

Colloquialisms...

NIAJE

Quoi
de
neuf

Ey val

Ut på tur, aldri sur

何かあった

Stammi bene

Siema

Salud,
Dinero,
y amor

你真是個花花公子

C'EST CHER

...**Look** inside

to learn vernacular expressions 

初めまして Global Talk'ers,

I am Jared Peacock, Global Talk's first student President. Although my name may seem new to some, I have actually worn many hats for our publication. I started off as a contributor for the Japanese page on the first issue (I am an avid language-learner and advocate for foreign language acquisition); and by the second issue, I became the Japanese page Student Editor. This is the first issue that I have spliced together, and with founding editor Nicolino Applauso's help, I believe one of the best!

I have many bright visions for the future of our humble publication, and I am ecstatic to be a part of the first multilingual, multinational, multicultural, and one of the most comprehensive publications available at the University of Oregon. Some of those plans include: changing formatting of the publication into a more magazine-like and professional appearance; levying for ASUO PFC funding; organizing cultural celebrations; stabilizing the group as a student-run organization for years to come; and creating more cohesive unity for the most diverse student group on campus. I am proud to be a Global Talker, I hope you all are too.

I feel the need to say that the tragedy at Virginia Tech University has affected people of all races, cultures, and persuasions and no matter what language you say it in, we are all heartbroken. Global Talk would like to express our deepest condolences to all those affected by the tragedy at hand.

On a brighter note, I hope you all have as much fun reading our interpretations of 'Colloquialisms' as we did creating them. Next year, Global Talk will be handing out a reader survey to ask about the types of material you find interesting and worthwhile writing about, so that a user interface can exist between our readers and collaborators. If you have any questions/comments/concerns about Global Talk, how to be a member, or even just want a Japanese language partner: contact me at <jpeacock@uoregon.edu> I look forward to your emails.

****Don't forget to check out our AWESOME website designed by Sara Mostafavi at <babel.uoregon.edu/globaltalk/>****

Jared Peacock
Global Talk President 2007-2008

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GLOBAL TALK is seeking people for contribution in any language sections, email jpeacock@uoregon.edu if interested.

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HINESE Section (二零零七年五月)

Torch Relay Route by Wan Hang Lee

Political controversy was raised as the Beijing Organizing Committee for the Games of the XXIX Olympiad (BOCOG) revealed on April 26 the planned torch relay route, which would pass Ho Chi Minh City, Taipei, Hong Kong and then Macao before entering mainland China.

Soon after the announcement, Tsai Chen-wei, chairperson of Taiwan's Olympic Committee, declined Taiwan's participation in the relay and explained that the planned route attempted to include Taiwan as part of China's territory because of the contiguity with Hong Kong. He added that they would reconsider if the route was altered.

In the meantime, the mayor of Taipei, Hau Lung-bin, welcomed the route and would like to keep politics away from the Game.

The BOCOG executive vice president and spokesperson, Jiang Xiao-yu, expressed in a statement that the TOC had previously agreed to participate in the particular proposed route.

Moreover, activists have organized campaign attacking IOC's support for China's political claim over Tibet.

Hein Verbruggen, head of the International Olympics Committee panel declared that the IOC does not want to get involved in any political issues.

瘋杰倫 Crazy about Jay By Hui-Lun Chen

不管你是不是從「火星」來的，你一定知道台灣目前最「ㄈㄨㄛ」的歌手是誰？他就是周杰倫。周杰倫的曲風以節奏藍調為主，融合了西洋饒舌、搖滾、古典鋼琴以及中國的地方戲曲，他的音樂不僅受到青少年的喜愛，更引領了另一股台灣本土文化的風潮。周杰倫是時尚「台客」的代表，也是台灣文化外銷的奇蹟。如果你不想「遜」掉，請穿起來腳藍白英雄拖鞋以及夜市牌花襯衫，大膽「秀」出自己，別再要「娘」了！

It doesn't matter whether you're from Mars or not, you know the current most popular singer in Taiwan – Jay Chou. Jay Chou's music is based on R&B with a mixture of rap, rock, classical and Chinese opera. His music is not only popular among teenagers but is also leading Taiwan's trend of local culture. Jay Chou is the modern "Taikē" representative and the international miracle of the Taiwanese culture. If you don't want to be dorky, please wear your blue and white "heroic Taiwanese sandals" and night market shirts and bravely show yourself. Don't be wussy!



Jay Chou

「火星」：是一種對次文化的諷刺
Huo xing: a type of subculture sarcasm

「ㄈㄨㄛ」：受歡迎的
Hang: popular

「台客」：結合日本原宿及台灣本土打扮而產生的一種不協調的另類風格
Taikē: a mixture of harajuku and Taiwanese fashion

「遜」：沒用或很差的
Xun: dorky

「秀」：展現
Shiu: show

「娘」：不乾脆
Niang: wussy, cowardly

Lele Yingying 樂樂盈盈 by Wan Hang Lee

On April 26, Hong Kong warmly welcomed and gave names to two new residents - a pair of pandas. They are gifts from the Central People's Government (CPG) to celebrate the upcoming 10th anniversary of the establishment of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR). The male panda got the name "Le le," which means happiness, and the female "ying ying," for fullness and adequacy. Their care-takers said that they like fooling around. The public will get a chance to visit this precious couple after the anniversary day, July 1. This is the second pair of pandas Hong Kong has received from the CPG after An An and Jia Jia in 1999.

For video: <http://www.oceanpark.com.hk/panda/index.html>

Photo credits:

Olympics: <http://images.beijing-2008.org/47/74/lmg212027447.jpg>

Earth Day: <http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/feature/volunteers>

Panda: <http://life.mingpao.com/cfm/album3b.cfm?File=20070322/album10/33.txt>

Jay Chou: <http://www.chine-informations.com/mods/dossiers/index.php?lg=en&action=fiche&id=260>



Ying Ying (left) and Le Le (right)

Common Expressions

常用句式
cháng yòng jù shì

What's up?

