saveloy and sauvignon blanc, the latter often in the alternative form *savvy*. Traditionally, a *footy/footie* can be either a rugby ball, or a rugby game in New Zealand, and in Australia it may also denote an Australian Rules football, but requires "the" for a football match as in "Off to the footie". In New Zealand *Auntie* is used for a mentor, an old ewe, and for an effeminate male. *Spotty* is used for a spotted dick pudding, a deer under the age of three months, and for the more common fish. The *DNZE* lists several uses for *bluey* from different historic and contemporary semantic fields.¹¹

A *freshy* in New Zealand is a new immigrant (Fresh Off the Boat) or a fresh snowfall (skiing and snowboarding lexis). In Australia it may also be a freshwater crocodile. In Australia, *falsies* has been used for padded bras, false teeth, false eyelashes, faked registration forms, or even lumps of fat used on lamp chops to make them look attractive in window displays. Both nations share usage of *stockie* as a stock saddle, a stock inspector, a stock transporter, a stock car or stock items used in a stock car (a stock steering wheel for example). New Zealand cricketers also use the term for a stock bowler.

At the same time, multiple alternative hypocoristics are sometimes found for the same referent in both countries. In New Zealand usage, corrugated iron is presented in the building trade as *corrie*, *corro* and *corru*. In Australia *bottley*, *bottle-oh* and *bottler* have been recorded for a type of marble. Several forms, including *a(r)vo*, *afto*, and *sarvo* exist for 'afternoon' in both countries, and *this arve* is heard in Australia, while *afters* is a common form for 'after event' in New Zealand. In both countries there are hypocoristic alternatives for personal names with two suffixes, as when *-s* is added to the hypocoristic ending *-o*, in *Waynos* for *Wayne*, and *Juleso* for *Julia* or *Jules*.

In sum, hypocoristic strategies are a powerful and productive way of forming nouns from a range of linguistic raw material. The results may have a range of context-dependent interpretations, and on the other hand there may be multiple alternative hypocoristics for the same form. Adjectives and verbs are much less frequently created using these strategies.

6. Distribution of hypocoristics

We present now the preliminary findings from a comparison of the distribution of hypocoristic forms across various semantic domains in the New Zealand and Australian data sets. Those for proper names and other words are examined separately.

Table 1 below shows words other than proper names according to semantic domain, country and form. The semantic domain information is not comparable across the data sets for the two countries, because the coding was done separately and because the data reflects the opportunistic nature of the collection. The Australian data includes

Table 1. Semantic domains of New Zealand and Australian hypocoristics and new coinages according to endings

Domain	One or more syllables plus <i>-ie</i>	One or more syllables plus <i>-o</i> , or <i>-os</i>	One or more syllables plus <i>-s</i>	One or more syllables plus <i>-a</i> or <i>-as</i>	Other, including truncated form
Rural NZ (N=94)	70 (74%)	3 (3%)	0	17 (18%)	4 (4%)
Rural Aus. (N=20)	15 (75%)	0	0	5 (25%)	0
Crime NZ (N=108)	94 (87%)	9 (8%)	0	3 (3%)	2 (2%)
Crime Aus. (N=19)	2 (11%)	1 (5%)	0	11 (58%)	5 (26%)
Fishing NZ (N=40)	39 (98%)	0	0	1 (3%)	0
Fishing Aus. (N=38)	20 (53%)	11 (29%)	0	6 (16%)	1 (3%)
Sport NZ (N=44)	39 (89%)	0	1 (2%)	1 (2%)	3 (7%)
Sport Aus. (N=14)	7 (50%)	1 (7%)	0	2 (14%)	4 (29%)
Occupat. roles NZ (N=110)	81 (74%)	9 (8%)	0	13 (12%)	7 (6%)
Occupat. roles Aus. (N=147)	88 (60%)	42 (29%)	0	6 (4%)	11 (7%)
Marbles NZ (N=56)	45 (80%)	0	?2 (4%)	?3 (5%)	6 (11%)
Marbles Aus. (N=25)	17 (68%)	4 (16%)	0	4 (16%)	0
Military Aus. (N=65)	27 (42%)	4 (6%)	3 (5%)	4 (6%)	27 (42%)

Legend: Rounding of decimals means that not all percentages add up to 100%.

