

OSNOVNA ŠOLA VRANSKO – TABOR
Vransko 23, 3305 Vransko

MLADI RAZISKOVALCI ZA RAZVOJ ŠALEŠKE DOLINE

RAZISKOVALNA NALOGA

**‘COCKNEY SLENG’
(COCKNEY RHYMING SLANG)**

Tematsko področje: ANGLEŠČINA

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- TD raziskovalna naloga
- OP IV, 23 s., 5 prilog - 2 sliki, 1 Avdio CD z 2 posnetkoma, anketa, 1 CD s kratkim filmom
- IJ en
- JI en
- AI Namen raziskovalne naloge, je raziskati rimajoči se Cockney sleng, ki je res nekaj izjemnega. Naloga je majhna zbirka primerov rimajočega se Cockney slenga, v slovarski obliki. Tako, naj bi naloga slovenskim učencem, dijakom in navsezadnje tudi profesorjem angleščine približala Cockney sleng. Hkrati pa naloga s pomočjo ankete ugotavlja ali profesorji angleščine v slovenskih srednjih šolah poučujejo oz. če bi ga poučevali; naloga tudi ugotavlja ali so profesorji angleščine na slovenskih srednjih šolah sploh kaj podkovani v tem slengu.

KEY WORDS DOCUMENTATION

- ND Osnovna šola Vransko – Tabor, 2007/08
- CX Cockney Rhyming Slang, slang, London, Cockney Rhyming Slang in Slovene secondary schools
- AU Grobelnik, Thys and Mavrič, Eva
- AA Kocijan, Natalija
- PP 3320 Velenje, SLO, Koroška 58
- PB ERICo Velenje, Inštitut za ekološke raziskave
- PY 2008
- TI COCKNEY RHYMING SLANG.
- DT RESEARCH WORK
- NO IV, 23 p., 5 Appendices – 2 photos, 1 Audio CD with 2 song tracks, the questionnaire, 1 CD with film clip
- LA en
- AL en
- AB The purpose of this research paper is to examine Cockney rhyming slang, to collect some common examples and to conduct a questionnaire to establish if professors in Slovene secondary schools are familiar with Cockney rhyming slang and if they teach this kind of slang as a part of their teaching practice.
- Our first hypothesis is that Slovene professors of English language do not teach Cockney rhyming slang in Slovene secondary schools. Our second hypothesis is that they are not even proficient in the knowledge of Cockney rhyming slang; according to our hypothesis they do not master Cockney rhyming slang to the degree they master standard English.

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INTRODUCTION

'I'm at my Mickey when the dog rings. It is my teapots. They want some bread so they can buy their mum some Aprils¹.'

Did you understand anything of what is written above? And how long have you been studying English?

Standard English is the dialect of English that is most widely accepted and understood. It is the dialect we learn in Slovenian schools, that is why we came to an idea it would be interesting to examine some aspects of the English language which are not so widely known and probably not taught in Slovenian schools. The purpose of this research paper is to examine Cockney rhyming slang, to collect some common examples and to conduct a questionnaire to establish if Slovene teachers are familiar with Cockney rhyming slang and if they teach it as a part of their teaching practice.

Sooner or later, a Slovenian may come across Cockney rhyming slang and this paper may bring some passive knowledge of Cockney rhyming slang to its readers. This is very important because one will be able to understand a real life situation in Cockney surrounding so much better. With this paper we want to encourage the teaching of Cockney rhyming slang in Slovenian schools.

The data in this paper was collected primarily by visiting many websites. Many collections and online dictionaries of Cockney rhyming slang were browsed. After the questionnaire had been conducted, we analysed all the collected data.

Our first hypothesis is that Slovene professors of English language do not teach Cockney rhyming slang in Slovene secondary schools. Our second hypothesis is that they are not even proficient in the knowledge of Cockney rhyming slang; according to our hypothesis they do not master Cockney rhyming slang to the degree they master standard English.

¹ http://www.macmillanenglish.com/uploadedFiles/Inspiration/INSP2culture_WCL.pdf

ABOUT SLANG IN GENERAL

Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary² defines slang as 'very informal words and expressions that are more common in spoken language, especially used by a particular group of people, for example, children, criminals, soldiers, etc.'

All languages, all countries and periods of history have slang. All segments of society use some slang, including the most educated, cultivated speakers and writers.