最近怎麼樣?
zuì jìn zěn me yàng?

That's cool!

贊啊! / 酷! / 真棒啊!
zàn ā / ku! / zhēn bàng ā!

Really?

真的嗎?
zhēn de ma?

See you later!

以后再聊! / 再見
yǐ hòu zài liáo! / zai jian

You are such a player!

你真是個花花公子!
nǐ zhēn shì ge huā huā gōng zǐ!

by Kathryn Young

CHINESE CORNER

The Eugene Chinese Club is holding weekly gatherings at the International Resource Center on Fridays from 3 to 4 p.m. Come practice your Chinese!

世界地球日 by Scully Chiu



面臨全球暖化、能源耗竭等問題，4月

22日是世界地球日，環保議題成為

關注焦點，台灣舉辦一些響應世界地球

日的活動。在西部沿海

的風力發電機組終於正式啟用，預估每年能夠生產高達4.2億度的電能，提供給10.5萬戶的家庭用電。減少傳統能源的發電可以減少二氧化碳的排放，這就是符合世界地球日的宗旨，讓我們地球能夠更乾淨更環保。高雄市一所國小在校園內建造了一個地下水儲水系統，學校將45%~50%排掉的廢水儲藏起來變成生態池的用水，經由長長的管子順流而下，將廢水循環再利用。不是只有生態池而已，還有小朋友洗手後的水，全部都流到集水撲滿，拿來澆花、洗廁所。運用一點小方法節約用水，珍惜地球資源大家都做得到!



UTCH Section #4 – mei (may) 2007

Dutch and their language-skills

In the Netherlands Dutch is spoken by almost the whole population. People immigrating to the Netherlands have to take a “naturalization-test” in which learning the language is required and in Holland education is compulsory till the age of 16 years. Unfortunately Dutch is said to be a very difficult language to learn. For foreigners it is especially hard to learn to pronounce the “G” sound. I think the best way to describe this sound would be to compare it to scraping your throat.

Language-wise I am very proud of my country. Because the Netherlands are so small we get to learn many different languages of major countries surrounding us. Already in elementary school we learn not only Dutch but also start acquiring English and French. At Middle and High school to these three languages (Dutch, English and French) German and possibly ancient Latin and Greek are added.

Nevertheless we have one province (comparable to states in America) which tries to preserve its native tongue; Frisian. Originally very similar to English, nowadays this language resembles the Dutch language more. It is spoken by the Frisians in the Province Friesland. For many centuries the Frisians have managed to preserve their language, and considering their firmness and resoluteness the Frisians will probably keep doing so for many years to come.

The Dutch flag

Nederlanders en hun talen-kennis

In Nederland spreekt zo goed als de hele bevolking Nederlands. Mensen die naar Nederland willen immigreren zijn verplicht een inburgerings-cursus te volgen waarvan een groot deel bestaat uit het leren van de Nederlandse taal. Helaas is Nederlands een moeilijke taal om te leren. Voor buitenlanders is het bovenal lastig om de “G”-klank te produceren. De beste manier om deze klank te beschrijven is waarschijnlijk om het te vergelijken met het schrapen van de keel.

Ik kan niet ontkennen dat ik dat ik erg trots ben op de talen-kennis van Nederlanders. Omdat Nederland zo klein is krijgen kinderen al vanaf jonge leeftijd de talen van de grote omringende landen te leren. Reeds op de basisschool leren kinderen behalve Nederlands ook al Engels en Frans. Op de middelbare school worden aan deze drie talen (Nederlands, Engels en Frans) ook nog Duits and mogelijk Latijn and Oud Grieks toegevoegd.

Desalniettemin probeert één provincie in Nederland haar originele taal te behouden; Fries. Hoewel het Fries oorspronkelijk veel gelijkenis toonde met het Engels is het over de jaren erg beïnvloed en steeds meer gaan lijken op het Nederlands. Fries wordt gesproken door de Friezen in de Provincie Friesland. Al vele eeuwen hebben de Friezen hun taal met succes behouden en met hun stugheid en vastberadenheid wil ik graag geloven dat ze in de toekomst hier gewoon mee door zullen gaan.



The Frisian Flag

News from the Netherlands!

• **The Belgium Prime-minister (Verhofstadt) has sent an angry letter to the Prime-minister of the Netherlands (Balkenende) because a couple of coffee-shops have been moved to the border with Belgium!**



The Netherlands other large beer companies to keep the beer price artificially

• **The first picture of the newly born princess Ariane and the whole royal family has been released!:**



Princess Alexia

From left to right
Princess Amalia, Queen Beatrix,
Princess Maxima, two week old
Princess Ariane, Prince
Alexander (crown prince) and

Dutch colloquial

-“What’s up?”

“Hoe gaat het” *literally*; “how goes it?”
slang: “Watskeburt!”

-“That’s cool/tight”

“Vet cool!” (*literally*; “Greasy cool!”)

- An expression of surprise like “Really?”

“Echt waar?” (*literally*; “really true?”)

-“See you later!”

“Tot ziens” (*literally*; till seeing!)

-“Good morning”

“Goedemorgen”
slang: “Môguh!”

