

## IDIOMS

### Explain idiom in English and name one example!

An idiom is an expression with a meaning that can be difficult to guess from the meanings of its separate words. Common areas for idioms in business are war (hit your targets), gambling (there's a lot of money at stake) and shipping (don't rock the boat). I've asked my boss for a pay rise several times, but no luck. It's like talking to a brick wall. For example idiom "talk to a brick wall" means talk to an unresponsive person.

### IDIOMS:

- **"talk to a brick wall"** means talk to an unresponsive person. (ko se pogovarjamo z nekom in ni nobenega odziva)
- **Hear something from the horse's mouth** means get the information directly from the person concerned (dobiti informacije neposredno od osebe)
- **Beating about the bush** means you don't say something directly, usually because you don't want to upset the person you're talking to. (hoditi kot mačka okoli vrele kaše)
- **Heard it on the grapevine** - gossip, rumours, to hear news from someone who heard the news from someone else (govorice)
- **On the same wavelength** - if two people are on the same wavelength, it is easy for them to understand and agree with each other (na isti valovni dolžini)
- **Get a word in edgeways** - you do not have an opportunity to say anything because someone is talking so much or so quickly (nemoreš priti do besede)
- **Put you in the picture** - to tell someone the facts about a situation (nekomu povedati dejstva, informacijo ki jo morajo vedeti)
- **Talking at cross purposes** - with opposing viewpoints, If two or more people are at cross purposes, they do not understand each other because they are talking about different subjects without realizing this
- **Get straight to the point** - To be concise in your speaking, to say exactly what you mean, plainly.
- **Have a quick word** - to speak with someone privately to tell them something
- **It's on the tip of my tongue** - when you can't remember something, you know the word, but you just can't quite remember it at the moment.

## 1. AN ENGLISHMAN IN NEW YORK

### BESEDE:

**NOTORIOUS** □ znan po slabih lastnostih

**An alien worker** □ a worker from another country who has permission to work in the USA

**A FOREIGNER** □ someone from another country

**AN ILLEGAL IMMIGRANT** □ someone who has come to live in a country without government permission

**AN ASYLUM SEEKER** □ Someone living in a country looking for permission to stay and live in that country

**AN OUTSIDER** □ somebody who does not belong to the group

**A MISFIT** □ someone who is not accepted by a group

**A REFUGEE** □ someone who has escaped their country because of war or natural disasters

## BRITISH AND AMERICAN ENGLISH

| BRITISH                                   | AMERICAN                                 |
|---|--|
| Flat (stanovanje)                         | apartment                                |
| Block of flats (stanovanjski blok)        | Apartment building (stanovanjska stavba) |
| The centre of town (središče mesta)       | Downtown                                 |
| Have you got                              | Do you have                              |
| A garden (vrt, dvorišče)                  | A yard                                   |
| No we haven't                             | No we don't                              |
| A car park                                | A parking lot                            |
| At the back (vzadaj)                      | In the back                              |
| Mobile phone                              | Cellphone                                |
| Dressing gown                             | Bathrobe (kopalni plašč)                 |
| Chemist's (drogerija, trgovina z drogami) | Drugstore                                |
| Lorry (tovornjak)                         | Truck                                    |
| Autumn (jesen)                            | Fall                                     |
| Windscreen (vetrobransko steklo)          | Windshield                               |
| Rubbish (smeti)                           | Garbage                                  |
| Biscuit (piškot)                          | Cookie                                   |
| Cupboard (omara)                          | Closet                                   |
| Lift                                      | Elevator                                 |
| Trousers                                  | Pants                                    |
| Pavement (pločnik)                        | Sidewalk (pločnik)                       |
| Cooker (štedilnik)                        | Stove (štedilnik)                        |
| Aubergine (jajčevce)                      | Eggplant(jajčevce)                       |
| Sweets sladkarije                         | Candy                                    |
| Bonnet (kapuca, pokrivalo?)               | Hood                                     |
| Boot                                      | Trunk (prtijažnik)                       |
| Holiday                                   | Vacation                                 |
| Underground (podzemna železnica)          | Subway                                   |
| Cinema                                    | Movie theater                            |
| Petrol (plin)                             | gas                                      |
| Loo (wc)                                  | Restroom (wc)                            |
| Football                                  | soccer                                   |

|                            |                                     |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Match                      | Game                                |
| Bill (račun)               | Check                               |
| To queue (v čakalni vrsti) | To stand in line                    |
| Altogether                 | In all                              |
| From Monday to Friday      | Monday thru friday                  |
| Can you Post this letter   | Can you mail this letter            |
| Yes/of course              | Sure                                |
| Can you call               | Can you stop by the                 |
| Off-licence                | Liquor store (trgovina z alkoholom) |
| Crisps (čips)              | Potato chips                        |
| watch                      | see                                 |
| On telly (na tv)           | On cable                            |
| Five to four               | Five of four                        |
| Five past                  | Five after                          |
| At the weekend             | On the weekend                      |
| Go forward                 | Go straight                         |