The main sources of slang are occupational groups, for example, police, medical workers, computer experts, armed forces, teenagers, bands, sports groups, drug addicts, criminals, ghetto groups, political organizations, hunters, baseball players, criminals, jazz musicians, soldiers, college students etc. So, we can talk about musical slang, military slang, drug slang, teenagers slang etc. Therefore, slang expressions often carry attitudes and values of its group members. By using slang a member of certain group shows his belonging to a group and strengthens his bonds in this way. Slang contributes to a sense of group identity. However, slang must not be confused with jargon, which relates to specific profession, activity; for example, doctors communicate in medical jargon, computer experts in computer jargon etc.

Slang is informal, which means it is not used in formal speech or writing. Slang breaks the rules of standard language and it is very productive, it continuously produces new words and changes rapidly. Slang expressions are created every day. These are s.c. neologisms. Also novel meanings are given to the standard words. Slang is very creative in the field of word formation process. Its expressions are often witty.

A slang expression may suddenly become widely used and it may become accepted as standard speech, either in its original slang meaning or with an altered, meaning (the word *jazz* had originally sexual connotations). Some slang expressions have stayed for centuries as slang (the word *booze* for alcoholic beverage). Social circumstances, which are constantly changing, stimulate the spread of slang. Drug-related expressions (such as *pot* and *marijuana*) were virtually a secret jargon in the 1940s; nowadays they were widely known.

Slang is not connected to one region but we differ British slang, Scottish slang, Irish slang, American slang.

² Hornby, A.S. : Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English. Sixth edition. Oxford University Press, 2000

COCKNEY RHYMING SLANG

The word 'Cockney' literally means 'cock's egg', a misshapen egg such as sometimes laid by young hens. However, the word 'cockney' has gone through a few stages of development and has come to the meaning - people who are born in the East End of London. To be a true Cockney, a person has to be born within hearing distance of the bells of St. Mary le Bow Church, in Cheapside, in the City of London (See Appendix 1). This church no longer stands because it was destroyed in the great fire of London in 1666, a new one was built afterwards. However, the word 'Cockney' also refers to a working class Londoner or to a Londoner in general.

The East End of London is one of the poorest parts of London but it has a rich history. The writer Charles Dickens even chose this place for the setting of his novel *Oliver Twist*.

There is a special language in the East End of London called Cockney English, which is characterized by its own special feature - cockney rhyming slang – which is to be examined in this paper.

Many people think it all started in the 19th century among the London east-end docks builders and in the local markets when thieves and pickpockets wanted to talk to each other in a sort of a secret code in order not to be understood by the policemen.

Through time Cockney slang has been affected by other languages brought into the country by immigrants. For example, there has been an Irish influence and a Yiddish influence. Cockney was spreading beyond the traditional boundaries of the East End, so nowadays traces of Cockney are found all around the South-East of England. To be exact, the Cockney accent is not heard often in Central London but is widely heard in the outer London boroughs, the London suburbs and all across South East England.

The way Cockney rhyming slang works is that you take a pair of two words, where the second word rhymes with the word you intend to say, e.g. 'apples and pears' for the word 'stairs' or 'Boat race' for the word 'face'.

Sometimes you can just use the first word of the connected pair to refer to the word you want to say, e.g. 'She's got a beautiful boat.', instead of the 'Boat race', – meaning 'She's got a beautiful face.' This feature, called abbreviation, makes a sentence in which it is employed much harder to understand. But there is always an exception that proves the rule;

for example the Cockney expression 'north and south', meaning 'mouth' is never abbreviated.

Sometimes there may be two or more ways to indicate the very same thing or concept, e.g. 'tea' could be referred to as 'Rosie Lee' or 'You and me' in Cockney rhyming slang. On the other hand, there may be one expression indicating more ideas, according to the context, e.g. 'Rory O'More' could mean 'floor' or 'door'.

Even the names of famous people are often used in Cockney rhyming slang. E.g. 'Brittany Spears' meaning 'Beers', 'Lenny Kravitz' meaning 'rabbits', 'Lionel Richie' meaning 'itchy', 'Alanis Morissette' meaning 'vet', 'U2' meaning 'flu', 'Slim Shady' meaning 'old lady', 'George Michael' meaning 'cycle', 'Ronan Keating' meaning 'heating', 'Axl Rose' meaning 'nose', 'Puff Daddy' meaning 'golf caddy', 'Shania Twain' meaning 'pain', etc.

