

COCKNEY ACCENT

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Cockney is one English accent that everyone has heard far more than either RP or Estuary. Students who have never heard of other regional accents will always recognise Cockney. Cockney English is just a variety of English nowadays. Cockney English is the kind of English that is generally used in many movies so that directors can help the audience to distinguish between the working category and the top, richer category when watching said movies. Although it is true that Cockney English is generally whatever is spoken by the working class, Cockney British has a long and extensive record which most people know little about. Cockney is dialect of the English language traditionally spoken by working-class Londoners. Cockney is also often used to refer to anyone from London – in particular, from its East End.

The term Cockney has had several distinct geographical, social, and linguistic associations. To most outsiders a Cockney is anyone from London, though contemporary natives of London, especially from its East End, use the word with pride. In its geographical and cultural senses, Cockney is best defined as a person born within hearing distance of the church bells of St. Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside, in the City of London.

Nowadays, the area in which people with Cockney accents are thought to reside is not clearly defined by any historians. Originally, when London consisted of little more than the City, the term applied to all Londoners, but as the city grew this was replaced by less universal definitions. A common view is that in order to be a cockney, one must have been born within earshot of Bow Bells, the bells of St Mary-le-Bow. However, the Bow Bells definition reflects the earlier definition of Cockney as relating to all Londoners. The use of the term to describe all Londoners generally, however, survived into the 19th century before becoming restricted to the working class and their particular accent. The term is now used loosely to describe all East Londoners, irrespective of their speech.

Typical features. As with many accents of the United Kingdom, cockney is non-rhotic. A final -er is pronounced [ə] or lowered [ɚ] in broad cockney. Cockney speakers will use glottal stops to replace /t/ as an allophone of /t/ in various positions, including after a stressed syllable. One of the major aspects of the cockney accent is the TH sound /θ/ and /ð/ becomes [f] and [v]. In cockney, you don't pronounce /h/ at all. So 'horrible' is /ɔːrɪbəw/, 'hospital' is /ɔːspɪtəl/, 'who' is /uː/ and 'help' is /eɪp/. The diphthong /aɪ/ becomes sharper, generally quicker [aɪ]. Vocalisation of dark L, hence ['mɪəwɔː] for Millwall. The actual

realisation of a vocalised /l/ is influenced by surrounding vowels and it may be realised as [u], [o] or [w]. The sound /e/ may be [eə] or [eɪ] before certain voiced consonants, particularly before /d/.

RP	COCKNEY
Never [ˈnevə]	Never
A bottle of water	“A bo`le of wa`er”
Thin [θɪn], Thanks [θæŋks]	Thin [fɪn], Thanks [fæŋks]
How [haʊ], House [haus]	How [aʊ], House [aus]
Bite [baɪt]	Bite [baɪʔ]
Millwall [mɪlwɔ:l]	Millwall [ˈmɪowɔ:l]
Bed [bed]	Bed [beɪd]

Cockney as a dialect is most notable for its argot, or coded language, which was born out of ingenious rhyming slang. There are as many as 150 terms that are recognized instantly by any rhyming slang user.

Rhyming slang is believed to have originated in the mid-19th century in the East End of London, with several sources suggesting some time in the 1840s. It remains a matter of speculation whether rhyming slang was a linguistic accident, a game, or a cryptolect developed intentionally to confuse non-locals. If deliberate, it may also have been used to maintain a sense of community, or to allow traders to talk amongst themselves in marketplaces in order to facilitate collusion, without customers knowing what they were saying, or by criminals to confuse the police (see thieves' cant).

The English academic, lexicographer and radio personality Terence Dolan has suggested that rhyming slang may have been invented by Irish immigrants to London "so the actual English wouldn't understand what they were talking about."

Rhyming slang is a form of slang word construction in the English language. The construction of rhyming slang involves replacing a common word with a phrase of two or more words, the last of which rhymes with the original word; then, in almost all cases, omitting, from the end of the phrase, the secondary rhyming word (which is thereafter implied), making the origin and meaning of the phrase elusive to listeners not in the know.

Some examples are below:

Adam and Eve	Believe
Aunt Joanna	Piano
Baked Bean	Queen
Bees and honey/Bread and Honey	Money
Boat Race	Face
Bob Hope	Soap
Plates of meat	Feet
Skin and Blister	Sister
Sky Rocket	Pocket
Trouble and strife	Wife

The use of rhyming slang has spread beyond the purely dialectal and some examples are to be found in the mainstream British English lexicon, although many users may be unaware of the origin of those words.

As time continued and the word 'Cockney' experienced its final known semantic change, the accent of Cockney was searched down after by many people as it was thought to be the highlight of the working category and therefore it was seen to be inferior compared to that of the correct, upper class highlight. Cockney English was that which was spoken by the working class and homeless because of the insufficient education. Nowadays, the Cockney highlight as a result is not longer looked down after by people. It is now thought to be an important part of English culture. This is shown in a survey conducted on 2000 British people by Coolbrand in fall of 2008. The Cockney accent was voted the similar fourth 'coolest' highlight, with 20% of the full total votes. This implies that although people choose the highlight of the Queen, that of the upper class, people no longer think that Cockney is an accent that should be looked down upon and then the Cockney highlight should continue steadily to live throughout contemporary society for quite some time to come.

References:

1. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cockney>
2. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rhyming_slang

DEFINING DISTANCE LEARNING. CHOOSING THE TYPE WHICH WORKS

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On March 12, 2020 in connection with the introduction of quarantine measures in Ukraine, universities switched to distance learning. Distance learning is on the rise now. This term has become a buzzword recently. And it is really not hard to see why.

First, we need to figure out what distance learning is.

Here are a few definitions of distance learning given in the dictionaries:

Distance learning is a teaching system consisting of video, audio, and written material designed for a person to use in studying a subject at home [1].

Distance learning is a method of study where teachers and students do not meet in a classroom but use the Internet, e-mail, mail, etc., to have classes [2].

Distance learning is a way of studying in which you do not attend a school, college, or university, but study from where you live, usually being taught and given work to do over the internet [3].