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**BRITISH LINGUOCULTURAL TRACES IN NAMES OF AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL CITIES****Bilas L. M.**

*Аналізуються Британські та Австралійські історичні, лінгво-культурні зв'язки та їх відображення у назвах столиць австралійських штатів. Розкрито етимологію назв, їх семантику та особливості правопису. Виявлено ідентичність австралійських назв та їх паралелізм з питомо англійськими першоджерелами. Ключові слова: лінгво-культурні зв'язки, етимологія назв, семантика слів, форми правопису.*

*Анализируются Британские и Австралийские исторические, лингво-культурные связи, а также их отображение в названиях столиц австралийских штатов. Раскрыто этимологию названий, их семантику и особенности правописания. Выведено идентичность австралийских названий, их параллелизм с оригинальными английскими первоисточниками. Ключевые слова: лингво-культурные связи, этимология названий, семантика слов, формы правописания.*

*Historical and linguocultural links and their reflection in the names of the Australian capital cities are analyzed in the article. The place-names' etymology, semantics, and forms of spelling are traced. The identity of the Australian place-names and their parallelism with original English primary sources are revealed. Key words: linguocultural links, place-names' etymology, word semantics, forms of spelling.*

The current processes of globalization are enhancing intercultural links between nations, mutual exchange of their beliefs, views, values, attitudes and ideologies, which helps to raise people's awareness of various cultural, ethnic, and religious identities. At the same time much remains different even within the cultures of the "same" language, as each provides their people with a peculiar way of thinking and interpreting the world. The countries of English-speaking world could be a vivid example of differences both in language and extra-linguistic collective experiences.

It's quite evident that many scholars and researchers in different fields of Linguo-Cultural Studies and Intercultural Communication on both domestic (V. Andrushchenko, F. Batsevych, M. Kocherhan, V. Lykhvar, V. Manakin, V. Parashchuk, H. Pocheptsov, O. Yashenkova and others) and international levels (V. Anderson, E. Gellner, E. Hall, A. Holliday, A. Room, O. Taylor, G. Tomakhin and others) lay emphasis on the importance of extra-linguistic knowledge which most vividly reflect the national peculiarities of a foreign culture. Obtaining such background knowledge is necessary for successful communication between nations, cultural exchange and mutual understanding.

Meanwhile, apart from other English-speaking countries, the roots of Australian cultural heritage are less known for the majority of students, educators, University lecturers and secondary school teachers. Hence the **aim** of the article is to reveal the origin of the names of Australian states' capitals, their links with British culture and the history of colonization, as well as to trace the words' etymology, semantics, and forms of spelling.

Australia as a former British Crown Colony and a current Sovereign country of Commonwealth Realms, along with such English-speaking developed nations as the United States, Canada, New Zealand and Ireland, is a part of the *Anglosphere* (the term belongs to John Lloyd, 2000). All these nations are bound by a common language, common cultural heritage and a history of military cooperation, common legal traditions and, above all, common entrepreneurial instincts. In spite of having many similar features, they all have developed their own peculiar cultures which make them different from each other.

The majority of modern-day Australians can trace at least part of their lineage back to the British Isles. It is well known that British colonization of Australia began in 1788 with the arrival of the "First Fleet" (name of eleven British ships commanded by Captain and later Admiral Arthur Phillip), and the story of migration to Australia through the next 150 years has been dominated by the arrivals from the "old country". Although the words "transportation" and "convicts" have become synonymous with Australian history, the reality is that most Australians descended from England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland will find that their ancestors came of their own free will.

The predominance of the English language, the existence of a democratic system of government drawing upon British Westminster and American constitutionalist and federalist traditions, Christianity as the dominant religion and the popularity of sports such as cricket and rugby evidence a significant Anglo-Celtic heritage. British influence is vividly seen in many toponyms, hydronyms and anthroponyms, architecture and design, painting and music, cinematography and literature. British people also brought with them skills, habits, family traditions, education, their own beliefs and values. In the course of history their experiences in Australia created a new peculiar culture and Australia's identity [1; 4; 14; 16].

Australia has six states – New South Wales (NSW), Queensland (QLD), South Australia (SA), Tasmania (TAS), Victoria (VIC), and Western Australia (WA) – and two major mainland territories – the Australian Capital Territory (ACT) and the Northern Territory (NT). In most respects these two territories function as states, but the Commonwealth Parliament can override any legislation of their parliaments. All eight capital cities function at a sub-national level and in each of them local judicial, administrative and legislative duties are performed for the jurisdiction (Table 1).

