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INTERGENERATIONAL SPANISH OF BOÑAR, SPAIN

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**SCHOOL OF WORLD LANGUAGES AND CULTURE
CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY, MONTEREY BAY**

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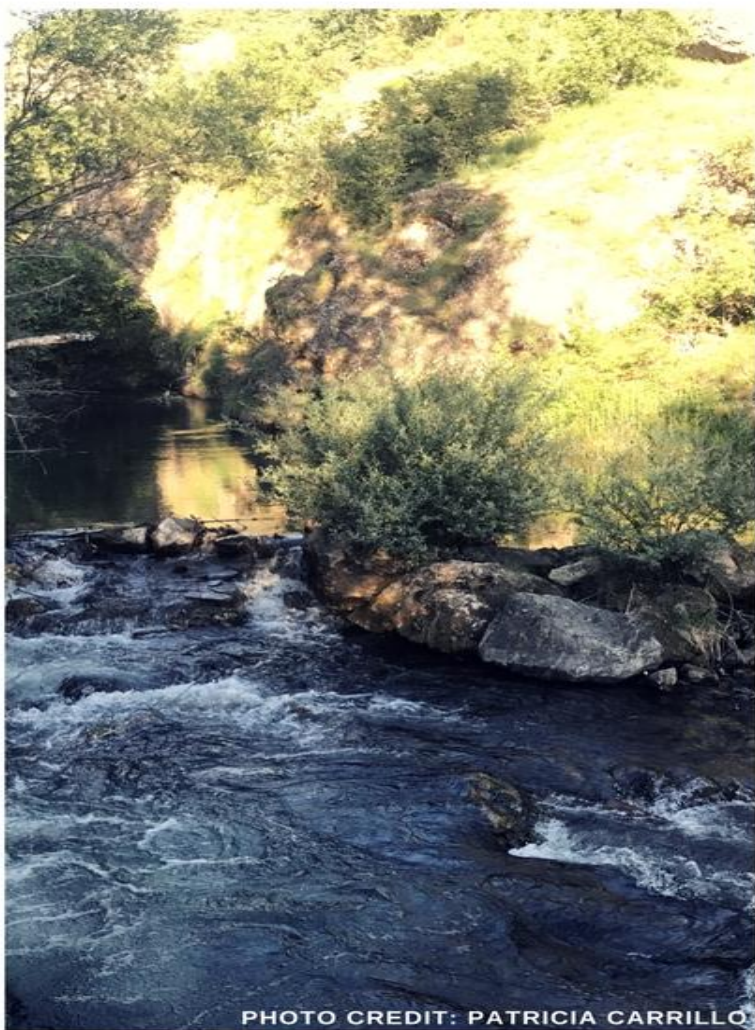


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OUTLINE

01. Background
02. Significance of the Study
03. Literature Review
04. Research Questions
05. Methods
06. Results
07. Discussion
08. Conclusions
09. Implications
10. **Thank you!**

Significance Of The Study

This work contributes to research in language variation and change through documenting the use of lexical and phonological features specific to Leonese Spanish among participants of different ages (ranging from 18 to 62) in Boñar, Spain.

Review of Literature



LANGUAGE VARIATION AND CHANGE

How language evolves over time

Example:

- The sound of the /r/ changes in relation to social status (Labov 1962)

Shows how social factors such as socioeconomic status, affect linguistic choices

Review of Literature



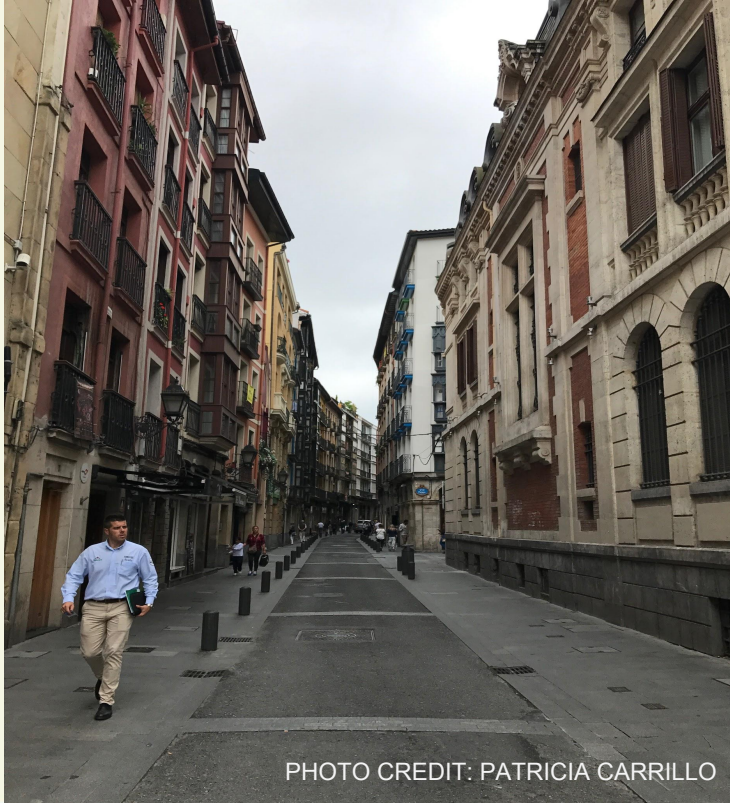
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YOUNGSPEAK