Some phrases are names of places, e.g. 'Hampstead Heath' meaning 'teeth',

Some of the Cockney expressions have been in use for years and are very well recognized. They have become so popular, that they are sometimes used even in Standard English, though colloquially.

Cockney English has other features apart from its rhyming slang; it has a distinctive grammatical and pronunciation features. If you are interested you can check the website <http://www.ic.arizona.edu/~lsp/CockneyEnglish.html>.

Classic rock band Deep Purple used Cockney rhyming slang in the title for the song 'A Gypsy's Kiss', the title actually means 'A piss' (see Appendix 2 CD, 1)

Cockney rhyming slang is used also on TV, you can probably still remember 'Only Fools and Horses', which contributed to the spread of Cockney rhyming slang.

The theme song to the film 'The Italian Job', composed by Quincy Jones, contains many Cockney rhyming slang expressions. (see Appendix 2 CD, 2)

The film 'Lock, Stock and Two Smoking Barrels' (1998), even contains a glossary of Cockney Rhyming Slang on the DVD version to assist the viewer, since some scenes use Cockney English.

Flower girl Eliza Doolittle in G. B. Shaw's 'Pygmalion' speaks Cockney English. If you want to see the extract from the film see <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=847NfB3vSJQ> or our Appendix 5 CD.

You can even read some of the poetry written in Cockney rhyming slang if you check <http://members.aol.com/CockneyPoet/Cockney.html>.

A COLLECTION OF COCKNEY RHYMING SLANG EXAMPLES

Ace of spades – Rhyming slang for 'AIDS', e.g. "Freddie Mercury had the ace of spades and eventually died because of it."

Adam and Eve - Rhyming slang for the verb 'believe', e.g. "I can't Adam and Eve it!".

Adam and the Ants – Rhyming slang for the 'plants', e.g. "I have just watered Adam and the ants."

Almond rocks – Rhyming slang for 'socks', e.g. "Today I'm wearing sporty almonds."

Apples and pears - Rhyming slang for the word 'stairs', e.g. "Get your arse up these apples and Pears! "

April showers, shortened to 'aprils' – Rhyming slang for 'flowers', e.g. "It's Valentine's today. I shouldn't forget about the aprils for my trouble. "

Aris(totle) - Rhyming slang for 'arse', e.g. "What an aris! "

Army and Navy – Rhyming slang for 'gravy', e.g. "Could you pass that army? "

Artful Dodger – Rhyming slang for 'lodger', e.g. "I'm just a poor artful with high rent to pay."

Auntie Nellie – Rhyming slang for 'belly', e.g. "He punched me in the Auntie really hard."

Babe Ruth – Rhyming slang for 'truth', e.g. "That's the Babe. "

Bacon and Eggs, shortened 'bacons' – Rhyming slang for 'legs', e.g. "She's got a of fabulous Bacons."

Baked Bean – Rhyming slang for 'queen', e.g. "I went to see the baked bean to the Buckingham Palace."

Bangers and Mash, shortened to 'bangers' – Rhyming slang for 'cash', e.g. "We paid in bangers."

Barnet fair, shortened to 'Barnet' - Rhyming slang for 'hair', e.g. "I'm having my Barnet done on Saturday!"

Becks and Posh – Rhyming slang for 'money' (dosh), e.g. "I really can't go anywhere. I've got no Becks."

Bees and Honey / Bread and Honey – Rhyming slang for 'money', e.g. "I can't buy it without enough bees. "

Bird Lime, shortened 'bird' – Rhyming slang for 'time', e.g. "What's the bird?"

Bird's Nest – Rhyming slang for 'chest', e.g. "My bird's nest hurts."

Boat race - Rhyming slang for 'face', e.g. "You have to see her lovely boat."

Bo-Peep – Rhyming slang for 'sleep', e.g. "I'm exhausted. I need a bo-peep."

Bottle and Glass – Rhyming slang for 'arse' (rear end), e.g. "I gave him a good kick up the Aris. "

Bowler Hat – Rhyming slang for 'chat', e.g. "Join us for a bowler and rosy."

Brass bands, shortened to 'brass' – Rhyming slang for 'hands', e.g. "Get you Brass bands off me!"

Brown Bread – Rhyming slang for 'dead', e.g. "He is definitely rown bread."

Bubble and Squeak – Rhyming slang for 'speak', e.g. "Stop bubbling!"

