

Education Pack

Starter Set

Year 8

These materials may be freely distributed
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What's in this document?

This document contains worksheets and handouts for use in teaching Language to students in Year 8. The worksheets can be integrated into a lesson plan, or used on their own. They are designed to match specific outcomes of the Australian Curriculum.

Each activity is prefaced with some information about how that worksheet may be used, as well as which Curriculum Sub-strand it addresses.

Year 8

- Sentence Generator
- Kriol
- Surnames

This set of materials is a starter pack. A more complete set of materials is available at

www.iolinguistics.com

We are available for consultancy in language education and teacher development training.

We hope you will find these materials useful, and contact us with suggestions. We can be reached at

info@iolinguistics.com

Sentence Generator

Year 8

Topic area

Syntax

Sub-Strand

Expressing and Developing Ideas

Sentences and Clause Level Grammar

Investigate how clauses can be combined in a variety of ways to elaborate, extend, or explain ideas.

Outcomes

Students will:

- generate sentences using phrase structure rules,
- use terms such as *noun*, *verb*, *adjective*, *adverb*, *noun phrase*, *verb phrase*, *adjectival phrase*, *prepositional phrase*,
- draw phrase structure trees as a way of representing a sentence.

Materials

- This worksheet
- A six-sided die for each group of two or three students

Format of the activity

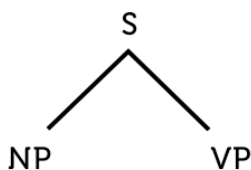
This activity works well for students in groups of two or three.

Preparing students for the activity

Students should be familiar with the concept of parts of speech (nouns, verbs, and so on).

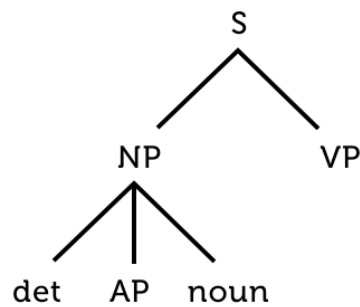
Before you attempt this activity in class, you will need to be familiar with how to create sentences using this method. Try it out yourself with some dice, and draw some trees to get sentences. Make sure you feel comfortable with how it works.

To start, it's a good idea to walk the students through creating one sentence together as a class, using these rules. Start by writing an 'S' on the board — every sentence starts out as an 'S'. The rules also say that an S always turns into an NP and a VP. At this point, the sentence tree will look something like this:

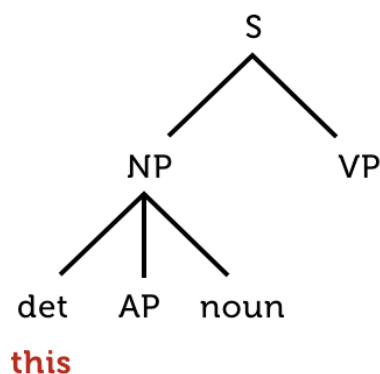


Now it's time to unpack either the NP or the VP. Which one we do first doesn't matter, so let's do the NP. It's time to roll the die and see which rule is going to come up.

Let's say the die comes up as a three. According to the phrase structure rules, the rule for a three is NP → det + AP + noun (in that order). That means our sentence tree will look like this:



At this point, there are a number of choices. We can unpack the AP, or we can unpack that VP that's still over there, but let's try rolling for a word. Perhaps we'll try the 'det' (short for 'determiner'). We'll roll the die again, and let's say it's a five. The Lexicon (the big table at the bottom) says that if you get a five, the determiner will be "this". It goes onto our table under 'det'.



And so we go through the rest of the items, unpacking them as much as we can, and rolling for words when we need to. It doesn't matter if the sentence doesn't seem to make sense; just follow the rules like a computer.

The first page of the worksheet shows one of the many, many ways that this sentence might work out. Notice that when you read the words from left to right, you get a sentence.

Now that the class has tried one sentence together, it's time for the class to try it in pairs or small groups. Students should try generating two sentences. You have to stick with whatever number you get — no cheating!

