



SÄNDNINGSDATUM: 2012-06-23
PRODUCENT: PAMELA TAIVASSALO WIKHOLM

Anaconda Society The United Kingdom of Great Britain and NI

Script and Word list

Signature

Keith Foster: In Anaconda Society today; The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
What do you know about The UK?

- *Wimbledon, tennis maybe...*
- *The Queen and fast food*
- *And David Beckham.*
- *What would you like to learn more about when it comes to the United Kingdom?*
- *The language, English and culture.*

Now in Anaconda Society, meet; Liz Gordon and Sam Cook from the UK

Sam Cook: Within the United Kingdom there's four nations: it's England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. But then you've also got Britain as well which are just the three main ones. Scotland at the top, then Wales to the left in the middle and the rest of that is England.

Lina Lehn: We were talking about the Commonwealth, what was the Commonwealth?

SC: Well, when you talk about it from sort of British Empire, you're looking at countries such as Australia, New Zealand, India and through to the Americas such as the West Indies. Just going and flattening places and then sort of putting our flag there. But then over the years we gradually let go of those colonies and they've become independent.

LL: What would you call yourself Sam, first? Would you call yourself English or British?

fast food – snabbmat

Commonwealth – samväld

an empire – ett imperium

to flatten –
här: att jämna med marken

independent – självständig



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SC: If I wrote down on a form for say a driving license I would say that I was English, if there was an option to be English. Um, but otherwise it would be British.

a form – *en blankett*
an option – *ett val*
otherwise – *annars*

LL: And Liz, what would you call yourself?

Liz Gordon: I would call myself British, because you see my dad's Scottish as well, and I'm English so I'm trying to embrace sort of both sides of the heritage. My dad's from a place called Aberfeldy in Scotland and I think that he would call himself Scottish before he called himself British. Just because that's where he lived for his whole life until he moved to England. So yes, I think his culture and heritage is really important to him.

to embrace –
här: att ta till sig
a heritage – *ett arv*

SC: I think when everyone thinks of England they think of the bulldog or fish and chips, seaside, that sort of thing.

a seaside – *en kust*

LL: What would you say is typical for Scotland?

LG: Haggis. Um, I'd say we associate it with things like kilts you know, traditional Scottish wear and the men always look really cool in their kilt. Loch Ness monster as well, he's just a big green monster that's in the lake and I'm not really sure if he's true or not. Highland cows, everyone likes a highland cow, yes, we've got those.

SC: Wales you always think of the mountains and the sort of little villages.

LG: In our society in the UK we have a different class system, so we've got like the upper classes, middle classes and the working class. And the working class is sort of considered less educated and less formal. And the middle classes are slightly more educated and they speak more formally and the upper classes are also, they're considered to be sort of the most educated and they speak really well. They speak the Queen's English so it's a lot more formal than like working classes. And they tend to have jobs that pay more than the working classes.

a class system –
ett klassväsende
upper class – *överklass*
to consider – *att anse*
slightly – *aningen*

In richer areas then, people they are more well off, they will go to private schools or public schools. Public and private schools are different to state schools because they're expensive to go to whereas state schools are free, so like I went to a state school.

to tend to – *att tendera*

well off – *framgångsrik*

whereas – *medan*



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LL: Could you tell me a bit about healthcare in the UK?

LG: In the UK we have a really good healthcare system. We can go and see a doctor for free or we could go to a hospital for free. We have to pay when we get prescriptions, that's only when you're over the age of eighteen. So yes, that's in England but in Scotland I know they get free prescriptions.

(Sound from a game of Cricket)

LG: Very English sport, I'd say cricket. Lots of the boys in England play football and rugby and stuff as well, but I think cricket is England's sport.

SC: Football is massive in this country. Sort of England playing Scotland, playing Wales you know, the big games. When it comes to athletics and the Olympics sort of everyone comes together, it's quite weird how that happens. Because you've got Northern Ireland, Scotland, Wales, England all competing together as one nation as it were. So it's funny how the different sports sort of pick and choose when nations come together and they will play against each other.

LG: In terms of TV I'd say we have a lot of Reality TV, *X-factor*, *Strictly come dancing* that sort of thing which everybody watches on a Saturday night.

LL: Could you tell me a bit about new English music?

SC: You've got people like Tinie Tempah, Adele and then you've got people like the King Blues, Ollie Murs, sort of trying to reinvent reggae. When you think of like the great bands like Pink Floyd, Queen, Led Zeppelin. They're all sort of, they're English bands and they cracked the world.

Music

LL: Let's find out what the people of Southampton think about their national identity.

Would you consider yourself to be more English or more British?

- English. Just standard English. It's what you say you are. 'Cause when someone ask you if you're English or where you come from, you don't say you're from Britain you just typically say you're from

healthcare – *sjukvård*

a prescription – *ett recept*

athletics – *idrottande*

to compete – *att tävla*

a reality – *en verklighet*

to reinvent –
att uppfinna på nytt

to crack the world –
här: att slå igenom i hela världen, bli världskända



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England.

- British. Just 'cause I'm from Britain, that's just how I've always seen it, so yes.

- I would say British. Because my grandma on my mum's side is Irish, so I'm a quarter Irish so I don't feel English. I feel British.

- English. 'Cause well I was born in England. And Scotland and Wales, I'm not really a part of their country so yes, that's why I think I'm English.

- I feel English because the language you speak is English, so to me that's more, I feel more English. Because I feel we're in England.

- Um, I don't know I guess because it's part of our country really, yes we are Britain. It's been drilled into me I guess so yes, Britain, it's what we are.

Keith Foster: Now, Great Britain is the island made up of England, Scotland and Wales.
And the UK, that's short for The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
Lina Lehn was our reporter in Southampton, England.
Ingela Håkansson our sound engineer
Pamela Taivassalo produced the programme and my name is Keith Foster.
For more, visit Anaconda Society on ur.se

to drill – här: att inlära