Bubble bath - Modern Rhyming slang for 'laugh', e.g. "We are 'aving a bubble".

Biscuits and Cheese – Rhyming slang for 'knees', e.g. "I've been rubbing the floors on my biscuits!"

Brahms and Liszt - Rhyming slang for 'pissed' (drunk), used in it's full form, e.g. "He is already Brahms and Liszt; get him a Joe Baxi."

Bricks and Mortar – Rhyming slang for 'daughter', e.g. "Me bricks and mortar is our only child."

Brittney Spears – Rhyming slang for 'beers', e.g. "How about a Brittney?"

Bruce Lee's – Rhyming slang for 'keys', e.g. "Have you seen my brucies anywhere?"

Bubble and squeek - Modern rhyming slang for a person of Greek origin. Usually shortened, i.e. "I'm sure he told me his dad was a bubble".

Butcher's Hook, shortened 'butcher's' – Rhyming slang for 'look', e.g. "Take a butcher's at this."

Calvin Klein – Rhyming slang for 'fine', e.g. "I'm calvin today."

Captain Hook – Rhyming slang for 'book', e.g. "I've read this captain."

Cat and Mouse – Rhyming slang for 'house', e.g. "We went to his cat to cheer him up."

Chas'n'Dave - Modern rhyming slang for 'shave', e.g. "You need a chas, man."

Chevy Chase – Rhyming slang for 'face', e.g. "Her Chevy Chase is lovely."

Chewy toffee, Sticky toffee – Rhyming slang for 'coffee', e.g. "Care for some toffee?"

China plate, shortened '**China**' - Rhyming slang for the word 'mate'. Used as a general term for someone you are a bit familiar with. Usually prefixed by 'me old'. e. g. "How are you, my old china?"

Christian Slater – Rhyming slang for 'later', e.g. "See ya Slater."

Cocoa Drink – Rhyming slang for the verb 'think', e.g. "Let me cocoa, mate! "

Corn on the Cob – Rhyming slang for 'job', e.g. "She can't afford it. She hasn't got a corn."

Daisy Roots, shortened 'daisies' – Rhyming slang for 'boots', e.g. "Why don't you put on your daisies?"

Dickie bird – Rhyming slang for 'word', e.g. "I haven't heard a dickie bird about this."

Dickory Dock – Rhyming slang for 'clock', e.g. "What's the time on the dickory?"

Dog and bone - Rhyming slang for the word 'phone'. Used in its long and short form (dog), e.g. "She's been on the dog for ages."

Donald Duck – Rhyming slang for 'luck', e.g. "How's your Donald?"

Donkey's Ears – Rhyming slang for 'years', e.g. "We haven't seen each other in Donkeys."

Drum'n'Bass, shortened to 'drum' – Rhyming slang for 'face', e.g. "My drum has turned red."

Dunlop Tyre – Rhyming slang for 'liar', e.g. "She is a bit of a dunlop."

Eiffel Tower, Austin Power – Rhyming slang for 'shower', e.g. "I'm going for an Eiffel Tower."

Elephant's Trunk – Rhyming slang for 'drunk', e.g. "He shouldn't drive! He's elephant's."

Faith and Hope – Rhyming slang for 'soap', e.g. "We are out of the faith and hope. Need to buy some."

Fish hook – Rhyming slang for 'book', e.g. I love reading this fish!

Four by Two – Rhyming slang for 'Jew', e.g. "He must be a four."

Frog and Toad – Rhyming slang for 'road', e.g. "That frog is really dangerous. It killed many people."

Gregory Peck - Modern Rhyming slang for 'neck', e.g.. "Get that beer down your Gregory". It can mean underpants (kecks) e.g. "Shit, I can't find me Gregs!" or the word 'cheque', e.g. "I paid by Gregory."

Ginger Beer – Rhyming slang for 'an engineer', e.g. "He is smart. After all, he is a ginger."

Grass & Hay – Rhyming slang for 'play', e.g. "It's a nice day. Let's grass and hay in the park."

Grasshopper – Rhyming slang for 'copper', i.e. a policeman, e.g. "The robbers got caught by the grasshoppers."

Grumble and grunt - Rhyming slang for 'cunt', e.g. "A nice bit of grumble and grunt".

Hampstead Heath – Rhyming slang for 'teeth', e.g. "Her hamps are a nightmare."