12. Most of the forms are based on one syllable plus ending, but occasionally two syllable bases are found, such as *Duntroony* (Duntroon cadet), *common-oh* (marble), *dissolvo* (dissolving stitches).

11. Common to Australia and New Zealand are: a blanket roll, a blue blanket, luggage or a pack, a traffic ticket, a summons, a red-haired male. In New Zealand it may also include a blue denim overall, an error, a public bar banning notice, a beast with blue or red colouring. In Australia it may include a blue swimmer crab or several species of blue-tongue lizards.

many forms from Bruce Moore's collection of material from Australian military cadets (Moore 1993), while the New Zealand corpus includes a more extensive collection of terms for marbles and the rural sector. Much more systematic study of work-places and hobbies would be needed to make conclusions about the prevalence of hypocoristics in particular fields. But the semantic domain information is nonetheless important in showing tendencies for particular endings to occur in particular domains.

The most notable finding shown above is that hypocoristics in *-ie* are the most common in both countries. However, the Australian data shows the gradual encroachment of the hypocoristic in *-o*; a larger proportion of forms with *-o* are recorded in the domains of occupational roles and fishing. Some other domains (e.g. fishing and military) include occupational roles, and so in fact the use of *-o* in occupational roles is greater than the classification indicates.

Occupational roles also provide many examples of *-a* (*-er*) in other domains, for example in the New Zealand and Australian rural domains, but perhaps most strikingly in the Australian crime domain. Whereas the New Zealand crime domain contains many forms in *-ie*, the Australian crime domain contains very few. This reflects the fact that the New Zealand crime domain material was collected more recently than the main source for the Australian crime domain (Simes 1993), which largely consists of two glossaries compiled by prisoners in New South Wales gaols, one in 1944 and the other in 1950. These glossaries contain a considerable amount of rhyming slang (see Looser (1999) on the greater use of rhyming slang by older (45–60) prisoners in New Zealand jails). There are some occupational nouns in *-a*, but few forms in *-ie* or *-o*, most of them terms for things which are not specifically criminal and also in general currency.¹³ For example, terms for drugs used by younger prisoners (20–30), happen to include a number ending in *-ie* (*tammies* 'temazepan', *rivvies* 'rivitrol', *misties* for morphine sulphate tablets), and one in *-o* (*benzo* 'benzedrine').

Table 2 shows the distribution of types of proper names compared with common nouns in the New Zealand and Australian data. Note that the data is not completely comparable because in the New Zealand data the use of the definite article is treated as a separate way of forming hypocoristics, while for the Australian data some forms with the definite article are included under truncations and endings as well as a separate strategy.

Table 2. New Zealand Australian hypocoristics of proper names and common nouns according to endings

Type	One or more syllables plus <i>-ie</i>	One or more syllables plus <i>-o</i>	One or more syllables plus <i>-s</i> , or <i>-as</i>	One or more syllables plus <i>-a</i>	Other, including truncated form	Use of the definite article
Geographical names NZ (N=104)	22 (21%)	3 (3%)	9 (9%)	0	37 (36%)	33
Geographical names Aus. (N=366)	147 (40%) (incl. 5 with "The") ¹⁴	60 (16%)	25 ¹⁵ (7%)	28 (8%) (incl. 6 with "The") ¹⁶	107 (29%) (incl. 23 with "The")	[104] ¹⁷ (plus 70 full words)
Personal names NZ (N=26)	10 (38%)	4 (15%)	4 (15%)	4 (15%)	4 (15%)	0
Personal names Aus. (including surnames and nicknames) (N=205)	58 ¹⁸ (28%)	34 ¹⁹ (17%)	30 (15%)	32 ²⁰ (16%)	51 ²¹ (25%)	0
Names of NZ institutions/locations ²² (N=39)	4 (10%)	1 (3%)	7 (18%)	0	5 (13%)	22

(continued)

