

Spanglish як прояв білінгвізму

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Дана стаття присвячена Spanglish, що є результатом взаємодії іспанської та англійської мов у прикордонних районах США, Мексики та Панами. Але особливого поширення Spanglish набув у двомовних районах Нью Йорка, Каліфорнії та інших північноамериканських штатів.

Мета даної статті – визначити засоби асиміляції англійських слів та словосполучень у Spanglish, дослідити сфери поширення даного мовного явища, його експресивний потенціал.

Стаття рекомендована для студентів спеціальності «Мова та література (іспанська, англійська)» Інституту іноземної філології (курси «Лексикологія», «Стилістика», «Практика усного та писемного мовлення») та для усіх, хто цікавиться тенденціями розвитку іспанської мови.

Spanglish – *espanglish, espaninglish, el Spanish broken, ingléspañol, ingleseñol, espan'glés, espanolo* ([blends](#) of the language names "English" and "Spanish") or *jerga fronteriza*– refers to the range of language-contact phenomena. It is produced by close border contact and large bilingual communities along the [United States-Mexico border](#) and California, Oregon, Texas, Arizona, New Mexico, Florida, Puerto Rico, [The City of New York](#), and Chicago.

In the late 1940s, the Puerto Rican linguist Salvador Tió coined the terms *Spanglish* and *inglañol*, a converse phenomenon wherein Spanish admixes with English; the latter term is not as popular as the former. The Spanish words adopted into English in recent years have been mostly those of foods, words such as *taco, tapas, flan, enchilada* and *burrito*, plus a few related to Mexican culture, such as *piñata* and *machismo*. Word borrowings from English to Spanish are more common.

Spanglish is caused by the infiltration of English vocabulary and, less commonly, even syntax into the Spanish language. Although it isn't always possible to accurately predict how or if a word of one language will be adopted into another language, there are some patterns that are evident. For example, the terms most likely to be adopted are those where the acquiring language doesn't have convenient terms of its own.

In Mexico, the term *pochismo* applies to Spanglish words and expressions.

Likewise Spanglish is common or in Panama, where the 96-year (1903-1999) U.S. control of the Panama Canal influenced much of local society, especially among the former residents of the Panama Canal Zone. But it is in the United States where the most extreme cases of Spanglish can be heard. Spanglish also is known by a regional name, e.g. "Tex-Mex" in Texas. In the USA some Spanish-speaking immigrants and their descendants use Spanish and English interchangeably, even in the same sentence.

Spanglish is an instance of linguistic phenomena, known as [code mixing](#), [code switching](#), and [bilingualism](#). Code switching occurs when a speaker switches from one language to another. Code mixing takes place when a speaker uses small components of one language while primarily speaking another. Spanglish phrases often use shorter words from both languages as in: *Yo me voy a get up* (rather than: "*Yo me voy a levantar*" or "*I'm just about to get up*"). A common code switch in Puerto Rican Spanglish is using the English word "*so*" (therefore): *Tengo clase, so me voy*.

[Code mixing](#) gives a linguist the puzzle : are these English or Spanish?

Tengo que ir al bus stop para pick up mi hija.

Haz clic aquí. (Commonly seen on Spanish-language Web sites.)

Llamenos para delivery. (Seen on advertising signs in Peru.)

Se venden bloques. (Signs in Guatemala.)

Tips para marketing. (Advertisement in Mexico.)

This is a code switching dialogue from the Spanglish novel *Yo-Yo Boing!*, by Giannina Braschi:

Ábrela tú.

¿Por qué yo? Tú tienes las keys. Yo te las entregué a ti. Además, I left mine adentro.

¿Por qué las dejaste adentro?

Porque I knew you had yours.

¿Por qué dependes de mí?

Just open it, and make it fast.

Spanglish can be heard not only on the streets and in the supermarkets, but also on some radio and television stations, although its use in writing seems to be limited mainly to the hip young. Less extreme examples can be seen all over the Internet, where English words, especially those related to technology, often replace the Spanish equivalents. English words also are creeping into everyday speech in Spain and Latin America, spread through advertising, movies, and the other media of popular culture.

Spanglish is often the use of already existing Spanish words in their English senses (borrowings-meanings, according to V Vinogradov). It also may result from calquing English words and phrases.

For example, the word *carpeta* is "folder" in standard Spanish. In some variants of Spanglish it means "carpet" (room rug). In Spanglish, the word *boiler* denotes both a "water heater" and a "boiler". The standard Spanish words are *calentador de agua* (water heater) and *hervidor* (boiler). *Norsa* is the transformed English word "nurse", which is used instead of the standard Spanish *enfermera*.

Van (la *van*) is Spanglish for the English word *van*, instead of the standard Spanish *la furgoneta*. *Troca* denotes "pickup truck" instead of the standard Spanish *camioneta*. *Parquear* is used instead of the correct Spanish *estacionar*; it derives from the English word "to park". The word *clutch* (pronounced as "cloch") is Spanglish for the gear-shifting device of an automotive transmission. The standard Spanish word is *embrague*. In Spanglish, *yonque* denotes "junkyard" and is used instead of the standard Spanish *desguace*.

The Spanish *aplicación* denotes "usage application"; in Spanglish, it denotes a "paper form" (school admission application, job application, etc.) and is used instead of the standard Spanish *solicitud*, "request"; by extension, the verb *aplicar*, "to apply", also is so used. The Spanish *aplicación* and the English "application" have different meanings, though they are formally alike. For the same reason *suceso* is used to denote "success", leading to expressions such as *fue todo un suceso*, "it was a complete success"; however, *suceso* also denotes "an event" and "a happening", hence, the phrase *fue todo un suceso* might be translated as "it was

a great happening". The English "success" is the Spanish *éxito*; Spanglish speakers mistake it for "EXIT", *salida* (the way out).