Answers to questions

1. Did this grammar generate any bad sentences? What exactly was wrong with the sentences?

There are two general ways that sentences can go wrong using this grammar:

- ♦ One way is that sentences can be wonky. For example, this sentence is a bit off:

The idea near this city wants a beautiful green poem.

This is strange for a few reasons. Ideas can't want, they can't be near a city, and poems aren't usually green. And yet, even though this sentence has a strange meaning, it's still a valid sentence in English. (It's certainly better than "Beautiful wants city green idea near poem the this a.") We would say that the bolded sentence above is semantically wonky, but its syntax is just fine.

- ♦ A more serious problem is that the grammar generates sentences that are grammatically wrong. It generally has two problems:

- I. It uses 'a' and 'an' in the wrong places. It might be appropriate to discuss the rule with the class: The word 'an' comes before words that start with a vowel sound, and 'a' comes before words that begin with consonant sounds.
- II. It gives verbs the wrong number of participants. For example, the verb 'sleep' is intransitive; it can't take an object. (You can't sleep a sandwich; you can only sleep.) The verb 'want' is transitive; it requires an object. And the verb 'give' is ditransitive; it typically has two objects (John gave Bill the pencil.) But this grammar is very likely to get the number of objects wrong because it doesn't distinguish between the different kinds of verbs. This could lead into a discussion of verb transitivity.

2. How long could a sentence be, using this grammar?

Is it possible to make a sentence that goes forever? In fact, it is. If you were unlucky, and kept rolling a three or a four when you were trying for an AP, you would get another AP, which can contain another AP, and so on to infinity.

There's one other way to make an infinitely long sentence using this grammar: one of the rules for NP contains a PP (prepositional phrase), and a PP contains another NP.

When a label can occur above itself in the tree, this is known as 'recursion'. We see recursion in English sentences like "[John believes that [kangaroos eat dogs]]." Recursion is thought to be one of the most significant features of human language. No other animal communication system we know has recursion.

Ideas for further discussion

Who got the shortest sentence? Who got the longest sentence?

In this exercise, you got to make noun phrases (these were the nodes labelled NP), verb phrases (nodes labelled VP), adjective phrases (AP), and prepositional phrases (PP). Notice that noun phrases always contain a noun, verb phrases always contain a verb, adjectival phrases always contain an adjective, and prepositional phrases always contain a preposition. We say that these words are the *heads* of the phrases that contain them.

The Sentence Generator

Generating a sentence is simple. All you need are **phrase structure rules**, which allow things to change into other things. Let's say we have the phrase structure rules below. Whatever appears on the left side of the arrow can turn into whatever is on the right side.

Phrase Structure Rules	
$S \rightarrow NP VP$	$det \rightarrow \{the\}$
$NP \rightarrow det noun$	$noun \rightarrow \{cat, sun\}$
$VP \rightarrow verb PP$	$verb \rightarrow \{sleeps\}$
$PP \rightarrow prep NP$	$prep \rightarrow \{in\}$

Every sentence starts out as an **S**, which appears at the top of the tree. In this tree, the **S** transforms into an **NP** and **VP**, in that order.

The **NP**, in turn, transforms into a determiner (**det**) and a **noun**, and so on until everything has been changed that can be.

Lines connect the places in our tree, which are called *nodes*. The nodes at the bottom (labelled in lower case, like 'noun' and 'det') are called *terminal nodes*.

