

Spanglish: threat or promise?

Professor Chris Pountain
School of Languages, Linguistics and Film
Queen Mary, University of London



hablado

Wilhelm Roedenbeck

"Ni es bueno, ni es malo, sino abominable"

Octavio Paz

castellano

Hablar spanglish es devaluar el español

Roberto González-Echeverría

Spangl

...aberración idiomática...

Luis Camacho

What is 'Spanglish'?

The speech of native Spanish speakers in Spanish-speaking countries who use a large number of words of English origin.

¿que esta **in** y que esta **out** en Moda en el 2010?

Mejor respuesta - Elegida por el usuario que pregunta

Pues se llevan los **leggings**, chalecos, el tejido vaquero (blusas vaqueras,..), las blusas de cuadros, fulares (de rayas marineras, de flores, lisos, de cuadrados), chaquetas marineras, **shorts**, vaquero **boyfriend**, **tops** de lentejuelas, **blazers** largas (por de debajo de la cadera), bailarinas, sandalias de tacón corrido, camisetas rayas marineras,...

En cuanto a colores se llevan el rosa fucsia, rojo, verde, negro, amarillo, tonos **nude** (como **beige**, blanco roto, rosa palo),...

Y el estilo **navy**, **safari**, **lady**, **glam dark**, **grunge**, bohemio.

Espero haberte ayudado.

(<http://es.answers.yahoo.com/question/index?qid=20100603183956AAe6PGD>)

What is 'Spanglish'?

Use of English terminology in certain technical fields of meaning, especially business and computing.

Hace 9 o 10 meses que no ponía el juego, sólo usaba la **play** muuuy ocasionalmente para ver alguna película en **DVD**.

Este finde pasado, me dió por volver a jugar al MW2, claro, en modo **online**, que es lo mejor que tiene.

Cuál fué mi sorpresa, que no había manera de conectarme al modo **online**, lo único que conseguía es conectarme al servidor de Matchmaking.

El lunes la formateé, después de eso (pasadas más de 7 horas...), pude jugar **online** sin problemas. La apagué, y al día siguiente más de lo mismo, no pude volver a conectarme.

(<http://www.theenz.com/t22207-problema-de-conectividad>)

What is ‘Spanglish’?

Overestimation of the extent of borrowing from English:

jeans / bluejeans ~ bluyíns → vaquero(s)

esponsoring / esponsorización → patrocinio

What is 'Spanglish'?

Underestimation of the extent of borrowing from English:



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home run.
(Del ingl. *home run*).

1. m. Am. En el béisbol, jugada en que el bateador golpea la pelota de tal manera que le permite hacer un circuito completo entre las bases y ganar una carrera.

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What is ‘Spanglish’?

The phenomenon of Spanish in the US.

Extensive BORROWING.

INTEGRATED borrowing:

la suera ‘sweater’

el jira ‘heater’

Integrated borrowing with morphological derivation:

mapear ‘to mop’

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SPONTANEOUS borrowing:

bussing ‘bussing’

re-enlist ‘re-enlist’

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Borrowing replacing Spanish word:

guachear ‘to watch’ (**observar**)

troca ‘truck’ (**camión**)

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Use of an existing Spanish word:

librería ‘library’ (**biblioteca**)

suceso ‘success’ (**éxito**)

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MORPHOLOGICAL CALQUING:

competición ‘competition’ (**competencia**)

practical ‘practical’ (**práctico**)

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SYNTACTIC CALQUING:

Mis manos están sucias (Tengo las manos sucias)

llamar pa’trás (volver a llamar)

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IDIOMATIC CALQUING:

tener un buen tiempo ‘to have a good time’ (**divertirse**)

figurar los problemas ‘to figure out the problems’
(**resolver los problemas**)

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Elías-Olivares (1979)’s continuum of variation in the US Southwest:

- Standard (Mexican) Spanish.
- Popular Spanish: some phonological changes and morphological regularisations.
- *Español mixtureado* (*pocho*, *Tex-Mex*): many English loanwords and loan translations of English syntactic patterns and idioms, characteristic of children who have not developed full competence in English. Actively cultivated by young people who are trying to shock, and stigmatised by older speakers.
- *Caló* (*pachuco*: used especially by delinquent male adolescent groups, with in Spanish underworld slang, or *germanía*, and it has developed partly for CRYPTOLECTIC purposes.
- Chicano English.
- Standard (American) English.

What is ‘Spanglish’?

The phenomenon of Spanish in the US.

Mixing (CODE-SWITCHING) of Spanish and English.