## ELLIS ISLAND

Ellis Island is a symbol of America's immigrant heritage and a symbol of the American dream of freedom and opportunity. Ellis Island is the small island on the left between the Statue of Liberty and the mainland. This use to be the main administrative centre where would be immigrants to the USA were assessed. It symbolizes freedom and opportunity. It was the place through which most immigrants entered the United States. On leaving this place and being accepted as immigrants, people must have felt free and full of hope.

- 12 million immigrants pass through it
- today their descendants account for almost 40% of the population of the USA.
- During peak periods as many as 5000 people each day would be checked and questioned

## Which countries do you think the immigrants came from?

Countries from which many immigrants came include: Ireland, Italy, Russia, Germany, Eastern Europe...Many were Jewish.

## THE STATUE OF LIBERTY

The Statue of Liberty is a sculpture on Liberty Island in the middle of New York Harbor, in Manhattan, New York City. The statue, designed by Frédéric Auguste Bartholdi and dedicated on October 28, 1886, was a gift to the United States from the people of France. It is an icon of freedom, democracy, international friendship and of the United States: a welcoming signal to immigrants arriving from abroad.

## WHAT IS AN ILLEGAL IMMIGRANT?

A person who has come to live in a foreign country without government permission.

### **WHAT IS AN IMMIGRANT?**

A person who has come to live permanently in a foreign country.

### **WHO IS EMIGRANT?**

a person who leaves one place or country(a native country), to settle in another.

### **DIFFERENCE BETWEEN IMMIGRANT AND EMIGRANT!**

To emigrate means to leave your country of birth and To immigrate means to arrive and live in a new country so an emigrant leaves and an immigrant arrives. So for example, if I moved from the United states to Japan, I would be a US emigrant, but a Japanese immigrant.

### **REASONS FOR EMIGRATING:**

- Unemployment
- Natural disasters (famine, drought)
- Political instability (politična nestabilnost)
- Lack of economic opportunities (Pomanjkanje gospodarskih priložnosti)
- Moving to a warmer climate
- Marrying someone from another country

### **WHAT IS MELTING POT?**

The melting pot is a metaphor for a heterogeneous society becoming more homogeneous. It is a place where different people or different cultures all come together and begin to merge and mix. United states is an example of a melting pot where immigrants and people from all over the world visit, live and share thoughts and ideas to create one big new culture.

### **ELLIS ISLAND - FILTER OF IMMIGRANT HUMANITY**

A filter is something which a substance has to pass through, for example a coffee filter or an air filter. It holds back solid material or impurities, allowing what the user wants to come through. In the same way metaphorically Ellis island filters people, preventing people they don't want from entering the country.

### **BESEDE:**

- It chanced to be□it happened by chance ( se je zgodilo po naključju)
- Proved inadequate□turned out to be/was found to be not good enough (Izkazalo se je/ so ugotovili, da ni dovolj dobro)
- It was choked with□it was full of (zapolnjeno v celoti)

- The long procession files – the long queue of people moves slowly (dolga kolona/vrsta ljudi ki se premika počasi)

## A CULTURAL HISTORY OF MASS COMMUNICATION

1. **Oral or preliterate cultures** – in these cultures language was local and specific, memory was crucial, knowledge and history were transmitted orally
2. **The Invention of writing** – meaning and language became more uniform, knowledge and history were transmitted in writing
3. **Literate culture**
4. **The Gutenberg revolution**
5. **The industrial revolution** – The Industrial Revolution was the transition to new manufacturing processes. The industrial revolution spread the power of print, but it also helped create a middle class .
6. **"modern" communication technologies** – "modern" communication technologies includes Newspapers, magazines, motion pictures, radio, television and computer networks
7. **Media literacy**

### WHO IS JOHANNES GUTENBERG?

Johannes Gutenberg (c. 1398 – February 3, 1468) was a German blacksmith, goldsmith, printer, and publisher who introduced printing to Europe. He invented the first printing press. Gutenberg's masterpiece, and the first book ever printed from movable type, is the "Forty-Two-Line" Bible. It was the first time a Bible was mass produced and available for anyone outside of the church.