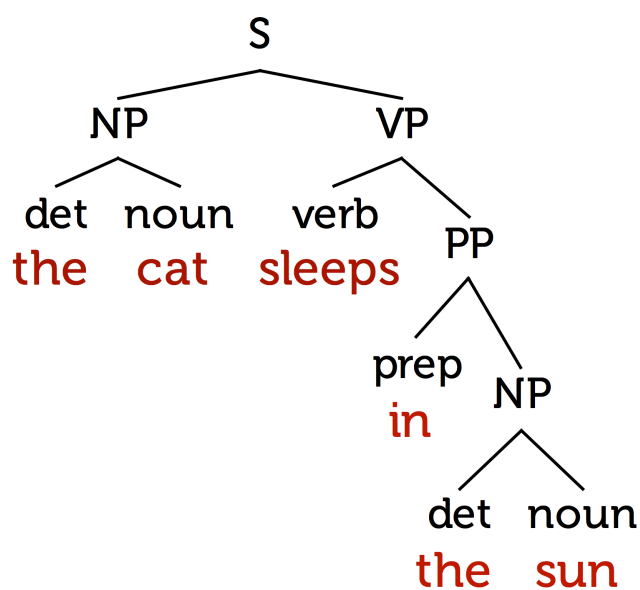
The rules also allow us to change terminal nodes into words, like 'cat' and 'the'. Words go just underneath their terminal nodes.

When everything is unpacked, we have a sentence that can be read from left to right.

Many other sentences could also be generated, depending on the phrase structure rules.

Your turn

With the grammar and lexicon on the next page, you can generate a potentially infinite number of sentences. Do not actually try to generate an infinite number of sentences; it would take far too long.



Generate Sentences

This page contains one possible grammar that can generate English sentences. You will also need to roll a die (one of a pair of dice) to generate random numbers.

The phrase structure rules give options for how your sentence can turn out. Roll the die to choose a rule, or switch to the lexicon and roll for a word when you need one.

Use this grammar to generate **two sentences**. Be sure to represent your sentence in the form of a tree. It's easier to keep track of the parts that way. Start with **S**.

Phrase Structure Rules

S	
 through 	$S \rightarrow NP + VP$

NP	
 or 	$NP \rightarrow \text{det} + \text{noun}$
 or 	$NP \rightarrow \text{det} + \text{AP} + \text{noun}$
 or 	$NP \rightarrow \text{det} + \text{noun} + \text{PP}$

PP	
 through 	$PP \rightarrow \text{prep} + NP$

VP	
 or 	$VP \rightarrow \text{verb}$
 or 	$VP \rightarrow \text{verb} + NP$
 or 	$VP \rightarrow \text{verb} + PP$

AP	
 or 	$AP \rightarrow \text{adj}$
 or 	$AP \rightarrow \text{adj} + AP$
 or 	$AP \rightarrow \text{adv} + \text{adj}$

Lexicon

	det	noun	verb	adj	adv	prep
	a	idea	likes	green	really	in
	an	table	eats	beautiful	quite	for
	the	city	sleeps	useful	very	to
	some	cat	wants	amazing	unusually	with
	this	person	walks	colourless	rather	near
	that	poem	gives	big	furiously	beyond

Questions for discussion

1. Did this grammar generate any bad sentences? What exactly was wrong with the sentences?
2. How long could a sentence be, using this grammar?

Year 8

Topic area

Language variation, Indigenous languages

Sub-Strand

Language variation and change

Understand the influence and impact that the English language has had on other languages or dialects and how English has been influenced in return

Outcomes

Students will:

- analyse data from another language,
- gain familiarity with an online English/Kriol dictionary

Materials

- one copy of this worksheet per student
- a computer with Internet connection for each small group of students

Preparing students for the activity

Kriol is an English-based creole language in Australia. Creole languages appear when groups of people make contact (in this case, when speakers of English came into contact with speakers of many different Australian Aboriginal languages). The words of Kriol originally came from English, but the meanings have changed quite a bit. Because the words seem familiar to an English speaker, it's tempting to think that you could bluff your way through a Kriol conversation. This is not true. Like any language, Kriol has rules that must be learned.

Format of the activity

Students should work on the 'Dictionary lookup' section at the computer in groups of two or three. The purpose of this section is to convey the idea that, while the words bear a resemblance to English words, their meanings are not always predictable for English speakers. Alternatively, students can do the 'Dictionary lookup' section as homework preparation before class.