A spontaneous example:

...yo voy comer allí poquito, y yo voy comer allá poquito so I can... so they can be happy. When we come here from California, we... I... eat beans over here and chiles — same thing like back home pero porque tienen papitas con chiles, papas — potatoes with chile and all that — they think we don’t like it because it’s [fixed] that way. But I eat the same thing over here because we like them that way. I don’t like... no quiero venir a comer dicen, porque... porque son papas con chiles, y no! No! I eat that at home pero se les hace porque you just don’t feel like [eating] the food. They get mad, you know... you have to eat no matter where, everywhere you go — just a little bit so they’ll be satisfied.

Source: Leonora Timm, ‘Spanish-English code-switching: el porque and how not to’, *Romance Philology*, 28, 1975, p.482.

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Alternation of Spanish and English in popular music:

I have lived a thousand lives or more
Stolen broken hearts behind closed
doors
Seen the seven wonders of the world
And everywhere I go your name is in my
soul

Take me back and make it happen
Get on the floor, cause a chain reaction



Dame jaleo leo leo leo leo la
Dame jaleo leo leo leo leo la
No te detengas no me esquives
Déjate llevar
Porque esta noche tú serás mía

Dame jaleo leo leo leo leo la
Dame jaleo leo leo leo leo la

Hypnotize you by the gypsy moon
And if for one night you will be mine

Jaleo (Spanglish): Ricky Martin

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Alternation of Spanish and English in Latino poetry:

CHICANITA FLOR DEL CAMPO

Que sea yo linda-linda
para ti
pero no con adornos falsos
eyes tinted
lips painted
hair waved & perfumed

sino por estas
tortillas de cariño
que amaso
día tras día...

Ángela de Hoyos, in Tino Villanueva (ed), 1994.
Chicanos. Antología histórica y literaria (México
DF: Fondo de Cultura Económica), 3rd ed.

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Features of code-switching:

- Characteristic of bilinguals, not monolinguals

- Pragmatically determined by

subject-matter

speaker attitude

AUDIENCE DESIGN

- Formally determined by

the FREE MORPHEME CONSTRAINT

the EQUIVALENCE CONSTRAINT

A switch does not take place within a word unless the word is actually a borrowing:
***run+eando** is unacceptable because there is no verb ***runear**.

The order of the elements before and after the switch must be grammatical in both languages:
el siguiente play is acceptable but ***la pared red** is not.

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Features of code-switching:

- **Preferred code-switched elements: nouns and noun phrases are more favoured than auxiliaries, determiners, prepositions or conjunctions.**
- **It is not possible to predict when a code-switch will take place because it is pragmatically determined although syntactically constrained.**

The debate on ‘Spanglish’

In un placete de La Mancha of which nombre no quiero remembrearme, vivía, not so long ago, uno de esos gentlemen who always tienen una lanza in the rack, una buckler antigua, a skinny caballo y un greyhound para el chase. A cazuela with más beef than mutton, carne choppeada para la dinner, un omelet pa’ los Sábados, lentil pa’ los Viernes, y algún pigeon como delicacy especial pa’ los Domingos, consumían tres cuarers de su income.

En un lugar de la Mancha, de cuyo nombre no quiero acordarme, no ha mucho tiempo que vivía un hidalgo de los de lanza en astillero, adarga antigua, rocín flaco y galgo corredor. Una olla de algo más vaca que carnero, salpicón las más noches, duelos y quebrantos los sábados, lentejas los viernes, algún palomino de añadidura los domingos, consumían las tres partes de su hacienda.

‘Spanglish’: the questions

1. Could code-switching Spanglish really become a new language, as a standardised hybrid?

No hybrid has been standardised.

If hybridisation is formally principled, standardisation could in principle take place, e.g. *media lengua* (Salcedo, Ecuador), a hybrid of Spanish (lexis) and Quechua (morphology and syntax)