Computadora derived from "computer" is now accepted standard Spanish, despite the original Spanish term *ordenador*. *Accesar* derives from the computer usage "to access", instead of *acceder*, the accepted standard Spanish form. Spanish speakers denounce this redundant anglicism as Spanglish.

The English verb "push" corresponds in Spanish to *empujar*. In Spanglish, *puchar* is used to the same effect. The verbs *bulear*, *janguear*, *parisear* and *vacunar* derive from the English verbs "to bully", "to hang out", "to party", and "to vacuum"; however, *vacunar* is standard Spanish for "to vaccinate". The verbs *platicar* and *charlar* mean "to chat small-talk", however, an on-line conversation by [IRC](#) or [IM](#) is *chatear*.

The Spanglish verb *chequear* derives from the English verb "to check", replacing the Spanish verbs *verificar* "verify" and *comprobar* "ascertain". *Chequear* now is an accepted standard Spanish word; its variant *cheque* denotes "the transaction went well", as in receiving small change in Honduras. This word also is used as *checar*. U.S. and Latin American Spanglish speakers use the verb *fiestar*, "to party", which corresponds with *fiesta*, "a party", these derive from the standard Spanish verb *festearse*, "to celebrate oneself", while *divertirse* denotes "to have fun", "to party" in slang American English.

The adjectives *serioso/seriosa* denote the English *serious* instead of the proper *serio/seria*. *Actualmente*, meaning "currently," "at present" is frequently misused to replace English *actually* and *in fact*. The proper Spanish term for *actually* is *de hecho*.

Bye bye (pronounced *bu-bye*) is both a Spanglish usage and a Mexican usage, instead of the standard Spanish *adiós* (*go to God* or *go with God*). On the other hand, Spanglish affects some English words and phrases. Thus, *Hasta you later* is a corruption of *hasta luego*.

Other common borrowings include *emiliar* or *emiliar*, "to email", *nerdio*, "nerd", and *laptopa*, "laptop computer".

Calques from Spanish to English occur not only on the lexical but also on the syntactic level. Many verbs are given indirect objects they do not have in standard English; notably, "put": "She puts him breakfast on the couch!" These correspond to the Spanish *poner* and *meter* with the indirect object pronouns *le* and *les*, indicating the action was done in behalf of someone else.

The expression *llamar para atrás* is calqued literally from the English "to call back"; cf. standard Spanish *devolver la llamada*, "to return the call". This example of calquing an English idiomatic phrase to Spanish is common Puerto Rican usage.

On the phonetic level Spanglish is manifested in a case like this: a Spanish street advert showing *baidefeis* instead of the Spanish *gratis* (free). *Baidefeis* derives from the English "by the face", meaning "free". Other examples are: *deiof* "day off"; *chopin* "going shopping"; *lonche* "midday meal", "food served to guests at event"; *pari* "party"; *boila* "boiler".

An interesting example on the semantic level is *aeróbica* (from English *aerobics*), which has acquired in Spanglish the meaning of "dynamic female".

Thus, there are different ways Spanish uses to adopt English vocabulary:

Outright adoption: Some words of business and technology such as *marketing*, *merchandising*, *rating* (as of a TV show), *CD-ROM* and *flash* (for cameras) have become more or less accepted as genuine Spanish. Other terms, such as *email* and *links*, exist side by side and struggle for supremacy with equivalents of Spanish derivation (in this case, *correo electrónico* and *enlaces*). Generally speaking, nouns added to the language in this way are masculine. One prominent exception is *la Internet*, probably because a synonymous term, *la Red* (the Net), is feminine. (The usage *el Internat* is also used, but less frequently.) Often terms that enter the language through popular culture also are adopted unchanged. Examples include *OK*, *sexy*, *cool*, *Top 40*, *rock*, *rap*, and *oh baby*, which have varying degrees of acceptance.

Adoption with changes to make them more "Spanish": This is especially common with verbs, which usually get the *-ear* suffix. Examples include *tipear* (to type), *cliquear* or *cliquear* (to click, as with a mouse), *emailear* (to email), and

pompear (to pump gasoline). As for nouns, a political meeting is sometimes called a *mitin*, and a block for buildings is a *bloque*.

Use of English cognates or literal translations: *reportear* for "to report" instead of *informar*, and *remover* for "to remove" instead of *sacar*. Such usages are common in newspaper and magazine articles translated from English, less so in articles originally written in Spanish. Other examples include the usage, especially in Latin America, of *educación* instead of *pedagogía* for "education" and *computadora* instead of *ordenador* for "computer."

There is a growing use of English in the everyday speech and writing of Spanish-speaking people. Purists may be alarmed. According to Stavans, professor of Latin American and Latino Culture at Amherst College (who has also translated the first part of the Spanish classic *Don Quixote de la Mancha* into Spanglish), says its use can be inspiring: "There are many people out there that speak English, Spanish and Spanglish. It is a language that, to this day, academics distrust, that politicians only recently have begun to take it more into consideration. But poets, novelists and essayists have realized that it is the key to the soul of a large portion of the population."

Though [Gerald Erichsen](#) calls his article *Spanglish: English's Assault on Spanish*, the author calms down the possible alarm of the defenders of the Spanish language: considering the fact that there are more people who speak Spanish as a first language than speak English as a first language, Spanish is in no danger of dying out.

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