The 'Reading' and 'Comprehension' sections can be done individually. Try giving students five minutes or so to read the passage and write down answers. Then they can compare their answers with other students.

Ideas for further discussion

Back to the Kriol online dictionary. What is the difference between *idim* and *idimup*? How about *barnim* and *barnimup*? What does *-up* mean in these cases?

The suffix '*-up*' means something like 'completely'. It's used in many verbs that show completion of an action, like '*idimup*' (to eat completely). There's '*falaram*' (to follow), but '*falaramup*' means 'to follow and catch up with'. Linguistics say that these are 'perfective' verbs — they achieve an endpoint.

Does the word 'san' mean 'sun' or 'sand' (line 9)?

It's actually 'sun', though it could be 'son' (just like English). According to the Kriol dictionary, the word 'sand' is 'sangraun' (sand + ground).

What sounds do not appear in Kriol? What sounds are used instead?

Kriol does not use the 'v' sound; 'everywhere' appears as 'ebriweya' (line 3).

The 'f' sound is not used; instead they use 'b' as in 'buldan' ('fall down', lines 4 & 6) or 'blaing skwirrel' (sugar glider). Most Australian languages don't use the 'f' sound, and they're not the only ones. Finnish only uses 'f' in some dialects, and in words borrowed from other languages. Māori is another.

Students may have the idea that certain sounds aren't used because the speakers of Kriol are for some reason unable to say them. In fact, no language uses every sound. For example, English does without the click sounds that are used in many African languages, or the tones used in Mandarin.

Kriol

Kriol is a language spoken by about 30,000 people in northern Australia. The words in Kriol are based to a large extent on English words, but Kriol is not a version of English; it is a full language in its own right with its own grammar, different from that of English.

Reading

Now try reading this passage in Kriol. You may find that some of the words sound a little familiar in English. There is an English translation, but it's only approximate, not word-for-word. Try reading aloud; it may help.

Kriol	English
1 Yumob irrim mi na. Wantaim wan men bin go 2 plentimbat sid,	Listen! A farmer went out to sow his seed.
3 en imbin tjakambat detlot sid ebriweya. 4 Sambala sid bin buldan langa roud, en ola 5 bard bin kaman en dagat detlot sid.	As he was scattering the seed, some fell along the path, and the birds came and ate it up.
6 Sambala sid bin buldan langa stoniwan pleis, 7 en detlot sid bin gro kwikbala, dumaji det 8 graun bin jidan lilbit langa top.	Some fell on rocky places, where it did not have much soil. It sprang up quickly, because the soil was shallow.
9 Bat wen det san bin gidap, imbin barnimap 10 detlot plent, en deibin ol draiyap, dumaji 11 detlot rut nomo bin godan insaid langa 12 graun.	But when the sun came up, the plants were scorched, and they withered because they had no root.
13 Sambala sid bin buldan langa ola jigiwan gras, 14 en wen deibin gro, detlot jigiwan gras bin 15 jugum detlot plent, en detlot plent nomo bin 16 abum eni daga.	Other seed fell among thorns, which grew up and choked the plants, so that they did not bear grain.
17 Bat sambala sid bin buldan langa gudwan 18 graun, en deibin gro gudwei, en deibin abum 19 loda daga. Sambala bin abum lilbit daga en 20 sambala bin abum bigmob daga en sambala 21 bin abum detmatj.	Still other seed fell on good soil. It came up, grew and produced a crop, some multiplying thirty, some sixty, some a hundred times.

I N S T R U C T O R ' S C O P Y

Dictionary lookup

Look up the following words in the Kriol dictionary, and try filling in the blanks.

tinyurl.com/krioldict

This Kriol word	is based on this English word	but in Kriol it means...
dumaji	much	because
jigi	cheeky	dangerous
jidan	sit down	sit down, live, be, stay
langa	along	at, in, on (indicates direction)
daga	tucker	food

Comprehension

Now using only the text, and *not* the the dictionary, guess what the following words mean.

sid	seed	graun	ground
ebriweya	everywhere	san	sun
roud	road	plent	plant
bard	bird	rut	root

Word composition

Some words are made of more than one part. Can you tell what English words have contributed to these Kriol words?