Media Lengua: *unu fabur-ta pidi-nga-bu bini-xu-ni*

Quechua: *shuk fabur-da maña-nga-bu shamu-xu-ni*

a favour-ACC ask-NOMIN-BENEF come-PROGR-
1SG

Spanish: *Vengo a pedir un favor*

Spanish elements shown in dark red



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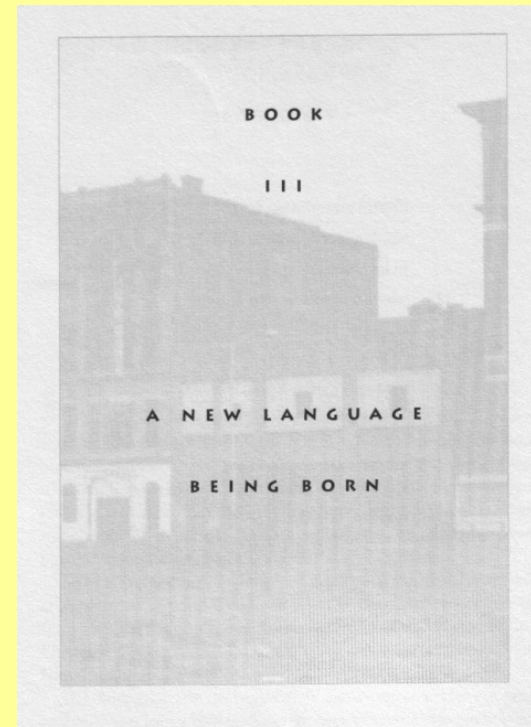
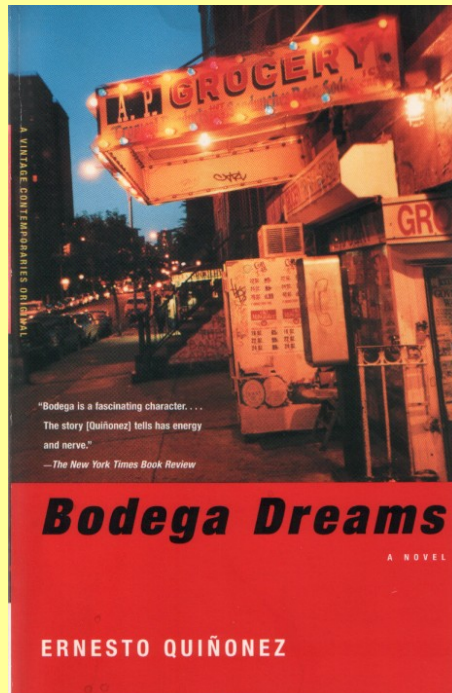
The playful and humorous dimension of code-switching



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Code-switching Spanglish is extensively cultivated by young Hispanics and may be seen as a badge of identity.

“See, it’s alive,” he said, and right that minute, at a window next door to us, a woman yelled to her son down on the street. “*Mira, Junito, go buy un mapo, un contén de leche, and tell el bodeguero yo le pago next Friday. And I don’t want to see you in el rufo!*”

We both laughed.

“You know what is happening here, don’t you? Don’t you? What we just heard was a poem, Chino. It’s a beautiful new language. Don’t you see what’s happening? A new language means a new race. Spanglish is the future. It’s a new language being born out of the ashes of two cultures clashing with each other. You will use a new language. Words they might not teach you in that college. Words that aren’t English or Spanish but at the same time are both. Now that’s where it’s at. Our people are evolving into something completely new.” He winked at

‘Spanglish’: the questions

1. Could code-switching Spanglish really become a new language, as a standardised hybrid?

Conclusion: the promise of the creation of a new language is probably overrated.

‘Spanglish’: the questions

2. Could a distinctive ‘US Spanish’ develop which would challenge the unity of the Spanish-speaking world?

Standardisation in the Spanish-speaking world.

[...] la norma del español no tiene un eje único, el de su realización española, sino que su carácter es policéntrico. Se consideran, pues, plenamente legítimos los diferentes usos de las regiones lingüísticas, con la única condición de que estén generalizados entre los hablantes cultos de su área y no supongan una ruptura del sistema en su conjunto, esto es, que ponga en peligro su unidad.

(<http://www.rae.es/rae/Noticias.nsf/Portada4?ReadForm&menu=4>)

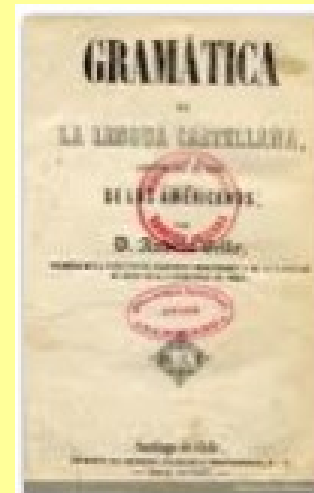
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2. Could a distinctive ‘US Spanish’ develop which would challenge the unity of the Spanish-speaking world?

Standardisation in the Spanish-speaking world.

The background to linguistic unity.