Hank Marvin, Lee Marvin - Modern Rhyming slang for 'starving', e.g. "Shall we grab something to eat? I'm Hank Marvin!"

Hansel & Gretel – Rhyming slang for 'kettle', e.g. "Put the Hansel on. I want a cup of Rosy."

Harpers and Queens – Rhyming slang for 'jeans', e.g. "He bought a new pair of harpers."

Hide and seek – Rhyming slang for 'cheek', e.g. "He kissed me on my hide and seek."

Ins and Outs – Rhyming slang for 'snouts' i.e. cigarettes, e.g. "Have you got any ins and outs, mate?"

Jack and Jill – Rhyming slang for 'hill', e.g. "Their cat is up the jack."

Jack 'n Jills – Rhyming slang for 'pills', e.g. "I have to take my Jack n Jills."

Jack Jones - Rhyming slang for 'alone', e.g. "He went to the pub all Jack."

Jam Jar – Rhyming slang for 'car', e.g. "Bloody jam has broken down again! "

Jekyll and Hyde – Rhyming slang for 'pride', e.g. "She completely lost her jekyll."

Joe Baxi – Rhyming slang for 'taxi', e.g. "You 'd better call Joe Baxi. You had one too many."

Kettle (and hob) - Rhyming slang for 'fob' (watch or wristwatch). This term can apparently be heard in the TV series 'Minder' but is not often used today.

Laugh and Joke – Rhyming slang for 'a smoke', 'a cigarette', e.g. "I'm going for a laugh. Care to join me?"

Lemon Squeezy – Rhyming slang for 'easy', e.g. "It was Lemon, mate."

Lionel Blair's - Modern Rhyming slang for 'flairs' (large trousers). Sometimes shortened to "Lionel's".

Liza Minelli – Rhyming slang for 'telly' (TV), e.g. "What's on the Liza?"

Loaf of bread - Rhyming slang for 'head'. e.g.. "Don't just stand there - use your loaf."

Love and Kisses – Rhyming slang for 'Mrs', e.g. "Where is your love and kisses?"

Mince pies – Rhyming slang for 'eyes', e.g. "She got beautiful minces."

Moby Dick – Rhyming slang for 'sick', e.g. "I'm feeling a bit Moby right now."

Mork and Mindy – Rhyming slang for 'windy', e.g. "It's mork today."

Mystic Meg(s) - Modern rhyming slang for 'legs', e.g. "Wow, look at that Mystic Meg's!".

Nanny Goat, shortened to 'Nanny' – Rhyming slang for 'coat', e.g. "It's taters out; put on your Nanny."

Needle and Pin – Rhyming slang for 'gin', e.g. "I'll have a needle and tonic, please."

North and south - Rhyming slang for 'mouth', e.g. "He gave me a punch right up the north."

One and two's – Rhyming slang for 'shoes', e.g. "Just a sec. I just put on my one 'n two's."

Oliver Twist, shortened to 'Oliver' – Rhyming slang for 'fist', e.g. "His Oliver broke my nose!"

Oxford scholar – Rhyming slang for 'dollar', or to be exact 25 pence, e.g. "I haven't got a scholar."

Pete Tong - Modern rhyming slang for 'wrong'. A common phrase that can be heard is "It's all gone Pete Tong !".

Pieces of Eight – Rhyming slang for 'weight', e.g. "You'd better watch your pieces of eight if you don't want to go on a diet again."

Pitch and Toss – Rhyming slang for 'boss', e.g. "My bloody pitch yelled at me again."

Plates of meat - Rhyming slang term for 'feet'. Used in both it's short ('plates') and long form, e.g. "Get your plates of that table."

Pleasure and Pain – Rhyming slang for 'rain', e.g. "You don't have to take an umbrella. There won't be any pleasure today."

Pope in Rome – Rhyming slang for 'home', e.g. "Let's pop 'round his pope and fetch him."

Pork(y) pies - Rhyming slang for 'lies'. Mostly shortened to 'porkies', e.g. "Are you tellin' porkies?"

Rabbit and pork, shortened 'rabbit' - Rhyming slang for 'talk', e.g. "We were rabbiting all night long."

Raspberry (tart) - Rhyming slang meaning 'fart'. Always used in its short form 'raspberry', e.g. "Who blew a raspberry?"

Rosie Lee, Rosy Lee – Rhyming slang for 'tea', e.g. "Stay for a while. I've just put the rosy on."