Use of language markers and slang in a contrastive perspective, the pragmatics of fixed expressions and the impact of English on teenage speech.

- Common vocabulary found: “like” & “go” (Stenström & Jørgensen, 2009)
- **Salient features:** features that stand out in speech.
- In Canada they end a sentence with “eh?” which is tag (Tauste, 1996)
- **Language is part of the culture in which the youth identify themselves.** (Zimmermann, 1996)
- following this line of research, the current study explores the language use of young people

Review of Literature



Lexical Variation

Differences in vocabulary

- Single words can have a variety of meanings in social contexts. (Herro 2002)

Example:

- Tio/a = uncle or friend

Variación Fonológica

- Intervocalic /d/ is lost or deleted depending on the speaker's social status (Whitley, 2002)

- ado → ao

Although previous literature explored lexical and phonological variation and has found that social factors affect this variation, to my knowledge, no work has been conducted on this topic in the context of Boñar, Spain.

RESEARCH QUESTIONS:

01. What lexical and phonological features characteristic of Leonese Spanish do native speakers in Boñar, Spain use during conversations with peers? Do these features vary according to the age of the interlocutors?

02. What lexical features characteristic of Leonese Spanish do these speakers recognize? How do they define these terms? Does this vary according to the age of the speaker?

Methods:



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Phase 1:

Recorded conversations

Recorded two conversations: 5 min to 15 min; Both participants are of middle to lower middle class.

1. two young people Ramón y Emilio (18 & 19)
2. The second Alicia and Gustavo (51 & 61)

The conversations were analyzed in order to determine: words used repeatedly among the younger participants & phonological characteristics used among the participants.

Methods:

PHASE 2:

Surveys among locals

Obtained lists of lexical items by:
asking youth (ages 25 and under),
searching an online database, and
acquiring words from a local's
notebook of words collected over 30+
years.

Asked 20 people on the streets of
Boñar (ages 33+) if they knew or were
familiar with the terms.

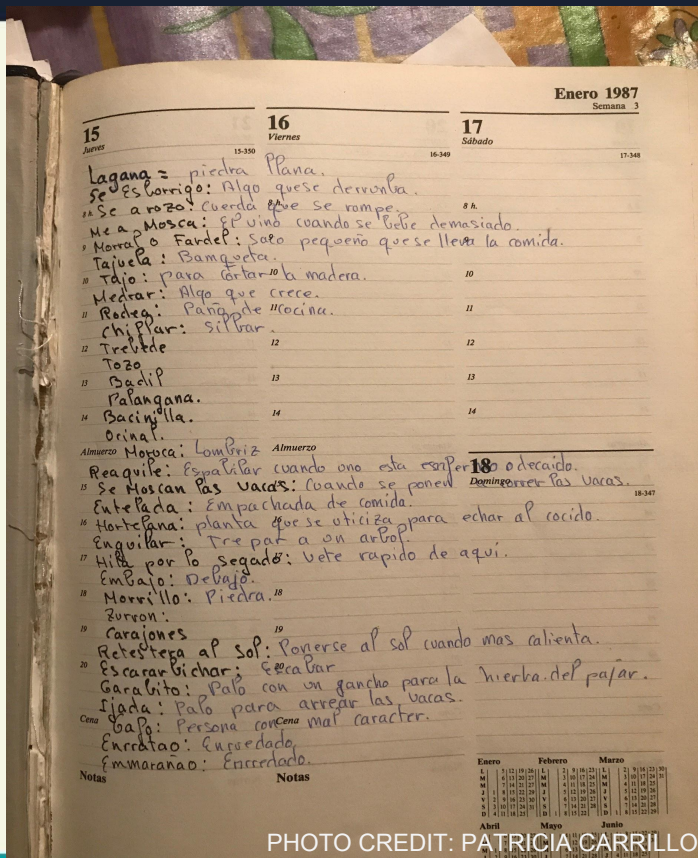


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Findings: Research Question 1

Do these **lexical** and phonological features vary according to the age of the interlocutors?

