

African American Vernacular English, Black Vernacular English, Ebonics (*črnaska angleščina*)

1. Ime

ebonics = ebony+phonics; 1973, črnski znanstveniki (namesto *Nonstandard Negro English*)

18. 12. 1996, Oakland, California school board:

“Ebonics” je jezik

The systematic and expressive nature of the grammar and pronunciation patterns of the African American vernacular has been established by numerous scientific studies over the past thirty years. Characterizations of Ebonics as 'slang,' 'mutant,' 'lazy,' 'defective,' 'ungrammatical,' or 'broken English' are incorrect and demeaning" "There is evidence from Sweden, the U.S., and other countries that speakers of other varieties can be aided in their learning of the standard variety by pedagogical approaches which recognize the legitimacy of the other varieties of a language. From this perspective, the Oakland School Board's decision to recognize the vernacular of African American students in teaching them Standard English is linguistically and pedagogically sound.

—the Linguistic Society of America

Research and experience have shown that children learn best if teachers respect the home language and use it as a bridge in teaching the language of the school and wider society.

—from *Teachers of English to Speakers of Other Languages (TESOL)*

2. Izvor

- a. angleščina (neknjižni dialekti)
- b. afriškega izvora (podobnost z jeziki zahodne Afrike)
- c. karibska kreolščina

3. Lastnosti

3.1. Besedišče

Specifično besedišče: ostro ločevanje med črnci in belci;

Z Afrika: *goober* (peanut), *yam* (sweet potato), *tote* (to carry), *buckra* (white man)

Nove besed: *homeboy* (drugi kaznjenci iz iste sošeske), *homegirl* (pl. *homies*)

honkie, whitey (pej. 'belec')

redneck, peckerwood (pej. 'revni oz. podeželski belec, z juga ZDA, tudi rasist')

Zamenjave knjižnega pomena:

Hey, that's a bad car, man! *bad=good*

That car is real cool/hot. *cool, hot=very good*

Homeboy be steady driving that short/ride. *short, ride=automobile*

stepped-to (subject to a physical advance by an opponent before a possible exchange of blows)

So I said, 'What's up?' and I got stepped-to; upside the head (against the head).

ashy (a dry skin condition that appears as a slight discoloration):

His skin always be so ashy.

Pogovorna angleščina: *hip, dude*

3.2. Slovnica

- večkratno zanikanje: *No way no girl can't wear no platform shoes to no amusement park = There is no way that any girl can wear platform shoes to an amusement park.*

- *existential it* namesto *there*: *It ain't no food here = There is no food here.*

- končnice (množ., svojilnost, sing. –s, pret. –ed) se velikokrat opuščajo:

He got three cent; That's my brother book; She like new clothes; They talk (= talked) all night.

- inverzija pri vprašanjih: *What it is?, How you are?*

- *do* namesto *be* v negiranih stavkih: *It don't all be her fault = It isn't always her fault*

- pomožnik *be* za 'habitual occurrence': *They be fightin = They are always fighting*

He be laughin = He laughs all the time

- naglašeni *been*: oddaljena preteklost: *I been see dat movie = I saw that movie long ago; She been had dat hat = She has had that hat for some time*

- namen: partikula *a*: *I'm a shoot you = I'm going to shoot you*

- glagolski vid: *steady* + nedovršna oblika/naglas na koncu stavka:

We be steady rappin, We steady be rappin, We be rappin stéady,

We are always talking; They steady be high, They be steady high, They be high stéady = They are always intoxicated (from drugs or alcohol)

- *come kot polpopomožni glagol: He come tellin me some story = He told me a lie; They come comin in here like they own de place = They came in here like they owned the place*
- *prislovna raba like ('almost'): I like to die(d) = I almost died; He like to hit his head on that branch = He almost hit his head on that branch*

3.3. Izgovorjava

podobnosti z angleščino na jugu ZDA

- 'non-rhotic': 'ca' for *car*, 'pahty' for *party*
- /l/ odpade v končnih soglasniških sklopih z ustničnimi glasovi: 'hep' for *help*, 'sef' for *self*
- Zlogotvorni /n/ namesto /ŋ/ v –ing oblikah: 'comin' and 'runnin' for *coming*, *running*
- Poenostavitev končnih soglasniških sklopov: 'des' for *desk*, 'tes' for *test*, 'col' for *cold*
- /d/ namesto /ð/, 'dat day' for *that day* and 'dis house' for *this house*

- na koncu besede /f/ namesto /θ/, ‘boof’ for *booth* and ‘souf’ for *south*
- naglas na prvem zlogu pri dvozložnicah: pólice for *police*, défine for *define*.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aQrtB7cZDrA&feature=related>