SOURCES;

WWW.NOS.NL

WWW.RTL.NL

WWW.NRC.NL

Heerlijk
Helder
Heineken
(DUTCH SLOGAN)





|| Phrasing Farsi

In the quest for creative idioms and popular Persian slang, there's no need to search far. The colloquial expressions rooted in not only cultural yet deep historical aspects explain the witty, and often unconscious, Farsi jargon spoken today:

- Expression: "Saayeh shomaa sangin shode"
Means: You have become too good for us
Literally: *Your shadow became heavy*

- Expression: "Dast ruye dastesh gozaashte"
Means: Somebody does nothing
Literally: *Someone put his/her hand on his/her hand*

- Expression: "Be rishe pedaresh khandid"
Means: He/she was being foolish
Literally: *He/she laughed at their father's beard*

- Expression: "Dast be dahan mundam"
Means: I was left speechless
Literally: *I stayed hand in mouth*

- Expression: "Dast az sare kachalam bardar"
Means: Leave me be
Literally: *Take your hand off my bald head*

- Expression: "Ba domesh gerdoos mishkane"
Means: Someone is extremely happy
Literally: *Someone breaks the walnut with his/her tail*

- Expression: "Zabunam mu dar aavord"
Means: I've said it too many times.
Literally: *Hair grew on my tongue.*

- Expression: "Delam ra zadam be daryaa"
Means: I put everything into it.
Literally: *I hit my heart to the sea.*

|| News » Fashion Police » Quote of the Week

Even the friendly mannequins have become "too revealing."



A recent crackdown on women's dress has led to a national fury in Iran: "Iranian women have found ways of expressing their individuality and returning to drab colors like black, grey and dark blue is not something they will accept easily. 'If we want to do something, we will do it anyway,' says a young Persian."

|| Vocabulary

- * What's up?
Che khabar?
- * That's tight!
Che bahal!
- * No way!
Na Baba!
- * Really?
Jedan?
- * See you later
Ta ba'd or
Badan mibinamit
- * "Ey val"
[expressing admiration]
- * "Damet garm"
[another form of 'thank you' or when validating someone]

|| Events

A Celebration of Persian Culture, Food and Tradition

farhang

Wednesday, May 16, 2007 » 6:30-9:30pm
International House, Earl Residence Hall

Come broaden your cultural horizons and celebrate Persian culture with us! Traditional Persian cuisine will be served, followed by art and entertainment that is sure to educate.

+ FREE ADMISSION

Hosted by Club Persia
Sponsored by RHA and University Housing



RENCH Section

(MAI 2007)

Political Race to the Elysee Palace

By Colette Crouse

French citizens will take to the polling booths this Sunday in the first round of voting for a new president. Currently, the polls show right-wing leader Nicolas Sarkozy, former Interior minister under outgoing President Jacques Chirac, as the country's most popular candidate, followed closely by Segolene Royal, the Socialist candidate. UDF centrist Francois Bayrou and far-right leader Jean-Marie Le Pen trail both Sarkozy and Royal, but all four candidates appear closely packed in the polls. Possibly the biggest issue facing the French is growing unemployment, which is closely linked to both immigration and an ageing population. Despite an unprecedented number of registered voters, more than one-third of the voting population said they were "undecided" as of today, two days before the polls open, making this election one of the most unpredictable in French history.

Information from BBC World News, Paris correspondent



Etes-vous intéressé à la contribution au "Global Talk"? Entrez en contact avec le rédacteur à jpeacock@uoregon.edu, ou le rédacteur français à jhonsing@uoregon.edu!



C'est Super Cool!



French Election Update

By Jessica Honsinger

After the first round of voting, the two remaining candidates in the French presidential elections are Nicolas Sarkozy and Segolene Royal. The final elections will be held Sunday, May 6.

VOCABULAIRE

What's up? : Quoi de neuf? / Qu'est-ce qui se passe?

That's cool/hot! : C'est cool/formidable!

Really? : Vraiment?

Oh, my gosh! : Oh, purée!

See you later! : À plus tard! / À tout à l'heure! / À bientôt!

That's expensive! : C'est cher!

Le drapeau français est bleu, blanc et rouge !





GERMAN Section

May 2007

Colloquial Language - Living Language!

Colloquial language, the various figures of speech and slang used in spoken language, is one of the most popular topics as far as language learning is concerned. It is a vibrant, creative, and popular mode of expression that we use and encounter in English everyday, particularly as college students.

However, despite its popular nature, colloquial language is somewhat difficult to teach and even harder to translate because it is as much a lesson about culture as it is a lesson about language.

An example of German slang that doesn't translate well is "geil". This word is used to say something is cool, but it also has the meaning of someone being horny. This is a double-connotation of which students should be wary!

Also, although students might be tempted to literally translate English slang, it doesn't have the same cultural context in German, and hence, it doesn't have any meaning. An example of this is, "Damn straight!" Though this is used in American English slang, it doesn't make any sense in German to say: "Verdammt gerade!"

So, when learning German slang, remember that you are learning language that reflects German culture and not merely translating English colloquial language into German.

- Zachary Tigert

Spinnst du?!



<http://beconfused.com/images/2006/09/German-is-Hot.jpg>

Klar!

Vocab

Wie geht's, wie steht's?
What's Up?

Wie abgefahren!
That's cool/hot/tight.

Echt jetzt?
Really?

Bis bald!
See you later!

**Hast du noch alle Tassen
im Schrank?**
What are you crazy?

Die Katze aus dem Sack lassen.
To let the cat out of the bag.



<http://www.businessgerman.com/business-knigge/img/6-idioms300.jpg>

Wie geil!

Redensart, Umgangssprache in der deutschen Kultur

Die Umgangssprache ist eine Abwandlung von der standardisierten Sprache und wird im täglichen Umgang gebraucht. Sie kann auch ein Dialekt sein, welcher von Region zu Region verschieden ist; die Umgangssprache kann aber auch eine Zwischenstellung einnehmen zwischen der Hochsprache und dem Dialekt.

Geprägt wird die Umgangssprache nicht nur von regionalen Bräuchen, sondern auch von soziologischen Bräuchen. Diese sind zum Beispiel Bildungsstand und soziale Umwelt des Sprechers. So lässt sich sicherlich ein Unterschied in der Umgangssprache zwischen einem Hauptschüler und einem Gymnasiasten finden.