Kriol word	Word parts	English
gudwei	gud + wei	well (wei marks adverbs)
stoniwan	stoni + wan	stony
jugum	jug + um	choke
buldan	bul + dan	fall down
barnimap	barn + im + ap	burn completely
plentimbat	plent + im + bat	plant
tjakambat	tjak + am + bat	throw (chuck) around
dagat	?	feed (daga [tucker] as a verb)

Grammar

1. If a Kriol word ends in -wan, what part of speech is it (noun, verb,...)?

All the words that end in '-wan' are adjectives.

I N S T R U C T O R ' S C O P Y

2. If a Kriol word ends in -um, what part of speech is it?

All the words that end in '-um' are verbs. In fact, the '-um' ending indicates that the verb is a transitive verb; that is, the verb takes an object (e.g. 'gugum', to cook).

3. In Kriol, how would you say these words: *rusty*, *go down*, *to find*, *to drink*?

rastiwan, godan, faindim, dringgim (or dringkimap),

Kriol

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dumaji	much	
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jidān	sit down	
lānga	along	
daga	tucker	

Comprehension

Now using only the text, and *not* the the dictionary, guess what the following words mean.

sid	_____	graun	_____
ebriweya	_____	san	_____
roud	_____	plent	_____
bard	_____	rut	_____

Word composition

Some words are made of more than one part. Can you tell what English words have contributed to these Kriol words?

Kriol word	Word parts	English
gudwei	gud + wei	
stoniwan	stoni + wan	
jugum	jug + um	
buldan	bul + dan	
barnimap	barn + im + ap	
plentimbat	plent + im + bat	
tjakambat	tjak + am + bat	
dagat	?	

Grammar

1. If a Kriol word ends in -wan, what part of speech is it (noun, verb,...)?
2. If a Kriol word ends in -um, what part of speech is it?
3. In Kriol, how would you say these words: *rusty*, *go down*, *to find*, *to drink*?

Surnames

Year 8

Topic area

Sociolinguistics, Onomastics, Language identity

Sub-strand

Language for interaction

Language for social interactions

Understand how conventions of speech adopted by communities influence the identities of people in those communities

Outcomes

Students will:

- understand that some countries have very similar surnames to Australia, and some have quite different ones,
- recognise some of the more frequent surnames of different countries,
- be able to identify ethnicities associated with a number of surnames.

Materials

- A copy of this worksheet for each student
- a computer with Internet connection for each small group of students (for the 'Additional ideas for discussion')

Preparing students for the activity

Talk to students more generally about surnames; how they are:

- carried down the male line,
- often (but not in all societies) adopted by wives when they marry,
- a modern invention, at least in Europe.

Format of the activity

The first part of the worksheet makes a good group activity. Give students some time to try the rest on their own, then get them to compare their answers.

Ideas for further discussion

Some questions for Internet research:

- Which is the most popular surname in the world?
- In some countries, very big proportions of the population share the same surname. What percentage of people in Korea have the surnames *Kim*, *Lee* and *Park*, and what percentage of people in Vietnam have the surname *Nguyen*?

- Surnames from some places have common parts to them.
 - ✦ What does *Mac-* or *Mc-* mean in Scottish surnames?
 'Son of'. However, women who speak Scottish Gaelic use 'Nic' instead of 'Mac' in their surnames. For example, a woman named Fiona whose family name was Fhionnlaoich (which sounds like 'Finley') would be Fiona Nic Fhionnlaoich.
 - ✦ What does *O'* mean in Irish surnames?
 'Grandson/descendent of'. Women, however, use 'Ní' instead of 'O' (Ní Bhroin instead of O'Broin).
 - ✦ What does *-son* or *-sen* mean in names from Scandinavia?
 'Son of'. However, women in Iceland use '-sdottir'.

What is a patronymic?