14. These include forms such as *The Dangie* (Urاندangie) whose final *ie* is part of the stem.
15. These include forms such as *Bruns* (Brunswick) whose final *s* is part of the stem.
16. These include forms such as *Coota* (Cootamundra) whose final vowel is part of the stem.
17. This figure includes forms with other endings classified in this table, e.g. *The Wello* (The Duke of Wellington pub), which is also classified as *-o*. Only 7 consist of complete words, e.g. *The Lion* (the British Lion hotel).
18. This figure includes six which also end in *-sy*, e.g. *Debsy* (Deborah).
19. This figure includes two which also end in *-so*, e.g. *Debso* (Deborah).
20. This includes 23 in which the final consonant has been changed to /z/, e.g. *Lazza* (Larry), *Ozza* (Owen), *Mazza* (Amanda).
21. This includes 44 truncations. Most retain the first syllable of the word, but a few take the final syllable: *Rel*, (*Narelle*), *Shell* (Michelle), or the middle syllable: *Liss* (Melissa). Perhaps the lack of initial stress in these words is a contributing factor.
22. "Specific location" is a sports ground, pub, etc.

13. Hypocoristics in Simes (1993) include: *crim*, *dissing* (dicing term), *doughy*, *bumper* and *cigga* (all terms for cigarettes or cigarette butts), *imbo* (imbecile), *to vag* (imprison under the Vagrancy Act). Words for sexual orientation or prostitution include *aspro*, *chromo*, *chippy*, *condy boy*, *lezo*, *lowie*. Some, such as *troppo* (crazy), *conshy* (conscientious objector), are used generally. The forms listed here under *-a* include forms analyzable with agentive *-er*, such as *wifestarver* (someone imprisoned for desertion of his wife), and *dudder* (swindler), as well as forms with nouns as *sixer* (six-month sentence).

Table 2. (continued)

Type	One or more syllables plus <i>-ie</i>	One or more syllables plus <i>-o</i>	One or more syllables plus <i>-s</i> , or <i>-as</i>	One or more syllables plus <i>-a</i>	Other, including truncated form	Use of the definite article
Names of Aus. Institutions/locations (N=66)	19 (28%)	18 (27%)	5 (7%)	7 (10%)	17 (27%)	[47] ²³
Sportspeople and celebrities NZ (N=35)	14 (40%)	2 (6%)	7 (20%)	0	12 (34%)	0
Sportspeople and celebrities Aus (N=35)	15 (43%)	9 (26%)	8 (23%)	2 (6%)	1 (3%)	0
Common nouns NZ (N=453)	336 (74%)	38 (8%)	9 (2%)	35 (8%)	35 (8%)	0
Common nouns Aus. (N=673) ²⁴	412 ²⁵ (61%)	129 (19%)	9 (1%)	59 (9%)	65 (10%)	0

Table 2 shows that the hypocoristics found on common nouns are also found on proper names, though the proportions differ, and there are some features either restricted to, or most common on, proper names, such as the use of the definite article in placenames. Yet it is clear that with common nouns, in both countries *-ie* is dominant, and the other endings are much less common. But proper names of people are most subject to playful hypocoristic formations (Poynton 1984; Taylor 1992, 1993). So it is not surprising that on proper names generally the percentage of use of hypocoristics other than *-ie* is higher. Again *-o* is more common in Australia.

7. Conclusion

From the early days of European settlement in both New Zealand and Australia there has been a need to create new words to describe new things. Some of the strategies

23. This figure includes forms with other endings classified in this table, e.g. *The Wello* (The Duke of Wellington pub), which is also classified as *-o*. Only 6 consist of complete words, e.g. *The Lion* (the British Lion hotel).

24. This figure is a subset of general common nouns, excluding those listed in semantic domains in Table 1.

25. This figure includes some with *-sie*: *footsie*.

used to do this are the same as strategies used to create hypocoristic forms of existing words by adding endings to a base which is usually monosyllabic. Exactly which endings are used fluctuates according to time and fashion, and depends in part on the semantic domain of what the word denotes. The creation of hypocoristic alternatives to existing words is driven in part by the desire to identify with a group which has a particular way of talking. In turn, this desire influences the choice of ways to create new words.

