



Cofinanciado por  
la Unión Europea

## Proposed task for Eger words of our life

mobility. The

Students in all three countries should ask their elders about words and sayings in their language when they were young that have changed over time. It would be positive to focus on the context (when, where, why, ..., they used the expressions)

The result of this research will be collected and analyzed from the point of view of how the old and the new language represent diversity in terms of gender (view of women and men) and inclusion (representation of people from different backgrounds or people with disabilities).

Four areas of use and four types of linguistic references will be proposed

	Song lyrics (traditional games...)	Jokes	Proverbs	Vocabulary in general
Domestic sphere	A song they used to sing at home is “ <i>ya no se guisa conleña ni tampoco con carbón ,que se guisa con lasbarbas del señor gobernador ,hay salerón que risa me da, hay salerón jajaja</i> ”. This is an example of a song about cooking used in the past.		A proverb they used to say is “ <i>Haz el bien y no mires a quien</i> ”. It means. Do good/right without caring about who is the recipient of your good acts.	<p><u>Elda’s words</u></p> <p><i>la toña</i>: a piece of pastry made with flour, milk, butter and eggs. Typical from Alicante.</p> <p><i>mona</i>: it is a sweet that is eaten at Easter and symbolizes the end of the lent.</p> <p><i>mañaco/a</i>: a person who has a bad and childish behaviour.</p> <p><i>fasegures/pelotas/relle no</i>: typical food from Alicante made with minced lean meat, minced bread, eggs and spices.</p> <p><i>companaje</i>: almost every cold food that can be eaten inside bread such as: ham, cheese,</p>

			<p>cold meat (cured or smoked or salted)</p> <p><b>Cuenca's words</b></p> <p><b>guachola:</b> way of calling children</p> <p><b>gambitero:</b> a person who is always partying or chatting with people in the street</p> <p><b>cuévano/capazo:</b> a large basket where objects are placed.</p> <p><b>pipiolo:</b> people used it referring to a child/young and immature person.</p>
School	<p><u>Traditional games</u></p> <p><b>cromos:</b> small pictures of animals or girls or angels. The players had to turn them over with the palm of the hand.</p> <p><b>La chula:</b> hopscotch. Children painted it using chalk on the floor, and played it during the school break; the aim is to throw a small stone on all the squares in succession, the one who completes first, wins.</p> <p><u>Song</u></p> <p>A song they used to sing at school is: <b>El patio de mi casa es particular cuando llueve y se moja como los demás.</b></p> <p>This is an example of a song about the rain used in the</p>		<p><b>No hay mal que por bien no venga.</b></p> <p>It means that every cloud has a silver lining.</p>

	past. It is also a game: <b>corro</b>			
<b>Entertainment</b>	<p><i>Tengo una muñeca vestida de azul, con su camisita y su camisón.</i></p> <p><i>La saqué a paseo y se me constipó.</i></p> <p><i>La tengo en la cama con mucho dolor.</i></p> <p><i>Esta mañanita me dijo el doctor, que le de jarabe con un tenedor.</i></p> <p><i>Dos y dos son cuatro, cuatro y dos son seis, seis y dos son ocho, y ocho dieciséis.</i></p> <p><i>Ya me sé las tablas de multiplicar, el año que viene me podré casar.</i></p> <p>I have a doll dressed in blue, with her little shirt and her nightgown. I took her out for a walk and she got a cold.</p> <p>I have her in bed with a lot of pain.</p> <p>This morning the doctor told me to give her syrup with a fork.</p> <p>Two and two are four, four and two are six, six and two are eight and eight more sixteen.</p> <p>I've already learned the multiplication tables, so next year I will be able to get married.</p> <p><b><i>“ Debajo un botón-tón-tón que encontró Martín-tín-tín</i></b></p>	<p>Petrer's people call <b>cagalderos</b> to Elda's people; and Elda's people call <b>rabudos</b> to Petrer's ones.</p> <p>These words are used as a small insult, to tease the others.</p> <p>It is a typical joke between people from Elda and Petrer because both cities they have some rivalry about which is the better.</p>	<p>A proverb they used to say is "<b>Quien tiene un amigo tiene un tesoro</b>". It means ( Who has got a friend, has got a treasure ).</p>	

	<p><b><i>había un ratón-tón-tón ay que chiquitín.tín.tín...”</i></b></p> <p>This is an example of a song about a little mouse used in the past to entertain babies thanks to the easy rhythms.</p>			
<b>Social life and beliefs</b>	<p>The official Spanish religion has been Catholicism, and practically everyone was a believer.</p> <p>A song they used to sing is <b><i>“Que llueva, que llueva la Virgen de la Cueva, los pajaritos cantan las nubes selevantan, que sí, que no que caiga un chaparrón...”</i></b>.</p> <p>This is an example of a song that talks about the Virgin and was used for playing (<b>corro</b>)</p>	<p><b><i>“Hay dos amigas y una de ellas tiene tres hijos, la otra le pregunta que cuál ha sido el hijo que más le ha costado criar, ella le contestó: el de mi suegra”</i></b>. It means (There are two friends and one of them has three children, the other asks her which child has been the most difficult for her to raise, she replied: my mother-in-law’s one).</p>	<p>A proverb they used to say is <b><i>“la avaricia rompe el saco”</i></b>. It means (The avarice breaks the bag).</p>	

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**Record the songs and rythms (in Spanish)**

**Add pictures illustrating games and objects in order to clarify the explanations and improve comprehension.**

**NOTAS PARA COMENTAR CON EL GRUPO:**

**- Creo que algunas entradas requieren explicación (lo de las barbas del señor gobernador, por ejemplo). Algunas canciones forman parte de juegos populares (canciones del corro)**