In Iceland, people don't have surnames, only first names and patronymics. In Icelandic phonebooks people are listed in alphabetical order of their first name, and only use the patronymic to distinguish people with the same first name. You never refer to people by their patronymic: Magnus Magnusson is either Magnus or Magnus Magnusson, never Mr Magnusson (or its Icelandic equivalent).

The Most Common Surnames in Australia

Here are the twenty most common surnames in Australia. Is yours on the list? What percentage of your class is represented by this list?

- | | | | |
|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. Smith | 6. Taylor | 11. Thompson | 16. Lee |
| 2. Jones | 7. Johnson | 12. Nguyen | 17. Ryan |
| 3. Williams | 8. White | 13. Thomas | 18. Robinson |
| 4. Brown | 9. Martin | 14. Walker | 19. Kelly |
| 5. Wilson | 10. Anderson | 15. Harris | 20. King |

Surnames in other parts of the world

Here is a table of the most common surnames in other countries.

Names that appear in the Australian top 20 are highlighted. Slightly different spellings are still counted as matches because they usually have some common history (e.g. "Lee" and Vietnamese "Le").

Country	Most common	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	Common Features
England	Smith	Jones	Taylor	Brown	Wilson	Williams	Johnson	Davis	Robinson	Wright	
Scotland	Smith	Brown	Wilson	Robertson	Thomson	Campbell	Stewart	Anderson	Scott	Murray	Mc-, Mac-
Wales	Jones	Williams	Davies	Evans	Thomas	Roberts	Lewis	Hughes	Morgan	Griffiths	
Northern Ireland	Wilson	Campbell	Kelly	Johnston	Moore	Thompson	Smyth	Brown	O'Neill	Doherty	O'-, Mac-
China	Chen	Li/Lee	Zhang	Liu	Wang	Yang	Huang	Zhao	Wu	Zou	
South Korea	Kim	Lee	Park	Choi	Jeong	Kang	Cho	Yoon	Jang	Lim	
Vietnam	Nguyen	Tran	Le	Pham	Huynh	Phan	Vu	Dang	Bui	Do	
Japan	Sato	Suzuki	Takahashi	Tanaka	Watanabe	Ito	Yamamoto	Nakamura	Kobayashi	Saito	
Israel	Cohen	Levi/Levy	Mizrachi	Peretz	Biton	Dahan	Avraham	Friedman	Azulai	Malach	Ben-
Greece	Papadopoulos	Nicolau	Savalas	Savidis	Petridis	Athanasiadis	Dimitriadis	Karamanlis	Strambopoulos	not available	os/ou/-is
Germany	Muller	Schmidt	Schneider	Fischer	Meyer	Weber	Schulz	Wagner	Becker	Hoffmann	
Denmark	Jensen	Nielsen	Hansen	Pedersen	Andersen	Christensen	Larsen	Sørensen	Rasmussen	Jørgensen	-sen
France	Martin	Bernard	Dubois	Thomas	Robert	Richard	Petit	Durand	Leroy	Moreau	
Ireland	Murphy	Kelly	Sullivan	Walsh	Smith	O'Brien	Byrne	Ryan	Connor	O'Neill	O'-
Malta	Borg	Cammilleri	Vella	Farrugia	Zammit	Galea	Micallef	Grech	Attard	Spiteri	
Italy	Rossi	Russo	Ferrari	Esposito	Bianchi	Romano	Colombo	Ricci	Marino	Grecco	o or i
Poland	Nowak	Kowalski	Wiśniewski	Wójcik	Kowalczyk	Kamiński	Lewandowski	Zieliński	Szymański	Woźniak	ski, ak, ow, cik, -czyk
Russia	Smirnov	Ivanov	Kuznetsov	Popov	Sokolov	Lebedev	Kozlov	Novikov	Morozov	Petrov	ev, ov
Spain	Garcia	Fernández	González	Rodríguez	López	Martinez	Sánchez	Pérez	Martin	Gómez	-ez
Sweden	Johansson	Andersson	Karlsson	Nilsson	Eriksson	Larsson	Olsson	Persson	Svensson	Gustafsson	-sson

I N S T R U C T O R ' S

C O P Y

Where have migrants to Australia come from?

