

Cockney Rhyming Slang and its Semantic Features

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ABSTRACT

The main purpose of this article is to ascertain how cockney rhyming slang terms are formed and where they originate in the process of the English language development among advanced learners. Types of slang that can be found in everyday life were recognized and examined, including one of the main one.

Introduction. Synonyms and near - synonyms are frequently created by slang users.

Everyone is aware that slang varies significantly from the official and standard language in terms of words and sentence construction. Slang is an alive, expanding, and consistently changing linguistic entity that has inexorably permeated even the mainstream media. This is the reason why a student learning a foreign language in Uzbekistan frequently has trouble comprehending some TV shows and interacting with younger people.

Slang terms can be categorized according to where they fall in a lexicon's conceptual system or within the dictionary system itself. They can test their vocabulary and adjust it to Standard English when expressing new and essential ideas, but they rapidly vanish and turn into the vocabulary's most variable component.

The division of technical languages into general technical languages and technical languages according to the application area is another form of categorization. Common slang refers to expressions that are not unique to a particular social or occupational group, whereas specialized slang is.

Research methods. Common slang is a language that people use to consciously deviate from formal language and alter the degree of discourse. This demonstrates the speakers' desire to defy tradition, communicate themselves in a fresh and unexpected way, encourage friendliness and social interaction, lessen overly somberness, and steer clear of clichés, in other words, enhance the language. Slang phrases that are generic in nature are frequently used because they are neither topical nor group specific.[1]

Results and discussions. While some slang words and phrases are used throughout Britain (for example, meaning "tired"), others are restricted to smaller regions.

Cockney rhyming slang

Cockney Rhyming Slang originated in the East End of London [2].

Rhyming slang is a form of slang in which a rhyming word replaces a word, usually the second word of a two-word phrase (hence stairs become "apples and pears"). Then the second word is often omitted entirely ("I'm going up the apples"), meaning that the association of the original word with the rhyming phrase is not clear to the uninitiated.

Rhyming slang phrases are created by taking a phrase that rhymes with a word and using that phrase instead of the word. For example, the word 'look' rhymes with 'butcher's hook'. In many cases the rhyming word is omitted - so you won't find many Londoners with 'butcher's hook', but 'butcher' you may come across a few that have.

The rhyming word is not always dropped, so Cockney phrases can vary in their structure, and it's just a matter of custom which version to use.

Many of us are aware that "brown bread" is Cockney slang for deceased, "mate" is Cockney slang for a friend, and "laugh" is Cockney slang for a bubble bath. But how many people actually understand the phrases? The traditional east-end native wit (and its fans from around the globe) frequently uses intriguing reasoning in its sentences. The slang shows substance in the phrases themselves rather than just serving as a rhyming connection. Here is a list of the most widely used rhymes in Cockney:

"Apples and pears" (stairs)	To the Cockney, the phrase "steps and stairs" describes the idea of gradation. Every good costermonger has skill in displaying the front of his stall. The selected samples of fruit and vegetables are expertly graded in "steps and stairs". Apples and pears, when in season, are common on each barrow and, when polished, create an arresting display.
"Army and navy" (gravy)	As gravy was plentiful at mealtimes in both services.
"Basin of gravy" (baby)	Suggestive of the softness of the foods on which babies are fed.
"Bees and honey" (money)	As bees are the epitome of work, work produces money, the possession of which is sweet.
"Borrow and beg" (egg)	A term that enjoyed a fresh lease of life during the second world war and the food-rationing period.
"Bottle and stopper" (copper)	Policeman. There are a possible pair of inferences: to bottle meaning to enclose and a stopper meaning one who holds another back from a course of action.
"Box of toys" (noise)	As a box of toys, particularly a new one given as a present at Christmas time, causes a great deal of noise to be made.
"Can't keep still" (treadmill)	Since people sentenced to that 9th century punishment could not keep still for a second.
"Clever mike"	Influenced by the extreme displays that adolescents are inclined to perform on

<i>(bike)</i>	a bicycle, especially when showing off.
<i>"Coals and coke" (broke)</i>	Since both coal and coke used to be supplied in large blocks that had to be broken down before their use.
<i>"Cop a flower pot" (cop it hot)</i>	To get into serious trouble. Suggested by the effect of a flower pot dropped from a window above on to someone below.
<i>"Duck and dive" (hide)</i>	A duck when diving is hidden beneath the pond's surface and to duck is to avoid a blow by a quick dropping movement.

Conclusion. The analyzed article shows that the problematic site of the definition of slang comes to be one of the main problems for many people. There are lots of definitions that define slang from different points of view. Overall, all of them we can conclude that slang is a non-standard vocabulary, an extravagant part of the language; it is the spoken form of the language and something, which cannot be met in the books but can be heard on the streets; it is also the instrument to escape the dull familiarity of the every-day life. The present article proves that slang must be treated very accurately because the life of slang words is not very long[6].

Many common terms make their way into the vernacular. It can be challenging to pin down exactly what constitutes a phrase vernacular in some cases. It frequently has to do with the context of use rather than the term itself. The word "put down" is appropriate when referring to troops who put down a revolt. However, when we refer to a comment that "puts someone down," we are using the vernacular. All areas of English use slang, including conversations, literature, songs, and the media. But it's still unclear where the vernacular came from.

Numerous theories exist regarding the location and the cause of its emergence. Some scientists think that slang has its roots in the underground, while other sources claim that merchants invented slang to trick consumers.

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