### MEDIA LITERACY

Media literacy is the ability to access, analyze, evaluate, and create media in a variety of forms. It is education that aims to increase the students' understanding and enjoyment of how the media work, how they produce meaning, how they are organized, and how they construct reality. Media literacy is the practice of turning passive media consumers into critical thinkers and media creators.

### ELEMENTS OF MEDIA L:

Media literacy is composed of an awareness of the impact of the media on individuals and society, an understanding of the process of mass communication; strategies for analyzing and discussing media messages; cultivation of enhanced enjoyment; understanding and appreciation of media content; and development of appropriate and effective production skills.

### MEDIA LITERACY SKILLS

Media literacy requires mastery of several skills: the ability and willingness to make an effort to understand content, to pay attention and to filter out noise ; an understanding of and respect for the power of media messages; development of

heightened expectations of media content, the ability to think critically about media messages, the ability to understand its effect and a knowledge of the internal language of various media.

### WHO IS MEDIA LITERATE PERSON?

To be a literate person in the 21st century, you must know how to read all forms of media and produce them. A media literate person is a person who has the ability to understand how mass media functions and how they are organised. He/she can effectively describe the role of media in his or her life.

### MEDIA - TYPES OF MEDIA

News and entertainment are communicated in a number of different ways, using different media. The media include **print media** such as newspaper and magazines and **electronic media** such as radio and television.

The word **MEDIA** is most often used to refer to the communication of news and in this context means the same as news media.

Media and **mass media** are often used when discussing the power of modern communications.

### MEDIUM

Medium is a device that is used to inform people.

### PRINT MEDIA

Print media is an type of media that is distributed in a printed form. Newspapers and magazines are considered print media. Newspapers and magazines are examples OF PRINT MEDIA

### ELECTRONIC MEDIA

Electronic media are media that use electronics or electromechanical energy. Examples of electronic media are television, radio, Internet, CD-ROMs, DVD.

### MASS MEDIA

The means of communication that reach large numbers of people in a short time, such as television, newspapers, magazines, and radio.

### BESEDE:

- Tycoon – tadjkun
- Pundit – someone who gives their opinions using the media - učenjak
- Guru – an expert on using the media - oseba, ki ji sledijo
- Analyst – an expert on the media as a business
- Mogul, magnate – the head of a media organisation, a person who has great wealth and power in a particular business or industry (na čelu neke organizacije, oseba, ki ima veliko bogastvo in moč)

## **BROADCAST (to broadcast-oddajati)**

Broadcast means Transmit (a programme or some information) by radio or television. Programmes on radio and television may be referred to formally as broadcast and they may be referred to informally as shows.

## **PROGRAMME HOST (voditelj)**

a person who introduces guests and performers, especially on television or radio. Programmes or shows on radio and tv are often presented or hosted by a programme host.

## **DISC JOCKEY OR DJ**

A disc jockey (abbreviated D.J. or DJ) is a person who mixes recorded music for an audience.

## **ANCHOR**

News programmes may be hosted, fronted or anchored by anchor. He is famous in their own right, sometimes more famous than the people in the news.

## **ANCHORMAN/ ANCHORWOMAN**

A person who presents and coordinates a live television or radio programme involving other contributors.

## **NEWSREADER OR NEWSCASTER (NAPOVEDOVALEC)**

someone whose job is to read the news on television or radio, newscaster is now a rather old-fashioned word.

## **REPORTER**

A reporter is a person who collects and reports news for a TV station.

## **CORRESPONDENT**

a person employed by a newspaper, television network, etc., to gather and report news regularly from a distant place. (BOLJ DOPISNIK)

## **DIFFERENCE BETWEEN REPORTER AND CORRESPONDENT**

The main difference is that a correspondent is usually based in a foreign land, ready to provide information, if any major news events happen there.

## **NEWS GATHERERS**

Reporters, correspondents, television journalists and the camera operators are **news gatherers**. together they form tv crews.

**TV CREW** includes cameraman, television journalist, reporter and correspondent.

## **BROADCASTERS**

Broadcasters are TV and radio organisations, the people working for them or more specifically the professional media people who actually participate in programmes.