When people move from one country to another, they usually keep their surnames. We can use this to get a picture of who came as immigrants to Australia.

The table on the previous page shows the 10 most frequent names in many countries. How many of each country's top 10 names made it into Australia's top 20 list? Write the number for each country in the table on the right.

The more a country's surname list matches that of Australia, the more people it has probably sent to Australia.

- Which country has contributed the most surnames (and therefore probably the most people) to Australia?

England

- Which country has contributed the 2nd most? 3rd?

Northern Ireland and Scotland

- Which Asian countries have contributed most names to Australia?

Vietnam is first, with South Korea and China close behind.

Country	Count
China	1
Denmark	0
England	8
France	2
Germany	0
Greece	0
Ireland	3
Israel	0
Italy	0
Japan	0
Malta	0
Northern Ireland	6
Poland	0
Russia	0
Scotland	5
South Korea	1
Spain	0
Sweden	1
Vietnam	2
Wales	3

This method isn't perfect. As you see, no Italian surnames make it into the top 20, even though they were the highest source of post-war migrants after the UK for the period 1949–2000. In the other direction, we actually have few immigrants from South Korea, but the surname *Lee*, while common there and in Australia, is both a name from England and an alternative spelling of the common Chinese surname *Li*.

Additional ideas for discussion

- Some surnames in other languages change depending on whether they are applied to males or to females. Look up Wikipedia's list of Czech female tennis players and Czech male tennis players. What is the difference in the surnames?

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Category:Czech_female_tennis_players

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Category:Czech_male_tennis_players

The names of female players very often end with 'ová' (which, grammatically, is an ending for feminine adjectives). The names of male players have many different endings, but they usually end in consonants (which means the name is derived from some noun), or in a 'y' (for names derived from adjectives).

I N S T R U C T O R ' S C O P Y

- In Iceland, the old type of surname – called *patronymic* – is still used. Your surname is your father's name plus either *-sson* (if you're male) or *-sdóttir*, which means daughter (if you're female). What would your name be in this system?
- In Russia, *patronymics* are also used, but they work a little differently. Surnames are not used to address someone. Rather than call you "Mr or Ms So-and-So", people would use your first name, and then your father's name plus something like *-ovich* (if you're male), or something like *-ovna* (if you're female). For example, John Howard (whose father's first name was Lyall) would be *John Lyallovich*, not Mr Howard. Julia Gillard (whose father's first name was John) would be called *Julia Johnovna* (or perhaps *Julia Ivanovna*, if we're being really Russian).

What would your name be in this system?

The Most Common Surnames in Australia

Here are the twenty most common surnames in Australia. Is yours on the list? What percentage of your class is represented by this list?

- | | | | |
|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. Smith | 6. Taylor | 11. Thompson | 16. Lee |
| 2. Jones | 7. Johnson | 12. Nguyen | 17. Ryan |
| 3. Williams | 8. White | 13. Thomas | 18. Robinson |
| 4. Brown | 9. Martin | 14. Walker | 19. Kelly |
| 5. Wilson | 10. Anderson | 15. Harris | 20. King |

Surnames in other parts of the world

Here is a table of the most common surnames in other countries.