The similarities in settlement history and in the economic basis for settlement (agriculture and sheep) and the long interchange between New Zealand and Australia have led to similar patterns of word creation. As the tables show, the distribution of use of hypocoristic endings is basically similar in both countries. In both countries, the *-ie* ending is the most popular, and has the most diversified range. Perhaps the most notable difference between the countries is the greater use of the *-o* ending in Australia among general common nouns, geographic names, words for occupational roles and in fishing. However, finer-grained work is needed in Australia to show the geographic and age distributions of these terms, since preliminary work on hypocoristics of Australian placenames (Simpson 2001) showed that the *-o* forms were more common in the eastern states NSW and Queensland than in the other states.

Appendix 1: Some Australian hypocoristics for placenames and institutions

These forms were found through Google searching Australian web-pages 17/8/06, and searching Australian sources in *Factiva* for the years November 2005–November 2007 for the phrases “as the locals call it”, “as it’s called by (the) locals” and “as it’s known to locals”.

Hypocoristic	Place	Location	Source
Forms with <i>-ie</i>			
<i>The Arty</i>	artificial reef near Bundaberg	Queensland	www.fishingmonthly.com.au/AreaArchives/qlldarchives-ft/central/bundaberg/med_0209.html
<i>Barci</i>	Barcaldine	Queensland	www.bigscreen.afc.gov.au/tour_blog/blog21.aspx
<i>Beakey</i>	Beaconsfield	Tasmania	www.tamarcove.com/gettinghere.htm
<i>Billi</i>	Billinudgel	NSW	www.smh.com.au/articles/2004/04/09/1081326928159.html?from=storyrhs
<i>Brissie</i>	Brisbane	Queensland	Matt Williams, 26 August 2006, <i>The Advertiser</i> , also www.accordmb.com/apply-queensland.html accessed 17/8/06

(continued)

Appendix 1. (continued)

Hypocoristic	Place	Location	Source
<i>Broadie</i>	Broadbeach	Queensland	Maurice Dunlevy, <i>The Australian</i> 16 September 2006
<i>Cumby</i>	Come-By-Chance	NSW	Peter Trute, <i>Daily Telegraph</i> , 26 October 2006
<i>Freshie</i>	Freshwater Beach	NSW	Aimee Brown, <i>Daily Telegraph</i> , 27 January 2007
<i>Maggie</i>	Magnetic Island	Queensland	Peter Vincent, 29 July 2006, <i>The Sydney Morning Herald</i> , also yahoo.domain.com.au/Public/Article.aspx?id=1154198117234&index=NationalInd accessed 17/8/06
<i>Mainy</i>	Main Beach	Queensland	The Go Girls with Shannon Willoughby and Melanie Pilling, <i>The Gold Coast Bulletin</i> 9 November 2006
<i>Mossy</i>	Moss Vale	NSW	James Cockington, <i>The Sydney Morning Herald</i> 1 November 2006
<i>Newie</i>	Newcastle	NSW	www.fasterlouder.com.au/forum/showthread.php?t=2344
<i>Palmy</i>	Palm Beach	NSW	www.surfit.com.au/Surfit/Display.asp?ss=5&AID=2467&CID=92
<i>Patche Rocky</i>	Patchewollock Rockhampton	Victoria Queensland	Orietta Guerrero, <i>The Age</i> 17 April 2006 www.choicehotels.com.au/resources/ITINERARIES/QLD/QLD_East_Coast_Adventure.pdf
<i>The Roey</i>	The Roebuck Bay Hotel	WA	www.alia.com.au/productions/productionsuntil02-02-02.htm
<i>Straddie</i>	North Stradbroke Island	Queensland	travel.yahoo.com.au/guide/australia/Queensland/north-stradbroke-island/index.html
<i>The Subi</i>	The Subiaco Hotel, Perth	WA	Jessica Hurt and Rob Malinauskas, <i>The Advertiser</i> 17 December 2005
<i>Willy</i>	Williamstown	Victoria	www.whitehat.com.au/Melbourne/StreetsSuburbs/Williamstown.asp
<i>Witchy</i>	Witchcliffe	WA	www.broomstick.com.au
Forms with "The"			
<i>The Bay</i>	Apollo Bay	Victoria	Tony Prytz, <i>Geelong Advertiser</i> 5 November 2007
<i>The Bay</i>	Nelson Bay	Queensland	Rachel Sullivan, <i>The Sydney Morning Herald</i> 17 November 2007
<i>The Curry</i>	Cloncurry	Queensland	www.bigscreen.afc.gov.au/tour_blog/blog24.aspx
<i>The Druitt</i>	Mount Druitt	NSW	Elisabeth Wynhausen, <i>The Australian Magazine</i> , 20 May 2006
<i>The Ekka</i>	The Royal Queensland Show	Queensland	www.withincooe.com/brisbane/brisbane-major-events.htm