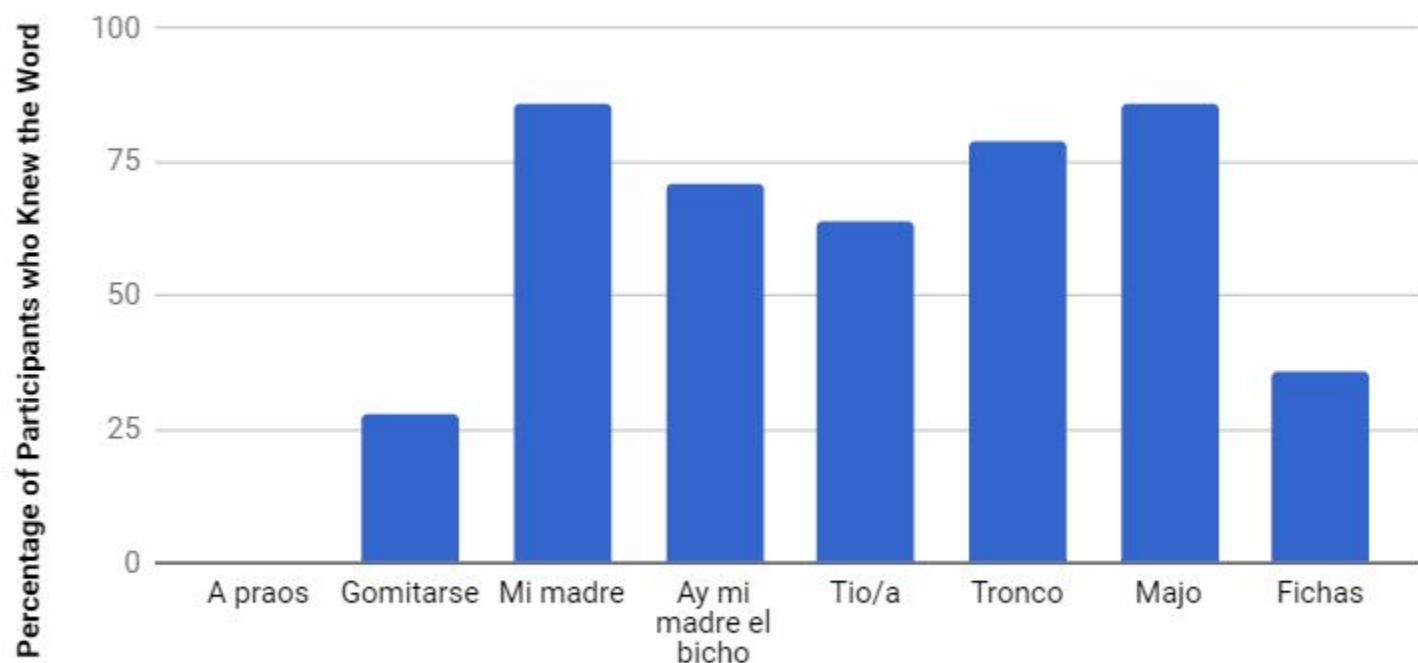
Lexical features:

The two younger people (under 25) who participated in the conversation indicated that certain words are used among young people. As found during the survey, these words seem to be specific to their “Youngspeak” since older speakers were not familiar with them.

This is a list of participants that I asked if they were familiar with words used by young people (provided by young people and found online).

Name and sex of the people interviewed		
Number of Participant	Sex	Age
1	Male	57
2	Male	51
3	Female	62
4	Female	35
5	Male	50
6	Male	55