Umgangssprache kann auch Jugendsprache sein, das heisst, die Sprache, die hauptsächlich von Schülern und Studenten verwendet wird.

Beispiele für unterschiedliche Redensarten in verschiedenen Gruppen sind:

„Ich bin besoffen“ und „Ich bin betrunken“.


Ersteres würde ein Jugendlicher sagen, wohingegen letzteres von einem Erwachsenen verwendet werden würde. Um auszudrücken, dass etwas toll ist, würde ein Jugendlicher zum Beispiel „Das ist geil!“ sagen. „Geil“ hat im wörtlich übertragenen Sinn eine komplett andere Bedeutung, jedoch weiß jeder sofort, was der Sprecher mit dem Wort „geil“ ausdrücken will.

Weitere Einflüsse auf die Umgangssprache sind der Fremdenverkehr (sprachliche Einflüsse aus anderen Ländern, zum Beispiel Anglizismen in der deutschen Sprache), höhere Mobilität und die Medien. In diesem Sinne: Scheena däg no! (schwäbisch für „Schönen Tag noch“)

-Karin Drost



TALIAN Section (aprile 2007)

<p>Fast Facts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> β There are 30 languages and over 30 dialects in Italy β There are 55,000,000 native speakers of standard Italian β In 1861, only 2.5% of the population could speak Italian 	<p style="text-align: center;">Il Sardo</p> <p>Il sardo o sardu è parlata nell'isola di Sardegna. La lingua sarda è speciale perchè il sardo è considerato la più conservativa delle lingue derivate dal latino. Ho vissuto in Sardegna per un anno come studente straniero cinque anni fa e ho imparato che generalmente i sardi sono bilingue. I membri della famiglia italiana che mi ospitava parlavano molto in sardo sia fra loro che con i miei amici. Ho cercato di imparare il sardo ma é stato molto difficile siccome anche se questa è una lingua propria, diversa dai dialetti della penisola, ci sono molti dialetti diversi nella lingua. Se guardi la mappa vedrai che in Sardegna i quattro dialetti principali sono: il Campidanese, il Gallurese, il Logudorese e il Sassarese. Ogni regione ha il suo dialetto, differente da paese in paese. Alcune parole che ho imparato quando stavo lí sono, "ayo o andasu," che vuol dire "andiamo" e "andat bene," che vuol dire "va bene."</p> <p style="text-align: right;">~Sam Burke</p>	<p><u>VOCABULARY</u></p> <p>Come stai? -How are you?</p> <p>Che bello! -That's cool.</p> <p>Veramente? -Really?</p> <p>Ci vediamo! -See you later!</p> <p>Stammi bene! -Take care!</p>
		<p style="text-align: center;"><u>SERATA ITALIANA</u> AT TRACKTOWN PIZZA <u>EVERY Thursdays</u> 7-8 p.m. Join us and practice Italian!</p>

Italian Dialects

Dialects invade most languages on the planet, especially those languages that sprung up from Latin. Italian is no exception from the other Romance Languages. Dialects become part of everyday life in Italy. In ancient times, many people would stay in the same area and they would work, play, and live very close to one another. A few dialects of the northern region are "Piemontese," "Lombardo," "Liguriano," "Romagnolo," and "Emiliano." The French language, because of the location, had a great effect on these languages. Many areas throughout the entire country have their own dialects. The idea behind dialects is to preserve the individuality of a specific region. Tradition and culture are important to Italians, especially those of the older generations. The 14th century gave way to a new collaboration between regions. The Tuscan dialect started to become the most common language because of its central location. A problem today is that younger generations are being taught to speak the same language, and many words are being forgotten. A movement that has become revived in the last few years is the tradition of poetry with dialects. Hopefully, this tradition of dialects will not be forgotten. Dialects express history and community pride and poetry could help restore some of this history.

~Catie Ciciretto



Sources: www.floria-publications.com/ and <http://userhome.brooklyn.cuny.edu>



Russian Section (Май, 2007)



Yeltsin, infamously boogying down with girls in mini-skirts



Yeltsin gives the thumbs up (AP Press)

Борис Николаевич Ельцин

By: Amberle Johnson

Boris Nikolayevich Yeltsin was born Feb. 1, 1931, into a peasant family in the Sverdlovsk region of the Ural Mountains.

Later, he would peacefully dissolve the Soviet Union, and destroy the Communist party. But, the day-to-day job would take a toll on Yeltsin's health.

On April 24, 2007, Boris Yeltsin, Russia's first elected

Русские фразы и выражения

By: Elena Golovchanskaya

-**What's up?**- Как жизнь? (Как zhi-zn?)

-**That's cool/hot/tight-** Классно, клево, здорово, прикольно (Klass-no, klevo, zdor-ovo, prikol-no)

-**An expression of surprise-** Правда? Что-о-о? Ничего себе! Обалдеть! (Prav-da? Shto-o-o? Nich-evo se-be! Obaldet'!)

-**See you later!** - Увидимся! До скорого! до свидания! пока, до встречи! (Uvi-dims-ya! Do skoro-vo! Do svi-dan-ya! Po-ka, do vctre-chi!)

- **It is so cute!**- Такой милый\миленький! (Tak-oi mil-yi\mil-en'ki)

president, died. The Kremlin said he died of heart failure. Yeltsin was buried in Moscow's historic Novodevichy cemetery. Yeltsin is survived by his wife, Naina, two daughters, Yelena and Tatyana, and several grandchildren.

Reclusive since his retirement New Year's 1999, Yeltsin had been in poor health for many years.

He seemed to be a democrat by instinct, in a nation that had never known democracy. But as the years passed, he increasingly concentrated power in his own hands.

In the course of the Yeltsin era, per capita income fell by a staggering 75 percent, and the nation's population fell by more than 2 million. Vodka consumption soared.

