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## 2017-11-29 Wednesday Isabel and Marta Marek Connell English notes 1,5

cen<u>o</u>e

**Borne** is the past tense and past participle of bear in all senses not related to birth. So it's the appropriate word where bear means to carry—making it the correct spelling in the phrasal verb borne out (e.g., "his prediction was not borne out in reality") and in phrasal adjectives such as food-borne, mosquito-borne, and water-borne. It also works where bear means to produce or to bring about, which means it's the correct spelling in the phrase borne fruit (e.g., "our plan has borne fruit") even though the word comes perilously close to birth in this sense.

**Born** is also a past tense and past participle of bear, but it's reserved mainly for use as the passive verb in contexts relating to birth. So it's the correct spelling in constructions such as, "he was born yesterday." It's also used in phrasal adjectives describing where someone was born—e.g., Brazil-born, Chicago-born—and it's sometimes used as a synonym of innate (e.g., "she is a born pianist").

Cockney rhyming slang examples	
appees and pears	= <mark>st@irs</mark>
You're havin⊌ o bobbe (bath).	=Laugf
(You must be joking)	— <mark>트립</mark> 니종 ** 1
B <b>åås</b> and <mark>h<u>a</u>ne</mark> y	= <mark>M<u>@</u>n<mark>ê</mark>y</mark>
dog and <mark>b⊛n@</mark>	= <mark>Ph@n</mark> @
"I'm on the dog and bone"	- <mark>Flimilie</mark>
Chevy chase	=F@C@
"Take that look off your chevy chase"	- <u>                                     </u>
"T <b>o</b> have 🗉 <mark>b<u>u</u>tcher's</mark> "	000
(camicero) (hook (el gancho) (=l@ok))	
Let's have ⊚ b <u>u</u> tcher's	
I <b>©</b> ⊚k."	
"gis ⊚ gander."	(Let me have a leek)
b <u>u</u> tch ം ്യൂ.″	(Let me have a look.)

"Cockney rhyming slang." is a construction which involves substituting a word with a rhyming phrase of two or three words.

For example:

"stairs" = "apples and pears".

To complicate things even more the rhyming word is sometimes omitted.

"*stairs*" = "apples".

So the spoken phrase "I'm going up the **apples**" = "I'm going up the **stairs**". In similar way:

"*telephone*" is replaced by "dog" (= 'dog-and-*bone*')

"*wife*" = "trouble" (= 'trouble-and-*strife*')

"*laugh*" = "bubble" (="bubble *bath*")

So It would be possible to say: "I ran up the apples, got straight on the dog to me trouble and said she was having a bubble."

Don't worry not everyone uses this type of slang but in London it can be quite common. I for example often say "You are having a bubble!"

"laugh" = "bubble" (="bubble bath")="You must be joking" / "You cannot be serious."

There are 1000s of these expression and I think (Especially if you want to visit/live in London) it would be interesting for you to learn a few of these expressions. It can make a

big impression if you surprise a native with one of them.

These sites can give you more information about cockney rhyming slang.

http://www.lingo.arollo.com/cockney.html

http://wilsworldofwords.com/2012/09/a-beginners-guide-to-cockney-rhyming-slang.html

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rhyming\_slang

To lak båhind (estar retrasar/quedar detras)