**Table 1**
***State and Territory Capitals of Australia***

Jurisdiction	Capital	State population	Date of statehood	Capital since	Nicknames of the capitals
Australia and Australian Capital Territory	Canberra	367,000	1911	1913	"Bush Capital"
New South Wales	Sydney	7,238,819	1788	1788	Australia's Premier City
Northern Territory	Darwin	299,675	1911	1911	"The Top End's"
Queensland	Brisbane	4,516,361	1859	1860	Sunshine City
South Australia	Adelaide	1,644,642	1842	1856	Australia's Festival City
Tasmania	Hobart	507,626	1825	1826	"On top down under"
Victoria	Melbourne	5,547,527	1851	1851	Australia's Garden City
Western Australia	Perth	2,296,411	1829	1829	Australia's Golden City, "City of Light"

Each of Australia's capital cities has its own character and an interesting history. So *Sydney* (/ˈsɪdni/) is the state capital of New South Wales, and the most populous one in the country. Inhabitants of Sydney are called *Sydneysiders* [10].

The site of the first British penal colony in Australia, Sydney was established in 1788 at *Sydney Cove*, a small bay on the southern shore, by Arthur Phillip, commodore of the First Fleet that left Great Britain, bound for Australia, on 13 May 1787. The passengers consisted of 348 free people and 696 prisoners, coming to a total of 1044 persons. The Fleet was sent to *New South Wales* (as named by Captain Cook) in order to begin European colonization in Australia. The ships arrived at *Botany Bay* between 18 and 20 January 1788. The official proclamation of the founding and naming of Sydney took place nearly two weeks later on 7 February. On that very day, after his commission as Governor was read, Phillip addressed some words to the first settlers: "What Frobisher,

Raleigh, Delaware, and Gates did for America, that, we are this day met to do for Australia, but under happier auspices. Our enterprise was wisely conceived, deliberately devised, and efficiently organized, the Sovereign, the Parliament, and the people united to give it their authority, sanction, and encouragement. We are here to take possession of this fifth division of the globe on behalf of the British people, and to found a State which, we hope, will not only occupy and rule this great country, but will also be the beneficent patroness of the entire southern hemisphere. How grand is the prospect which lies before this youthful nation!" [16, p. 85].

The original name of the settlement was intended to be Albion, but Phillip named it after the British Home Secretary, Thomas Townshend, Lord Sydney, in recognition of Sydney's role in issuing the charter authorizing Phillip to establish the colony [15].

Admiral Phillip was a far-sighted governor, who soon saw that New South Wales would need a civil administration and a system for emancipating the convicts. But his plan to bring skilled tradesmen on the voyage had been rejected, and he faced immense problems of labour, discipline and supply. Also his friendly attitude towards the aborigines was sorely tested when they killed his gamekeeper, and he was not able to assert a clear policy about them. The arrival of the Second (1789) and Third Fleets (1791) placed new pressures on the scarce local resources, but by the time Phillip sailed home in December 1792. He retired in 1805, but continued to correspond with his friends in New South Wales and to promote the colony's interests.

The word *Sidney* or *Sydney* is an English surname and is both a masculine and feminine name, with varied meanings. It is of French and Old English origin. The first is *Sid + Eg* meaning "of the wide island / well-watered land". The second is *Sid + Hala* which means "broad or wide nook" and finally "south of the water", a reference to Sussex. The spelling *Sidney* is typically preferred when used as masculine.

As to its history, the name was first recorded in 1188 as a French surname. This family settled in Lewes Priory after moving from Normandy. During this time many French families were migrating to Britain after the Norman invasion. The surname Sydney can also be found in various parts of North American immigration records. The Roman Empire's early Christians introduced the name *Sidonius* ("coming from Sidon"). It is possible that the name made its way into Britain during the Roman occupation. The word has such variant forms: *Cidney, Sydne, Sydnie* [10].

The second most populous city in Australia *Melbourne* (*/ˈmɛlˌbɔːrn/*) is the capital of the state of Victoria. Inhabitants of Melbourne are called *Melburnians* or *Melbournians*.

Melbourne was founded in 1835 by settlers from the town of *Launceston* in *Van Diemen's Land* – the original name used by most Europeans for the island of Tasmania. It was named by Governor of New South Wales Sir Richard Bourke in 1837, in honor of the British Prime Minister of the day, William Lamb, 2nd Viscount Melbourne (15.03.1779 – 24.11.1848). William Lamb was a British Whig statesman who served as Home Secretary (1830–1834) and Prime Minister (1834 & 1835–1841). He is best known for his intense and successful mentoring of Queen Victoria, at ages 18–21, in the ways of politics. Historians conclude that Melbourne does not rank high as a prime minister, for there were no great foreign wars or domestic issues to handle, he lacked major achievements and enunciated no grand principles, "but he was kind, honest, and not self-seeking" [2].