Yeltsin sometimes seemed overwhelmed by his responsibilities. He did, after all, steer Russia through its darkest hours.

Yeltsin often appeared in public red-faced and sometimes acted strangely. The public usually blamed it on drinking. Slurred speech, missed appointments and contradictory comments were always blamed by aides on medication, jet lag, or illness.

Yeltsin abolished the KGB, but then appointed Vladimir Putin, a KGB veteran, as his chosen successor. Putin has overturned many of Yeltsin's reforms.

As president of Russia Yeltsin was accused of losing sight of the little person. He was quick to use force and too tolerant of corruption. But, he kept Russia from getting mired in a civil war. He believed that it took a strong hand to keep Russia from falling apart.

As Yeltsin said, "A man must live like a great, bright flame and burn as brightly as he can," he said, "but, in the end, he burns out." Source: AP News, Moscow.



CANDINAVIAN Section

(May 2007)

Nyheter

Norge

Nazi newsreels released Newsreel films from occupied Norway will be released on the Internet this month. Most of the films were made on assignment from the National Socialist authorities for propaganda purposes. Quisling's role in the German occupation is toned down in the series, and he appears far less often than other members of the occupation government.

Film historian Tore Helseth believes that one possible reason for this is that Quisling was so unpopular that he had very little propaganda value.

"The most important thing was to give the impression that daily life was going along normally. The newsreels were only used to a limited degree to profile Vidkun Quisling as the Norwegian 'Führer'," Helseth said. Helseth has written commentaries to the 13 films from 1941 that will soon be available via the website www.filmarkivet.no. The films date from August to Christmas 1941 and were used as shorts before feature films at cinemas. The National Library's branch in Mo i Rana is currently restoring the 1942 films, and this material will also be released on the Internet when it is complete.

(www.aftenposten.no)

Sverige

Det officiella språket i Sverige, svenska, talas i hela landet. Svenskan hör till den germanska språkstammens nordiska gren. Svenskar, norrmän och danskar klarar av att kommunicera på sina egna språk med varandra. Samerna, som först och främst bor i norra Sverige, talar även samiska. Det första främmande språk svenska barn läser i skolan är engelska.

Den obligatoriska grundskolan räcker nio år och barnen börjar skolan antingen som sex- eller sjuåringar. Efter grundskolan kan man fortsätta på gymnasium och läsa akademiska eller yrkesinriktade kurser. Efter gymnasiet fåra eleverna ett avgångsbetyg. Högskoleutbildning kan efter gymnasiet fås i högskolor eller på universitet.

(www.visitsweden.com)

Norway tops in coffee drinking

Perhaps it's the cold winters, or simply tradition in a country where it's common to invite people over simply for cake and coffee. The brew is a fixture at dinner parties, where it's common for dinner guests to leave the table after dessert and adjourn to another room for coffee, cake and often a cognac around smaller tables.

Whatever the reason, the import figures boil down to 8.8 kilos of coffee per person. According to the state statistics agency SSB, that would suggest that all Norwegians over the age of 15 drank around four cups of coffee a day.

(www.aftenposten.no)

NORWEGIAN

Whats up?

Står til? (lit. standing)

That's cool!

Tøft!

Really?!

Jøss!

See you later.

Snakkes. (lit. we'll talk)

SWEDISH

Whats up?

Läget? (lit. standing)

That's cool!

Va häftigt!

Really?!

Herregud! (lit. Lord God)

See you later.

Hejdå. (lit. hi then)

Varför varnar kanariefågeln om klimatkatastrofer? För tre veckor sedan det skrevs om det amerikanska nyordet 'climate canary.' Det betecknar en art som håller på att försvinna och därmed varslar om miljöfarliga limatförändringar.

Klimatkanariefågel är ett alltför långt ord för bli framgångsrikt i svenskan. Klimatsvala skulle fungera bättre, tänkar några. Men är meningen förlorat? En kanariefågel är hållas i en kålgruva därför att den svimmar om det finns giftiga gaser. Man håller inte en svala i en bur. Kanske en bättre val är 'klimatgröniska'?

(www.svd.se)



Slavic Section



Maj 2007

CHALLENGING EDUCATION *by Weronika Budak*

About 450 thousand high school seniors from more than 8,000 schools in Poland graduated on last Friday of April. However, there is not much free time because final exams (deciding whether one gets to study at the university or not) are beginning on Thursday, May 4th with the mandatory examination of Polish Language, Culture and Literature. Every student is required to take Polish and a foreign language (written and spoken) either on the basic or extended level. Moreover, students need to choose one more subject different than language. According to the new regulation that Polish Minister of Education has just introduced, Polish students will have to pass math as a mandatory subject in order to get certificates of so called "Matura" exams. A week before the high school finals, the challenge of their first important exams took elementary school seniors (at the age of 12-13) and middle school seniors (at the age of 15-16).



source: www.interia.pl

SRPSKI ZA STRANCE *by Jovana Kamenko*

Imaju različita mišljenja o tome koji dijalekt pripada kojoj državi. ali u glavnom u Srbiji se priča Ekavski- na primer "hleb" u mesto Ijekavski "hljeb." U severnoj Srbiji pričaju malo sporije, a ljudi sa juga imaju izmešani govor (zbog višebrojne nacionalnosti). Beograđani su posebni jer dosta njih priča, kako moj tata kaže, "ufurani" Ekavski.