Rub-a-dub-dub – Rhyming slang for 'pub', e.g. "I'm off to the rub-a-dub-dub."

Rum and Coke – Rhyming slang for 'joke', e.g. "Come on, tell us another rum and coke."

Salmon and trout - Rhyming slang for 'snout', meaning tobacco, or 'Stout' (beer), e.g. "I'm going out for a salmon.", e.g. "Come around, and we'll have a salmon."

Saucepan Lids – Rhyming slang for 'kids', e.g. "I need to buy some things for the saucepan lids."

Sausage and mash, shortened to 'sausage' – Rhyming slang for 'cash', e.g. "She hasn't got a sausage; she will pay by Gregory."

Scapa flow – Rhyming slang for 'go', e.g. "Scapa! The police are coming!"

Scooby Doo's – Rhyming slang for 'shoes', e.g. "It won't take long. Just a sec. I just pusted on my Scooby's."

Skin and blister – Rhyming slang for 'sister', e.g. "She is his blister but they are completely different."

Sky rocket - Rhyming slang for 'pocket', e.g. "Put that thing in your sky rocket!".

Sorry and sad – Rhyming slang for 'bad', e.g. "That dinner was a bit sorry."

Strawberry Tart – Rhyming slang for 'heart', e.g. "My strawberry belongs to him."

Todd Sloane – Rhyming slang for 'alone', e.g. "I am doing this on my tod."

Tom Jones – Rhyming slang for the word 'bones', e.g. "My granny's toms are clicking."

Trouble and strife - Rhyming slang for 'wife', e.g. "I'm taking my trouble out for a dinner tonight."

Uncle Bert – Rhyming slang for 'shirt', e.g. "I've got to iron my uncle."

You and Me – Rhyming slang for 'tea', e.g. "Do you fancy for a cup of you and me?"

Whistle and flute - Rhyming slang for 'suit', e.g. "Be sure to wear a whistle if you are coming to the dinner".

Winona Ryder – Rhyming slang for 'Cider', e.g. "I will have a pint of winona, please."

METHODOLOGY

After we had decided to investigate the Cockney rhyming slang, we started to gather information about slang in general, then about the Cockney rhyming slang. In order to find out as much information as possible we went through numerous websites and online dictionaries of Cockney slang. In this way, Cockney rhyming slang examples were collected. With the help of our mentor we organised the examples alphabetically.

We conducted a questionnaire in order to find out if professors of English in Slovene secondary schools master the Cockney rhyming slang and if they teach it. For this purpose 100 questionnaires were sent to 100 secondary schools across Slovenia but unfortunately we received only 24 questionnaires back. Then results of the questionnaires were analysed and evaluated.

REZULTATI ANKETE³

Poslali smo anketo na sto slovenskih srednjih šol, vendar smo na naše veliko razočaranje, nazaj prejeli le 24 anket, le te so bile izpolnjene bolj površno. Očitno profesorji angleščine na naših slovenskih srednjih šolah niso pripravljene sodelovati v raziskovalnih nalogah. Glede na dobljene rezultate, oz. število vrnjenih anket, pa ni mogoče reprezentativno sklepati na celotno populacijo slovenskih srednješolskih profesorjev angleščine.

Na 1. vprašanje 'Ali poznate Cockney rhyming slang?' je 11 anketirancev, kar je 45,8%, odgovorilo, da pozna Cockney rhyming slang, 9 anketirancev, ali 37,6% pa da tega slenga ne pozna. Kar 4 anketiranci, kar je 16,6%, niso odgovorili na 1. vprašanje.

Vprašanja od 2. do 11. preverjajo dejansko poznavanje rimajočega se Cockney slenga.

2. vprašanja niso rešili 3 anketiranci, kar je 12,5 %. Sicer je 17 pravih odgovorov, kar je 70,8 %. 4 odgovori, t.j. 16,7% so napačni.

3. vprašanje je pravilno odgovorilo 14 anketirancev, kar je 58,3%, napačnih odgovorov je 7, kar je 29,2%. 3 anketiranci, t.j. 12,5% niso odgovorili na 3. vprašanje.

4. vprašanje je pravilno odgovorilo 14 anketirancev, kar je 58,3%, napačnih odgovorov je 7, kar je 29,2%. 3 anketiranci niso odgovorili na 4. vprašanje.

