

Auntie Ella = umbrella – umbrella.

Chew the fat = chat – talking.

Bugs Bunny = money – money.

You and me = tea – tea.

Man on the Moon = spoon – spoon.

Dog and Bone = telephone – phone.

Hot potato = waiter – waiter.

Roast pork = fork – fork [4].

Of course, the purpose of this procedure is to conceal the meaning from others. But at the same time, some of these phrases has become so common in everyday speech that is not puzzling. Also in the Internet there are many dictionaries with translations of Rhyming Slang → English and Vice versa.

Modern Cockney slang tends to only rhyme words with the names of celebrities or famous people. Thus, there has been rapid development remove node slang Cockney. Professor of sociolinguistics, University of Lancaster (UK) Paul Kers will believe that Cockney will disappear from London streets over the next 30 years and will be replaced by "multicultural London English", i.e. a mixture of Cockney, Bangladeshi and Caribbean accents. Thus, we see that Cockney rhyming slang has an important place in the history of the English language and the culture of the people of London. You must take into account the fact that some expressions of remove node Cockney slang is so ingrained in the English language that hardly will soon cease to be used. Trend is the proliferation and rooting of other "types" of English is observed in other contexts. However, the question remains: will Cockney rhyming slang to continue to exist in the case of the disappearance and the dialect is "Cockney" and its speakers?

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THE LANGUAGE SITUATION IN AUSTRALIA

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There is no rejecting the fact that modern situation is the age of global environment communication, interaction and mobility. The societies and communities are increasingly becoming multiethnic according to the migration situation. With the help of reviewing the language situation in Australia, which is traditionally viewed as a multilingual and multicultural society, we are trying to analyze the phenomenon of Australian multilinguicity and multiculturalism through studying the modes and types of interaction of migrant languages and cultures with the English language in the language habitat of Australia.

It should be noted that the bulk of the population of Australia is English Australian, and the official language is English, which can be called the Australian version of English. Australians themselves call their language informally "Strine". Today, English is the mother tongue for all of English Australian, the vast majority of Métis, about half of the "pure" natives, almost all immigrants from the British Isles, Anglo-New Zealanders, Anglo-Canadians and Americans, the vast majority of Jews, as well as a significant part of the descendants of immigrants who have not lost the old ethnic identity and have not acceded to the Anglo-Australian nation. In addition, many people do not consider English their heir native language, it is perfectly known and often uses it in everyday life [1].

At present the language situation in Australia reflects the compression of the information field, particularly for countries speaking the English language, to the size of the "*global village*". American English pronunciation penetrates into Australia through the popular television program, broadcast CNN. Teenagers imitate the pronunciation of popular television characters [2].

The language situation in Australia as follows, collecting all the European languages: Italian, German, Dutch, Greek, Polish, etc.

With regard to Italian language in Australia, this is due to the tendency of Italians to settle in separate groups. Particularly widespread this language in the settlements of Queensland, home to immigrants from Italy, working on sugar cane plantations. The preservation of the Italian language contributes to the fact that it is taught in some Australian schools. Because among Australian Italians have visitors from Sardinia, in some of the Italian community in the Sardinian language.

Mention should be made of the Australian aborigines, some of them speak English and another in their native languages. Such as pam-Numancia

languages and non-pama-Numancia languages. The largest language - the "language of the Western desert". According to estimates, at least they know their language, only about 40 thousand indigenous people. Bad speak the native language not only aborigines who settled in the cities, but many of the indigenous peoples living on the mission stations [3].

Our research shows a little part of language situation in modern Australia Australian English dominates over more than 300 languages in the language habitat of modern Australia, its codified variant – mAusE – being recognized as the official language of the country. [4] Due to that the role as the official language and high social prestige, the English language is willingly accepted as a means of international communication (lingua franca) in multiethnic communities thus confusing the language. Australian English is polycentric in the language habitat of modern Australia. This pluricentricity seems to be a compensation for forcing Aboriginal and migrant languages out of the language habitat of Australia. It seems to provide the means for expressing of ethnic identity for indigenous people and migrants through ethnolects and socialists of Australian English. According to the 2011 census, 76.8% of people spoke only English at home. Other languages spoken at home included Mandarin 1.6%, Italian 1.4%, Arabic 1.3%, Cantonese 1.2% and Greek 1.2% [5]. According to the 2006 census, close to 79 per cent of Australia's population spoke only English at home. The three most common languages other than English were Italian (accounting for 1.6 per cent of the population), Greek (1.3 per cent) and Cantonese (1.2 per cent) [6]. According to the 2001 census, English was the only language spoken in the home for around 80% of the population. The next most common languages spoken at home were Chinese (2.1%), Italian (1.9%), Vietnamese (1.7%) and Greek (1.4%).

References

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