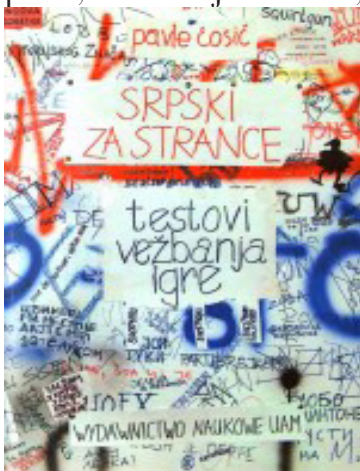


photo: www.yu4you.com

SERBIAN FOR FOREIGNERS

There is much debate about which dialect belongs to which country, but in general, in Serbia people speak Ekavski for example, they say "hleb" instead of the Ijekavski word "hljeb." In northern Serbia they speak slower, and people in the south mix several dialects (because so many different nationalities live there). People from Belgrade are in a separate category because most of them speak, as my father calls it, "ufurani" Ekavski that is to say, they try to sound cool and "with it."

DIALEKTY POLSKIE

by Weronika Budak

We współczesnym języku polskim wyróżnia się pięć dialektów: dialekt małopolski, dialekt wielkopolski, dialekt śląski, dialekt mazowiecki oraz dialekt pomorski. Wszystkie różnią się akcentem wyrazowym, dyftongiczną wymową samogłosek i ich ścieśnieniem, zmiękczeniem końcówek oraz głosek, a także nosowością. Zależnie od regionu kraju również akcenty brzmią odmiennie. Mieszkańcy Polski zwykle potrafią określić czy ktoś pochodzi z nad morza, z gór, ze wschodu, bądź z terytoriów, które kiedyś przynależały do Niemiec. To właśnie języki państw sąsiednich: Niemiec, Czech, Słowacji i, w przeszłości, Rosji, wywarły największy wpływ na narodowy język Polaków. Poszczególne dialekty obejmują też lokalne gwary, pośród których najbardziej znane to gwara podhalańska i kaszubska. Mówiąc o współczesnym języku należy koniecznie wspomnieć slang, który w znacznym stopniu zdominował język młodych Polaków obrazując jednocześnie ogromne znaczenie języka angielskiego.



Image: eduseek.interklasa.pl

Vocabulary



Słownictwo

Rečnik



"What's up?"

Šta ima novo?

Co słycać? Jak leci?

"That's cool/hot/tight."

To je extra.

To jest super/fajne/niezłe.

"Really?" / "Oh my gosh!"

Stvarno?

Powaznie? Serio?

Żartujesz?

"Bye, See you later!"

Ćao, vidimo se kasnije!

Narazie! Do zobaczenie

później!

"What do I know, I'm not hip!"

Šta ja znam, nisam u fazonu!

"Heyah!"

Siema!/ Siemano!



Are you interested in European Student Association? Are you looking for a new experience? Contact: wbudak@uoregon.edu



PANISH Section

(Mayo 2006)

NOTICIAS

Abortion Legalized in Mexico City

Mexico City voted to legalize abortion during the first three months of pregnancy on Tuesday, April 24th. Nationally, Mexico allows abortions only in cases of rape or maternal death risk, though some doctors still refuse to perform the procedure. The procedures are said to be almost free for poor or insured citizens. Under the law, abortion after 12 weeks of pregnancy is punishable by 3 to 6 weeks in jail.



POESÍA

King of Romance Languages

Soft, syllabic curves
Gentle vowels
Possessed
By your machismo
Nouns
I am conjugating
Your musky verbiage
How you render me
Break me down
Into my feminine
Innuendos
Dip into my
Deepest
Sweetest
Vocabulario
Heart of my tongue
No easy contractions
I
Am of him
He
Is of me
Direct connection
Erotic derivation

A dance of multiple meanings
I am your ellipses
Paused for your direction
Soften me with your dark ojos
Growl your barrio r
Bite into the ripe flesh
Of my learning mind
Split me open
With
Each
New
Word
While I dream in Spanish

Sweet taste
Of a culture not my own
Warm brown hands
Of your husky voice
Coil in my shelled ear
I drown in myriad colors
Ethnic joy
La familia
Home
Casa
Lo que es importante en la vida española

Mi corazón siente tu calor
I lapse from who I am
To be embraced by what you are
Royal speech
Quick, kiss me into your history
Joust at this windmill
Mi lenguaje conquistador
-por Keri Baker

CULTURA

El Lunfardo

El lunfardo es una jerga (slang) utilizada en la región de Buenos Aires (Argentina) y sus alrededores. Se originó como lenguaje de los presos, para que los guardias en la cárcel no los entendieran. Muchas de sus expresiones llegaron con los inmigrantes europeos (principalmente italianos), aunque también hubo aportes del francés, portugués, gallego e idiomas indígenas como quechua, guaraní y mapuche. La mayoría de los términos lunfardos han sido

VOCABULARIO

What's up? – ¿Qué tal?
That's cool ¡Qué chevere!
Really? – ¿De verdad? ¿En serio?
Later! – ¡Nos vemos! ¡Hasta pronto!
Bless you! (in reponse to a sneeze) – ¡Salud! Literally means "health"

incorporados al lenguaje habitual de toda la Argentina, aunque en muchos círculos exclusivos se lo considera un lenguaje coloquial. El lunfardo ha quedado inmortalizado en numerosas letras de tango, y se ha vuelto tan famoso que en 1962 se fundó la Academia Porteña del Lunfardo. El nombre lunfardo surge de una deformación de la palabra *lombardo*, que indica la región norte de Italia.

Algunos ejemplos de palabras que son usadas hoy en día:

Mina = Woman. Viene del italiano *femmina*, e ilustra el valor o la riqueza de su cuerpo.
Roña = dirt Viene del italiano *rogna*.
Tapera = slum. Palabra de origen guaraní que significa "vivienda en ruinas".
Laburo = Work / Job. Palabra que viene del latín (labor).