As to General Sir Richard Bourke, he was Irish-born Governor of New South Wales (1831–1837). As a lifelong Whig, he encouraged the emancipation of convicts and helped bring forward the ending of transportation. In this, he faced strong opposition from the military/conservative establishment and its press.

Melbourne was officially declared a city by Queen Victoria in 1847 and in 1851 it became the capital city of the newly created colony of Victoria [8]. During the Victorian gold rush of the 1850s, it was transformed into one of the world's largest and wealthiest cities. After the federation of Australia in 1901, it served as the interim seat of government of the newly created nation of Australia until 1927 [3].

It's worth mentioning that Melbourne was ranked the first place out of ten as the world's most livable city in 2011 and again in 2012 by the Economist Intelligence Unit [13].

The word *Melbourne* is of Old English origin and means "mill stream". It is a popular English surname which has eight variant forms: *Mel, Melborn, Melburn, Milbourn, Milbourne, Milburn, Millburn* and *Millburn*.

*Brisbane* (*ˈbrɪzben*) is the third most populous city in Australia. Inhabitants of Brisbane are called *Brisbanites*. It was chosen as the capital when Queensland was proclaimed a separate colony from New South Wales in 1859.

Brisbane is named after the river on which it sits, which, in turn, was named after Scotsman Major-General Sir Thomas Makdougall Brisbane, 1st Baronet (23.07.1773 – 27.01.1860). He was Governor of New South Wales (1821–25), as recommended by the Duke of Wellington, with whom he had seen military service.

While Governor he tackled many problems of a rapidly growing and expanding colony. He worked to improve the land grants system and to reform the currency. Brisbane's keen interest in science led him to accept the invitation to become the first President of the Philosophical Society of Australasia which later became the Royal Society of New South Wales, the oldest learned institution in the Southern Hemisphere. He also set up the first agricultural training college and was the first patron of the New South Wales Agricultural Society. It was he who built Australia's first observatory and conducted experiments in growing tobacco, cotton, coffee and New Zealand flax in the colony.

When Brisbane returned to Scotland (1825) he continued his studies and built an observatory on his wife's estate, Makerstoun, near Kelso in the Borders. He was a member of the Royal Society of Edinburgh and received their Keith Prize in 1848. He was also elected president in 1833 after the death of Sir Walter Scott, and in the following year acted as president of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. Thomas Brisbane founded a gold medal for the encouragement of scientific research to be awarded by the Royal Society of Edinburgh. Sir Brisbane died much respected and honored on 27 January 1860 in Largs [6].

Another prominent city *Perth* (*pɜrθ*) is the capital of the state of Western Australia. Inhabitants of Perth are called *Perthites*. The majority of the metropolitan area of Perth is located on the Swan Coastal Plain, a narrow strip between the Indian Ocean and the Darling Scarp, a low coastal escarpment. Prior to the arrival of Europeans in 1827 the area where Perth now stands was called *Boorloo* by the Indigenous Australians.

Perth was originally founded by Admiral Sir James Stirling (28.01.1791 – 22.04.1865) who was a British naval officer and colonial administrator. His enthusiasm and persistence persuaded the British Government to establish the Swan River Colony and he became the first Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Western Australia. In 1854, when Commander-in-Chief, East Indies and China Station, J. Stirling on his own initiative signed Britain's first Anglo-Japanese Friendship Treaty. Throughout his career J. Stirling showed considerable diplomatic skill and was selected for a number of sensitive missions [6].

Perth was the first full-scale settlement by Europeans in the western third of the continent. The British colony would be officially designated Western Australia in 1832, but was known informally for many years as *the Swan River Colony*. On 4 June 1829, newly arriving British colonists had their first view of the mainland, and Western Australia's Foundation Day has since been recognized by a public holiday on the first Monday in June each year. James Stirling, aboard the *Parmelia*, said that Perth was "as beautiful as anything of this kind I had ever witnessed" [14, p. 563]. On 12 August that year, Helen Dance, wife of the captain of the second ship, *Sulphur*, cut down a tree to mark the founding of the town.