Country	Most common	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	Common Features
England	Smith	Jones	Taylor	Brown	Wilson	Williams	Johnson	Davis	Robinson	Wright	
Scotland	Smith	Brown	Wilson	Robertson	Thomson	Campbell	Stewart	Anderson	Scott	Murray	Mc-, Mac-
Wales	Jones	Williams	Davies	Evans	Thomas	Roberts	Lewis	Hughes	Morgan	Griffiths	
Northern Ireland	Wilson	Campbell	Kelly	Johnston	Moore	Thompson	Smyth	Brown	O'Neill	Doherty	O'-, Mac-
China	Chen	Li/Lee	Zhang	Liu	Wang	Yang	Huang	Zhao	Wu	Zou	
South Korea	Kim	Lee	Park	Choi	Jeong	Kang	Cho	Yoon	Jang	Lim	
Vietnam	Nguyen	Tran	Le	Pham	Huynh	Phan	Vu	Dang	Bui	Do	
Japan	Sato	Suzuki	Takahashi	Tanaka	Watanabe	Ito	Yamamoto	Nakamura	Kobayashi	Saito	
Israel	Cohen	Levi/Levy	Mizrachi	Peretz	Biton	Dahan	Avraham	Friedman	Azulai	Malach	Ben-
Greece	Papadopoulos	Nicolau	Savalas	Savidis	Petridis	Athanasiadis	Dimitriadis	Karamanlis	Strambopoulos	<i>not available</i>	os / ou / -is
Germany	Muller	Schmidt	Schneider	Fischer	Meyer	Weber	Schulz	Wagner	Becker	Hoffmann	
Denmark	Jensen	Nielsen	Hansen	Pedersen	Andersen	Christensen	Larsen	Sørensen	Rasmussen	Jørgensen	-sen
France	Martin	Bernard	Dubois	Thomas	Robert	Richard	Petit	Durand	Leroy	Moreau	
Ireland	Murphy	Kelly	Sullivan	Walsh	Smith	O'Brien	Byrne	Ryan	Connor	O'Neill	O'-
Malta	Borg	Cammilleri	Vella	Farrugia	Zammit	Galea	Micallef	Grech	Attard	Spiteri	
Italy	Rossi	Russo	Ferrari	Esposito	Bianchi	Romano	Colombo	Ricci	Marino	Grecco	o or i
Poland	Nowak	Kowalski	Wiśniewski	Wójcik	Kowalczyk	Kamiński	Lewandowski	Zieliński	Szymański	Woźniak	ski, ak, ow, cik, -czyk
Russia	Smirnov	Ivanov	Kuznetsov	Popov	Sokolov	Lebedev	Kozlov	Novikov	Morozov	Petrov	ev, ov
Spain	Garcia	Fernández	González	Rodríguez	López	Martinez	Sánchez	Pérez	Martin	Gómez	-ez
Sweden	Johansson	Andersson	Karlsson	Nilsson	Eriksson	Larsson	Olsson	Persson	Svensson	Gustafsson	-sson

For as many people in your class as you can, work out where their surname might have come from, either because their surname is in a most frequent list, or because their name has particular features.

Where have migrants to Australia come from?

When people move from one country to another, they usually keep their surnames. We can use this to get a picture of who came as immigrants to Australia.

The table on the previous page shows the 10 most frequent names in many countries. How many of each country's top 10 names made it into Australia's top 20 list? Write the number for each country down in the table at right.

The more a country's surname list matches that of Australia, the more people it has probably sent to Australia.

- Which country has contributed the most surnames (and therefore probably the most people) to Australia?
- Which country has contributed the 2nd most? 3rd?
- Which Asian countries have contributed the most?

This method isn't perfect. As you see, no Italian surnames make it into the top 20, even though they were the highest source of post-war migrants after the UK for the period 1949–2000. In the other direction, we actually have few immigrants from South Korea, but the surname *Lee*, while common there and in Australia, is both a name from England and an alternative spelling of the common Chinese surname *Li*.

Country	Count
China	
Denmark	
England	
France	
Germany	
Greece	
Ireland	
Israel	
Italy	
Japan	
Malta	
Northern Ireland	
Poland	
Russia	
Scotland	
South Korea	
Spain	
Sweden	
Vietnam	
Wales	

Additional ideas for discussion

- Some surnames in other languages change depending on whether they are applied to males or to females. Look up Wikipedia's list of Czech female tennis players and Czech male tennis players. What is the difference in the surnames?

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Category:Czech_female_tennis_players

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Category:Czech_male_tennis_players

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