(continued)

Appendix 1. (continued)

<i>The G</i>	The MCG	Melbourne, Victoria	www.travellers-autobarn.com/new-design2/tab-melbourne.shtml
<i>The Gorge</i>	Cataract Gorge Reserve	Tasmania	www.discovertasmania.com.au/home/index.cfm?SiteID=397
<i>The Isa</i>	Mount Isa	Queensland	www.littlehills.com/travel_information/qld.mountisa.shtml
<i>The Sov</i>	the Sovereign Hotel	Queensland	www.queenslandholidays.com.au/travel-info/gay-and-lesbian.cfm
<i>The Valley</i>	Kangaroo Valley	NSW	www.lawyersweekly.com.au/articles/95/0c01f695.asp
Truncations			
<i>Alex</i>	Alexandra Headland	Queensland	www.qldtravel.com.au/mooloolaba.html
<i>Bre</i>	Brewarrina	NSW	Jordan Baker, <i>The Sydney Morning Herald</i> 2 November 2007, also www.openroad.com.au/backtothebush.asp accessed 17/8/06
<i>Byron</i>	Byron Bay	NSW	www.openroad.com.au/travel_greatdrives_nothernriversdrive.asp
<i>Conspic</i>	Conspicuous Cliffs	WA	Caren Blair, <i>Sunday Mail</i> 29 July 2007
<i>Copa</i>	Copacabana Beach	NSW	Peter Vincent, <i>The Sydney Morning Herald</i> 17 December 2005
<i>Fed Square</i>	Federation Square, Melbourne	Victoria	www.mynrma.com.au/victoria_melbournes_museums.asp
<i>Port</i>	Port Macquarie	NSW	www.nomadsworld.com/productlist.asp?backpack=port+macquarie
<i>Port</i>	Port Douglas	Queensland	Alison Cotes, <i>Sunday Mail</i> 7 January 2007, also www.stayz.com.au/13971
<i>Strath</i>	Strathalbyn	South Australia	www.smallguide.com.au/sa4.html
<i>Toke</i>	Tocumwal	Victoria	Neil McDonald, <i>The Australian Magazine</i> 24 February 2007
<i>Wang</i>	Wangaratta	Victoria	www.greatrides.com.au/inform.php?a=4&b=22&c=145
Initials			
<i>JB</i>	Jervis Bay	ACT	Mark Eggleton, <i>The Australian Magazine</i> 3 March 2007
<i>KI</i>	Kangaroo Island	South Australia	www.coxy.com.au/vic/bigbreak/?tourid=97
<i>PA's</i>	The Prince Alfred Hotel, Melbourne	Victoria	<i>Melbourne/Yarra Leader</i> 28 November 2005
<i>TI</i>	Thursday Island	Queensland	www.reefwatch.com/sampleitineraries.htm

(continued)

Appendix 1. (continued)

Hypocoristic	Place	Location	Source
Forms with -o			
<i>Freo</i>	Fremantle	WA	www.frogandtoad.com.au/wa/grperth/index.html
<i>Rotto</i>	Rottneest Island	WA	and www.aussieholidays.net.au/wainfo.html
Forms with -a			
<i>Macca</i>	Macquarie Island	external territory	www.aad.gov.au/default.asp?casid=15435
Dubious ' <i>krappa</i>	Karratha	WA	www.grinspoon.com.au/band/joes_diary/arc11-2002.html
Forms with -s			
<i>Margs</i>	Margaret River area	WA	John Andersen, <i>Townsville Bulletin</i> 27 January 2007

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