Andrés Bello (1781-1865)



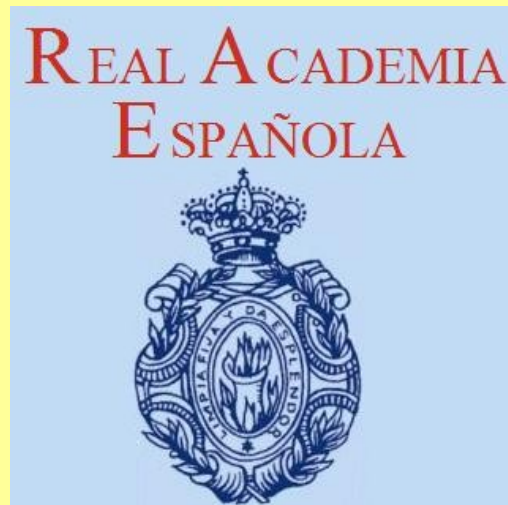
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The Real Academia Española



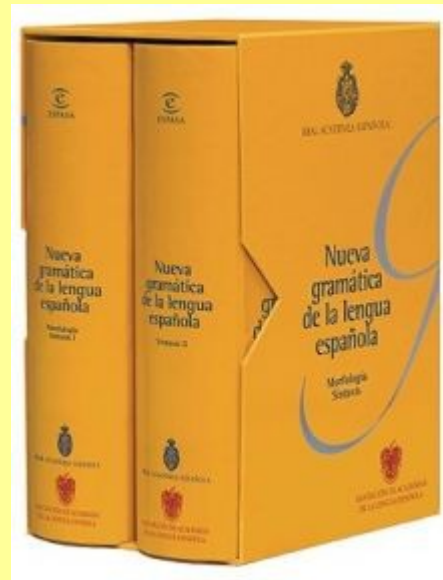
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‘Spanglish’: the questions

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Are there any historical examples of fragmentation of Spanish?

The case of Judeo-Spanish:

El eskritor espanyol Miguel de Unamuno definio el lenguaje komo "la sangre de muestra alma". Ke mior modo de deskriver la intima relasion de los sefaradis kon sus lengua, el djudeo-espanyol? Uno es sinonimo del otro: no puedes ser sefaradi si tus parientes o tus avuelos no avlaron en muestra amada lengua. Mizmo si pedrites el uzo del djudeo-espanyol tienes dainda en tu korason, en tu alma, el eskarinyo por este atadijo ke te izo parte de la nasion sefaradi. (Aki Yerushalayim, 50)

‘Spanglish’: the questions

2. Could a distinctive ‘US Spanish’ develop which would challenge the unity of the Spanish-speaking world?

Why the Spanish of the US is different from other national varieties of Spanish:

- Spanish is not an official language of the US.**
- Dialect groupings are unclear (native vs. immigrant) and there is no prestige variant apart from other national varieties.**
- The majority of speakers are from lower socioeconomic classes.**
- Spanish is used primarily as a domestic language.**
- There is extensive contact with English and an great incentive for speakers to be bilingual.**
- There is no effective academic control of a local standard.**

‘Spanglish’: the questions

2. Could a distinctive ‘US Spanish’ develop which would challenge the unity of the Spanish-speaking world?

Scenarios for the future of Hispanics in the US:

- **Melding: integration of Hispanics into US life and loss of Spanish.**

The example of Isleño Spanish:



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Scenarios for the future of Hispanics in the US:

- **Melding: integration of Hispanics into US life and loss of Spanish.**

The example of Isleño Spanish:

Hay mucha manera loh muchacho salí (Hay muchas maneras para que los muchachos salgan)

(Lipski, John M., 1990. *The Language of the Isleños*. Baton Rouge & London: Louisiana State University Press))

‘Spanglish’: the questions

2. Could a distinctive ‘US Spanish’ develop which would challenge the unity of the Spanish-speaking world?

Scenarios for the future of Hispanics in the US:

- **Melding: integration of Hispanics into US life and loss of Spanish.**
- **Acculturation: integration into American life and use of English, but with retention of Spanish and Hispanic culture.**

Recent research (Urciuoli 2008) has found that Latinos brought up to speak Spanish at home away from any normative influence feel their Spanish is inferior when they attend middle-class college and use the normative Spanish taught in college both to realize their own cultural identity and to acquire a linguistic skill. Upwardly mobile Hispanics therefore may become DIGLOSSIC.

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Scenarios for the future of Hispanics in the US:

- **Melding: integration of Hispanics into US life and loss of Spanish.**
- **Acculturation: integration into American life and use of English, but with retention of Spanish and Hispanic culture.**
- **Separatism: Latino dominance in some states with full recognition of Spanish as a (co)official language.**

Conclusion: Only under the separatist scenario, in which Hispanics achieve economic clout and prestige, is the establishment of a normative ‘US Spanish’ a possibility. But if this is done in the near future it is likely to lead to the imposition of one of the existing Latin American national norms (unlike the example of Judeo-Spanish).

‘Spanglish’: threat or promise?

See

<http://webpace.qmul.ac.uk/cjpountain/schools.htm>

(from 1 July)

for references and further reading in connection with this talk.