It is clear that J. Stirling had already selected the name Perth for the capital well before the town was proclaimed, as his proclamation of the colony, read in Fremantle on 18 June 1829, ended "given under my hand and Seal at Perth this 18th Day of June 1829. James Stirling Lieutenant Governor". The only contemporary information on the source of the name comes from Fremantle's diary entry for 12 August, which records that they "named the town Perth according to the wishes of Sir George Murray" (a Scottish soldier and politician). G. Murray was born in Perth, Scotland, and was in 1829 Secretary of State for the Colonies and Member for Perthshire in the British House of Commons. The town was named after the Scottish Perth in Murray's honor [14].

The city's population increased substantially as a result of the Western Australian gold rushes in the late 19th century, largely as a result of emigration from the eastern colonies of Australia. During Australia's involvement in World War II, Fremantle served as a base for submarines operating in the Pacific Theatre. An influx of immigrants following

the conclusion of the war was followed by a surge in economic activity as a result of several mining booms in the late 20th and early 21st centuries, with Perth becoming the regional headquarters for a number of mining operations located around the state.

Perth became known worldwide as the "City of Light" when city residents lit their house lights and streetlights as American astronaut John Glenn passed overhead while orbiting the earth on Friendship 7 in 1962. Perth came 9th in the Economist Intelligence Unit's August 2012 list of the world's most livable cities [13].

The word *Perth* comes from a *Pictish* word for "wood" or "copse" [5].

*Adelaide* (/ˈædəleɪd/) is the capital city of South Australia and the fifth-largest one in Australia and its residents are called *Adelaidean*. Named in honor of Adelaide of Saxe-Meiningen, queen consort to King William IV, the city was founded in 1836 as the planned capital for a freely settled British province in Australia [12]. Colonel William Light (a British military officer and the first Surveyor-General of the Colony of South Australia), one of Adelaide's founding fathers, designed the city and chose its location close to the River Torrens. Light's design set out Adelaide in a grid layout, interspaced by wide boulevards and large public squares, and entirely surrounded by parkland which provide a "city in a park" feel. Light's design for Adelaide is noted as one of the last great planned metropolises that has made it an ideal modern city, able to cope with traffic.

W. Light spoke several languages and was an artist. Many of his sketches were published in London in 1823 and 1828, and a number of his works and incomplete self portraits are displayed in the Art Gallery of South Australia.

As South Australia's seat of government and commercial centre, Adelaide is the site of many governmental and financial institutions. Most of these are concentrated in the city centre along the cultural boulevard of North Terrace, King William Street and in various districts of the metropolitan area. Today, Adelaide is noted for its many festivals and sporting events, its food, wine and culture, its long beachfronts, and its large defence and manufacturing sectors. It ranks highly in terms of livability, being listed in the Top 10 of The Economist's World's Most Livable Cities index in 2010 and being ranked the most livable city in Australia by the Property Council of Australia in 2011 and again in 2012 [13].

The name *Adelaide* comes from the French form of the Germanic name *Adalheidis*, which was composed of the elements *adal* ("noble") and *heid* ("kind, sort, type"). It was borne in the 10th century by Saint Adelaide, the wife of the Holy Roman Emperor Otto the Great. The name became common in Britain in the 19th century due to the popularity of the German-born wife of King William IV.

*Darwin* (/ˈdɑːrwɪn/) is the capital of the Northern Territory of Australia. Inhabitants of Darwin are called *Darwinians*. It is the smallest and most northerly of the Australian capital cities, and acts as 'the Top End's' regional centre. Its proximity to Asia makes it an important Australian gateway to countries such as Indonesia and East Timor. Darwin has grown from a pioneer outpost and small port into one of Australia's most modern and multicultural cities.

The first British person to see Darwin harbor appears to have been Lieutenant John Stokes of the *Beagle* on 9 September 1839. The ship's captain, Commander John Clements Wickham, who was a Scottish explorer, naval officer, magistrate and administrator, named the port after Charles Darwin. The British naturalist had sailed with them both on the earlier second expedition of the *Beagle*. Charles Darwin was a supernumerary on the ship, and his journal was published as "*The Voyage of the Beagle*". He spent most of that time on land investigating geology and making natural history collections. He kept careful notes of his observations and theoretical speculations, and at intervals during the voyage his specimens were sent to Cambridge together with letters including a copy of his journal for his family.

The settlement which first became known as the town of Palmerstone in 1869, was renamed Darwin in 1911 [14].

The word *Darwin* is a surname which was derived from the Old English given name *Deorwine*, which meant "dear friend". Darwin has four variant forms: *Darwon*, *Darwyn*, *Derwin* and *Derwynn*.