EVENTOS



Noches Latinas @ Taboo

23 West 6th, every Thursday
Reggaeton, Merengue, Salsa, Hip Hop,
and R&B with DJ Tekneck



WAHILI Section

(May 2007)

Denti azolewa na daladala

2007-04-24 17:30:10
Na Moshi Lusonzoo, Muhimbili

Mwanafunzi wa kidato cha kwanza katika Shule ya Sekondari King'ongo, Mbaraka Ramadhani, 15, amelazwa katika Taasisi ya Mifupa Muhimbili, MOI, baada ya kuzolewa na daladala.

Ramadhani amepatwa na mkasa huo juzi, saa za mchana katika eneo la Kimara wakati akiendesha baiskeli ya miguu mitatu, maarufu kama guta, kufuata maji kwa ajili ya matumizi ya nyumbani kwao.

Ramadhani ameiambia gazeti la Alasiri akiwa wadini pale katika Taasisi ya Mifupa Muhimbili, MOI, kuwa siku ya tukio, yeye alikuwa akiingia kwenye Barabara ya Morogoro na ndipo ghafla akastukia akigongwa na daladala aina ya kipanya.

Student Hit by Mini Bus.

BY Moshi Lusono Muhimbili.

A student known as Ramadhani King'ongo, 15, has been hospitalized after getting run over by a mini van. The student was known locally as Daladala. Ramadhani and was hit by a mini bus in the afternoon in the area known as Kimara. He was riding a bicycle on his way to fetch water for his family.

Rama told reporters that he was turning around on Morogoro street before being hit by the mini bus.

Courtesy of
<http://ippmedia.com/ipp/alasiri/2007/04/24/89124.html>

Slang in Tanzania

By Evans Temi

Swahili is the main language of Tanzania and with that there has been numerous variations due to the many different languages spoken in the country. Tanzania has more than 130 native languages.

With all these languages, different dialects and variations of the Swahili language pop up everywhere across the great nation. The Swahili people themselves reside in the coastal areas of Tanzania and speak a deeper and more original Swahili as opposed to the one spoken by western, southern and north Tanzanians.

Swahili slang has been popularized by the emerging young culture and the great Tanzanian renaissance, a cultural movement of young people who have more liberty in expressing themselves than they have ever had before. The contemporization of Tanzanian music, and the adaptation of hip-hop has surged a mass awakening of popular easy-going attitudes and the redirection of the Swahili language. Today kids will be speaking slang even in places where it is not encouraged like classrooms, making it a very acceptable norm.

I think the new slang has indeed led to separation of generations. The older generation is in constant fear of the language disappearing, due to a lot of Swahili slang being a mix of English and poor Swahili, according to them. Whether the change is for better or worse. Change is a universal law and it will eventually take place.

VOCABULARY

- 1) What's up?
- 2) That's cool
- 3) Oh my God!
- 4) See you later
- 5) How's it going?

Swahili Translation

- 1) Mambo?
- 2) Hiyo ni poa
- 3) Mungu wangu!
- 4) Tutaonana baadaye
- 5) Niaje?

Dar-es-Salaam



The city of Dar-es-Salaam is Tanzania's commercial capital and the hub of Swahili cultural expression and language.



images courtesy of :

www.pbase.com/image/3532734

[2](http://www.outhere.de/index.php?got_o=n10)

www.outhere.de/index.php?got_o=n10



Noticia

Grafite como arte

Grafite transforma trens em obras de arte

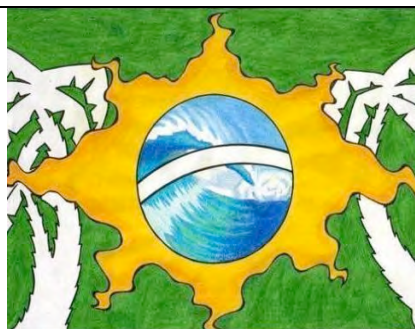
Usando mais de 2.400 latinhas de spray e quase mil litros de tinta, o grafite transformou três trens em obras de arte. O metrô de Recife experimenta com o arte popular para ter presente mais da cor e da cultura brasileira.

Cinco brasileiros e tres alemães formam o grupo de oito artistas plásticos que trabalham no projeto. O objetivo do grupo é "fazer com que a arte vá até as pessoas que pegam o trem, para que elas não precisem sair de casa e ir para um museu ou uma galeria". Eles entendem a importancia da cultura brasileira e dizem que tudo é feito com muita cor e muita música, para citar o artista plástico Ise, "Tem que ter suingue, senão não sai. Tem que ser bem brasileiro".

Os passageiros aprovam, dizendo "Eu me sinto parte dessa obra, por todo dia estar aqui no metrô" e também "É maravilhoso andar num trem bonito desse, lindo, com uma decoração bonita".

200 mil pessoas passam pelas estações de metrô no Recife todos os dias, e agora eles terão a sensação nova das cores e expressões da cultura brasileira.

-Quillyn Brown
Information from www.Globo.com



Picture from: <http://flickr.com/>

VOCABULÁRIO

Vocabulary

By: Max Bruch, and Tatiana Piazza

E aí?

What's Up?

Beleza! Maneiro!

That's cool/hot/tight.

Tá falando sério?

Really?

Valeu!

See you later!

Ta ligado?

..ya know?



Picture from: www.globo.com

Colloquial Language

Brazilian Slang

Colloquial language is present in every language and there is a reason for this. Colloquial language, or the use of informal expressions, known most often as slang, is a representation of popular culture.