5. vprašanje je pravilno rešilo 79,2% anketirancev, t.j. 19 anketirancev. 2 anketiranca, t.j. 8,3%, je na 5. vprašanje odgovorilo napačno, trije anketiranci, ali 12,5%, pa na vprašanje sploh niso odgovorili.

6. vprašanje je pravilno odgovorilo 15 anketirancev ali 62,5 %. Napačnih odgovorov je 6 ali 25 %. 3 anketiranci, t.j. 12,5%, na vprašanje niso odgovorili.

7. vprašanje je prineslo 19 pravih odgovorov, kar je 79,2%. 8,3% je napačnih odgovorov, trije anketiranci niso odgovorili na vprašanje.

Pri 8. vprašanju se pojavijo sledeči rezultati - 19 pravih odgovorov, kar je 79,2%. 8,3%, ali 2 napačna odgovora, trije anketiranci pa niso odgovorili na vprašanje.

9. vprašanje je pravilno odgovorilo 9 anketirancev, kar je 37,5%. Nepravih odgovorov je 11, ali 45,8%. 4 anketiranci, kar je 16,7%, niso odgovorili na vprašanje.

Pri 10. vprašanju smo dobili 14 pravih odgovorov, kar je 58,3%. Nepravih odgovorov je 6 ali 25%. 4 anketiranci, t.j. 16,7%, niso odgovorili na vprašanje.

³ Glej prilogo 4

11. vprašanje je dalo 11 pravih odgovorov ali 45,8%. 9 odgovorov, t.j. 37,5%, je negativnih. 4 anketiranci pa niso odgovorili na to vprašanje.

8 anketirancev ali 33,3% meni, da je poznavanje rimajočega se Cockney slenga smiselno. Kar 54,2% ali 13 anketirancev je nasprotnega mnenja. 3 anketiranci, t.j. 12,5% na 12. vprašanje ni odgovoril. Torej, je več kot polovica anketirancev mnenja, da je poznavanje rimajočega se Cockney slenga nesmiselno.

Zgolj 3 profesorji angleščine, kar je 12,5%, poučujejo rimajoči se Cockney sleng pri rednih urah angleščine. Kar 20 profesorjev, ali 83,3%, rimajočega se Cockney slenga ne poučujejo pri rednem pouku angleščine. 1 anketiranec, ali 4,2%, na 13. vprašanje ni odgovoril.

Nihče izmed anketiranih profesorjev angleščine ne poučuje rimajočega se Cockney slenga pri dodatnem pouku angleščine (interesni dejavnosti); 23 anketiranih profesorjev angleščine, ali 95,8%, Cockney rhyming slanga ne poučuje pri urah dodatnega pouka angleščine. 1 anketiranec, t.j. 4,2%, na 14. vprašanje ni odgovoril.

10 anketiranih profesorjev angleščine, ali 41,6%, trdi, da bi počevali rimajoči se Cockney sleng, če bi le ta bil v učnem načrtu. 13 anketiranih profesorjev, t.j. 54,2%, rimajočega se Cockney slenga ne bi poučevali, četudi bi bil v učnem načrtu. 1 anketiranec ni odgovoril na 15. vprašanje.

10 anketiranih profesorjev angleščine, ali 41,6%, bi poučevalo rimajoči se Cockney sleng, če bi jim bila v roke položena knjižica, v kateri bi bil bolj ali manj zbran sleng, ki ga uporabljajo v Londonu. Žal, je večji delež tistih, ki kljub takšni knjižici rimajočega se Cockney slenga ne bi poučevali. Takšnih je kar 50% ali 12 anketiranih profesorjev. 2 odgovora na 16. vprašanje sta ostala neodgovorjena (8,4%)

IZSLEDKI IN RAZPRAVA

Glede na dobljene rezultate že 1. vprašanja, sklepava, da več kot polovica anketiranih profesorjev angleščine v slovenskih srednjih šolah ne pozna rimajočega se Cockney slenga.

Kot je razvidno iz rezultatov od 2. do 11. vprašanja opravljene ankete, slovenski srednješolski profesorji angleščine rimajočega se Cockney slenga ne obvladajo, s tem pa imava v mislih pasivno znanje le tega. Prepričana sva, da stoodstotno obvladajo, tako pasivno kot aktivno, štiri jezikovne spretnosti standardne angleščine, vendar bi ob srečanju z rimajočim se Cockney slengom zaradi nerazumevanja le tega onemeli. Torej, sva mi dva in vsi tisti, ki se bodo poglobili v najino nalogo, absolutno v prednosti.