*Hobart* (/ˈhɒbɑːrt/) is the capital city of the Australian island state of Tasmania. A resident of Hobart is known as a *Hobartian*. Hobart is Australia's second oldest capital city after Sydney. The first settlement began in 1803 as a penal colony at Risdon Cove on the

eastern shores of the Derwent River, amid British concerns over the presence of French explorers. In 1804 it was moved to a better location at the present site of Hobart at Sullivan Cove. The city, initially known as Hobart Town or Hobarton, was named after Lord Hobart, the Colonial Secretary. Robert Hobart, 4th Earl of Buckinghamshire was a British Tory politician of the late 18th and early 19th century [15].

Charles Darwin visited Hobart Town in February 1836 as part of the Beagle expedition. He writes of Hobart and the Derwent estuary in his "*Voyage of the Beagle*": "...The lower parts of the hills which skirt the bay are cleared; and the bright yellow fields of corn, and dark green ones of potatoes, appear very luxuriant... I was chiefly struck with the comparative fewness of the large houses, either built or building. Hobart Town, from the census of 1835, contained 13,826 inhabitants and the whole of Tasmania 36,505" [14, p. 463].

But since the Derwent River was one of Australia's finest deepwater ports and was the centre of the Southern Ocean whaling and the sealing trade, it rapidly grew into a major port, with allied industries such as shipbuilding. Hobart Town became a city on 21 August 1842, and was renamed Hobart from the beginning of 1881.

The word *Hobart* is variant of *Hubert* (Old German) which means "*bright or shining intellect*". The name has five variant forms: *Hobard*, *Hobert*, *Hobey*, *Hobie* and *Hoebart*.

Canberra (/ˈkænbərə/ or /ˈkænbɪrə/) is the capital city of Australia which is located at the northern end of the *Australian Capital Territory* (ACT), approximately 150 kilometres inland from Australia's east coast. A resident of Canberra is known as *Canberran*.

This is the only capital city which name comes from one of the indigenous languages. The word *Canberra* is popularly claimed to derive from the word *Kambera* or *Canberry* and means "*meeting place*" in the old Ngunnawal language of the local Ngabri people [9]. Alternatively, the name was reported by a newspaper owner John Gale in the 1860s to be an anglicisation of the indigenous name "*nganbra*" or "*nganbira*", meaning "*hollow between a woman's breasts*", and referring to the Sullivans Creek floodplain between Mount Ainslie and Black Mountain.

European exploration and settlement started in the Canberra area as early as the 1820s. There were four expeditions between 1820 and 1824. White settlement of the area probably dates from 1823, when a homestead or station was built by stockmen employed by Joshua John Moore. He formally applied to purchase the site on 16 December 1826, naming the property "Canberry". On 30 April 1827, Moore was told by letter that he could retain possession of 1,000 acres (405 ha) at Canberry.

The European population in the Canberra area continued to grow slowly throughout the 19th century. Among prominent people was the Campbell family of "Duntroon". Their imposing stone house is now the officers' mess of the Royal Military College, Duntroon. The Campbells sponsored settlement by other farmer families to work their land, such as the Southwells of "Weetangera". Other notable early settlers included the inter-related Murray and Gibbes families, who owned the Yarralumla estate – now the site of the official residence of the Governor-General of Australia – from the 1830s through to 1881 [16].

On 12 March 1913, the city was officially given its name by Lady Denman, the wife of Governor-General Lord Denman, at a ceremony at Kurrajong Hill, which has since become Capital Hill and the site of the present Parliament House. Canberra Day is a public holiday observed in the ACT on the second Monday in March to celebrate the founding of Canberra [16].

Canberra is unusual among Australian cities, being an entirely planned city outside of any state, similar to the American Federal District of Columbia. Following an international contest for the city's design, a blueprint by the Chicago architects Walter Burley Griffin and Marion Mahony Griffin was selected and construction commenced in 1913. The Griffins' plan featured geometric motifs such as circles, hexagons and triangles, and was centered around axes aligned with significant topographical landmarks in the Australian Capital Territory. The city's design was heavily influenced by the garden city movement and incorporates significant areas of natural vegetation that have earned Canberra the title of the "bush capital" [16].

All stated above leads us to conclusion that in spite of being closer geographically to Asia than to other English-speaking countries, Australia is a part of the Anglosphere. An indisputable fact is that it is a Western, liberal nation. Australian culture and identity,

being egalitarian and individualistic, remain very different to the collective mentality and group identity of many Asian nations. Peculiar features of its culture, language and history also mean that Australians have much more in common with the UK, the USA, Canada and New Zealand than those countries to the north.

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