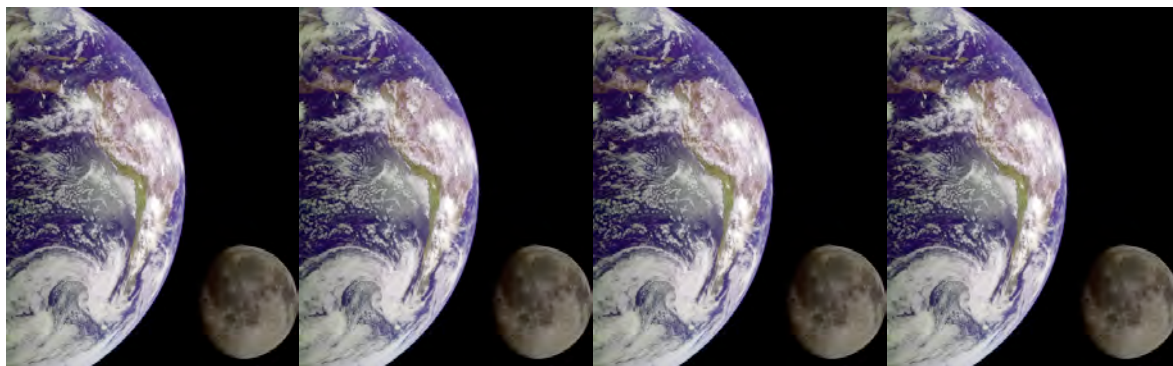
Do we say 'radical' or 'tubular' anymore? Definitely not, because those words no longer represent popular culture but rather that of an older generation. Portuguese is the same. Colloquial language has changed drastically through the years, and is greatly influenced by region as well.

Online you can find list upon list of slang words in Portuguese, but what you will find is that if you speak to a Brazilian, they most likely won't know what many of them mean, they will laugh because they are outdated, or the expression may even have a whole different meaning in their region than the region that your 'definition' is from.

As any language student knows though, that's the fun of it. The first thing that a new speaker of a language wants to know is the slang. And often, they make a fool of themselves trying to use it. However, when not using our native tongue, we all learn that this is generally unavoidable and we just have to try not to blush too bad and wait for everyone to stop laughing. The best stories come from these experiences though and it is almost guaranteed we won't make that same mistake again.

This is the challenge of colloquial language, and with a country as large as Brasil it's sure to present itself quite often. Have fun with it though and who knows, you may have the funniest stories at the end of the day.

-Quillyn Brown



Around the World

May 2007

Hi Everyone,
I speak both French and Creole. I am from Haiti, an island in the caribbean. So I will try to translate the phrases in both languages: French first, and then Creole.

Nathan Gue

VOCABULARY

English => French => Creole

What's up? = *Quoi de neuf?* or *Qu'est-ce que se passe?* = Sa kap fèt?

That's cool/hot! = *C'est cool/formidable!* = Se Kool!!

"Really?" / "Oh my gosh!" = "*Vraiment?*" / "*Oh, purée*" (there are many ways you can say that) = vrèman? or "Mon chè o!"

"See you later!" = "*A plus tard!*" or "*A tout a l'heure!*" or "*A bientôt!*" = Na wè pi ta!

This is taking a lot of banks! (That's expensive!) = *C'est cher!* = Se tèt nèg!!

("Se tèt nèg!!" -> literally, this Creole sentence would be translated as "That's a negro head!!! This slang came from the history of the slavery in Haiti. Slaves, back in 18th century, were very expensive to buy, so it is a way to tease the colonialist system that many Haitians nowadays still use that term when buying an expensive thing in Haiti.)



Northland Island Craic Colloquialisms

A linguistics expert had been drafted in to help with an internet search engine which recognizes Northern Ireland slang. Dr Alison Henry of the University of Ulster has provided consultation on

the type of words users may type into the website. Colloquialisms such as gutties, craic, poke and bog will be recognised on the search engine Yell.com. It has looked at slang words used in areas across the UK. It said people from Northern Ireland living in Ipswich would be able to find opticians by typing in 'gleckers', which is slang for glasses. Dr Henry, a professor of linguistics and author of *Belfast English* and *Standard English*, said: "Language plays an important role in Northern Ireland's culture and our local linguistic colloquialisms are much loved. People in Northern Ireland have a great sense of pride both in knowing and using these local colloquialisms in everyday conversation and it is great that in the digital age Yell.com acknowledges this.

- Bevy/scoop = Drink
- Gutties = Trainers
- Poke = Ice-cream
- Offees = Off-Licence
- Bog = Toilet
- Piece = Sandwich/Slice of bread
- Craic = Entertainment/Fun
- Chippy = Chip shop

The search engine said it was on the hunt for other suggestions and was launching a radio competition to find local words people would like to see added. The company's Eddie Cheng said it was a recognition of the diversity of language in the UK. "But we realise we've just scratched the surface in terms of the extent of regional dialect and that's why we're encouraging people to go to Yell.com with their own suggestions," he said.



Yorkshire colloquialisms,

Yorkshireisms, dialect, or slang are mostly spoken, but not often written, in Yorkshire.

Generally these colloquialisms start to occur as one travels into Yorkshire and words that can be found in older versions of the English Bible, such as Thee, thou, thy & thine, etc may be heard frequently. The main difference compared with RP English is the use of the letters A and U. The Yorkshire dialect contains not only a unique glossary of words, but also a unique grammar and phonology which partly have origins in Old Norse. What is clear is that Northern colloquialisms are different from others, because of the way the words are said, and the melody that is used to express them. The words are written down in as phonetic a way as possible, so as to make it easier for people to be able to say them out loud, although written "Northern" differs somewhat. Some examples:

- "*It's nowt but spit an' glue* (It was not very well-made)
- As sick as a Cleethorpes donkey* (Feeling bad that something has not turned out well)
- If tha' does owt fer nowt then tha does it for thee sen* (If you do something for nothing then you do it for yourself.)
- Allus at't last push up* (Always at the last moment)
- Send it t'writing iron* (print it out - from a computer)
- It's nut jannock* (It's not fair)
- Ah-reet kid* (Are you alright? A friendly greeting)

Source (1):

http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/low/uk_news/northern_ireland/4233117.stm

Source(2): <http://wikipedia.com>

Picture: <http://legislative.nasa.gov/images/earth.jpg>