Nikakor se ne strinjava s tistimi anketiranci, katerim se zdi, da je poznavanje rimajočega se Cockney slenga nesmiselno.

Če lahko sklepanmo, na podlagi odgovorov 13. in 14. vprašanja in lastnih izkušenj, se niti v osnovni niti v srednji šoli slovenski učenci in dijaki, ne srečajo z rimajočim se Cockney slengom, kar pomeni, da je velika verjetnost, da bo slovenski maturant, kljub temu, da je maturo iz angleščine opravil z odliko, ob stiku s 'Cockney'-jem izpadel pravi bebec, ki ne bo razumel niti besede.

Iz odgovorov lahko tudi sklepava, da imajo pri pouku angleščine očitno prednost druge jezikovne vsebine, ki se potem tudi preverjajo in ocenjujejo v skladu z obsoječe veljavnimi standardi znanja. Žal, pa ti standardi znanja in njihova merila, ne predvidijo, dejansko morebitnih situacij v angleško avtentičnem govornem okolju, kakršno je okolje Cockney slenga.

CONCLUSSION

We hope we managed to bring closer Cockney rhyming slang to Slovene students and professors of English language. We hope we managed to bring some enthusiasm for this kind of slang. Perhaps, we even managed to clarify some of the Cockney rhyming slang misunderstandings. We hope we proved that knowledge of the Cockney rhyming slang is essential for the understanding of English in its genuine English surroundings.

Appendix 1 - St. Mary-le-Bow⁴



⁴ www.inetours.com & www.phrases.org.uk

Appendix 2 & 3 Songs

Appendix 4

ANKETA

Spoštovani, pred vami je anketni vprašalnik na temo 'Cockney Rhyming Slang'. Vprašalnik je anonimen, zato ni potrebno pisati imena. Rezultati ankete bodo uporabljeni v raziskovalne namene dveh mladih, nadobudnih raziskovalcev na OŠ Vransko-Tabor. Prosimo vas, da vprašalnik rešite v celoti in vas vljudno prosimo, da nam ga, kar se da hitro, posredujete nazaj (preko navadne 'slow' pošte). Že vnaprej se vam zahvaljujemo za vaš trud.

1. Ali poznate Cockney Rhyming Slang?

DA

NE

2. What does 'baked bean' in Cockney Rhyming Slang mean?

a) Baked bean

b) Queen

c) Dean

3. What does 'apples and pears' in Cockney Rhyming Slang mean?

a) stairs

b) something good or positive

c) fruit

4. What does 'a boat race' in Cockney Rhyming Slang mean?

a) trace

b) case

c) face

5. If you say in Cockney Rhyming Slang that you have 'a bubble bath' then you have.....?

a) laugh

b) Math

c) half

6. 'Mince pies' according to the Cockney Rhyming Slang are...?

a) eyes

b) lies

c) thighs

7. If you use 'a loaf of bread' you use?

a) your head

b) some food

c) computer

8. 'Pork pies' according to the Cockney Rhyming Slang are.....?

a) some kind of dessert

b) lies

c) some sausages

9. If you ask somebody if he/she would 'Adam and Eve' it, you ask him/her if he/she

- a) would go on a date with you
- b) would take his/her clothes off
- c) would believe you

10. The word 'phone' would correspond to in Cockney Rhyming Slang .

- a) Dog and Bone
- b) Buggy Melone
- c) S. Stalone

11. 'China plate' would mean?

- a) very expensive plate
- b) a date
- c) a mate

12. Se vam zdi poznavanje tovrstnega slanga smiselno'?

DA NE

13. Ali poučujete Cockney Rhyming Slang pri rednih urah angleščine?

DA NE

14. Ali poučujete Cockney Rhyming Slang pri dodatnem pouku angleščine (interesni dejavnosti)?

DA NE

15. Ali bi poučevali Cockney Rhyming Slang, če bi bil v vašem učnem načrtu?

DA NE

16. Ali bi poučevali Cockney Rhyming Slang, če bi vam v roke bila položena knjižica, v kateri bi bil zbran bolj ali manj ves slang, ki ga uporabljajo v Londonu?

DA NE

Appendix 5 Film

UPORABLJENI LINKI

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