Words used by Young People

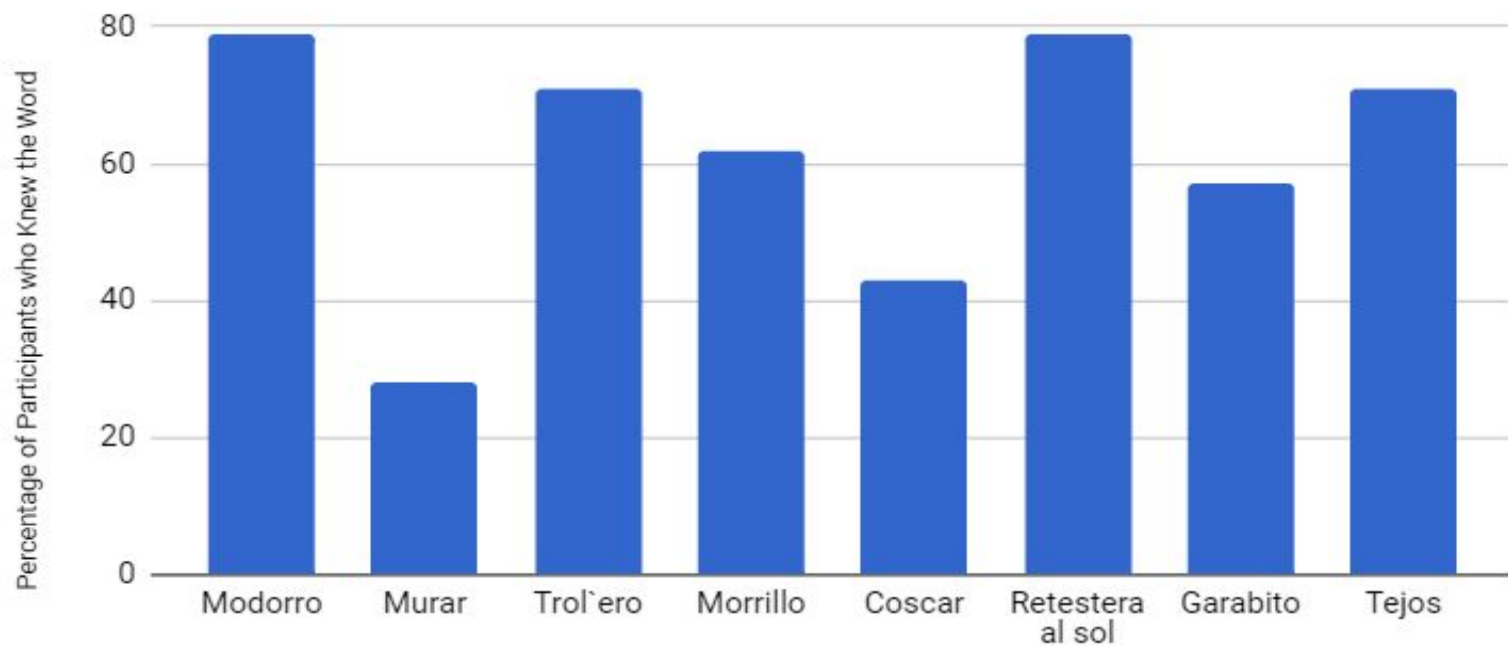


Words form the Younger Generation

This is a list of the people surveyed about words used by the older generation (provided by Antonio).

People Interviewed		
Number of Participant	Sex	Age
1	Woman	26
2	Woman	33
3	Woman	35
4	Woman	52
5	Male	57
6	Male	78
7	Male	80
8	Male	28
9	Male	63
10	Male	53
11	Male	53
12	Woman	60
13	Male	71
14	Woman	66

Words used in Older Generation



Words from the Older Generation

Findings: Research Question 1 & 2

Do these lexical and **phonological features** vary according to the age of the interlocutors?

What lexical features characteristic of Leonese Spanish do these speakers recognize? How do they define these terms?

Does this vary according to the age of the speaker?

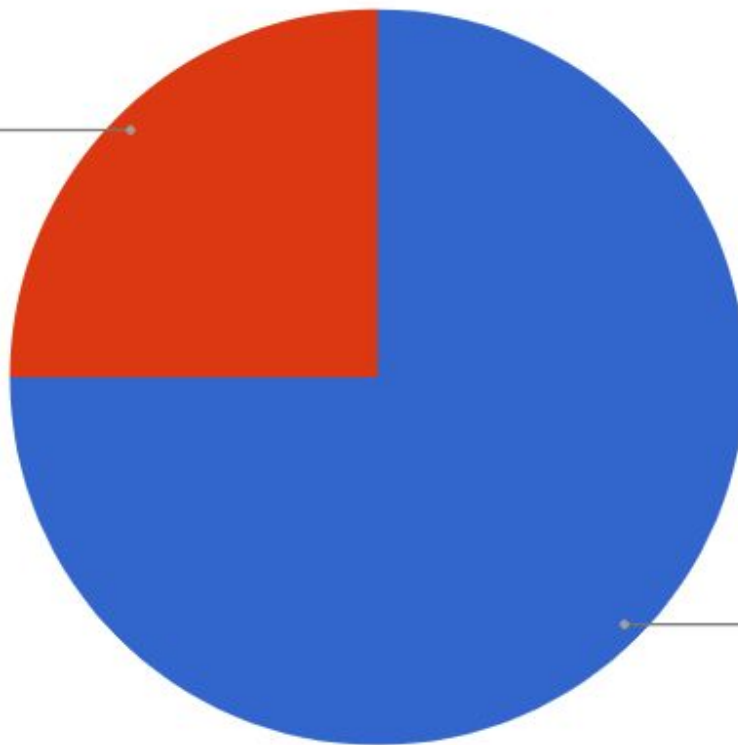
Phonological features:

All four participants (Alicia, Gustavo, Ramón and Emilio) who were recorded in the conversations deleted /d/ in past participles.

Since all four of these participants were lower to middle class, it is difficult to tell whether social class influenced /d/ deletion in this study. The next graph shows, a difference in the realization of /d/ in past participles according to the age group of the participant.

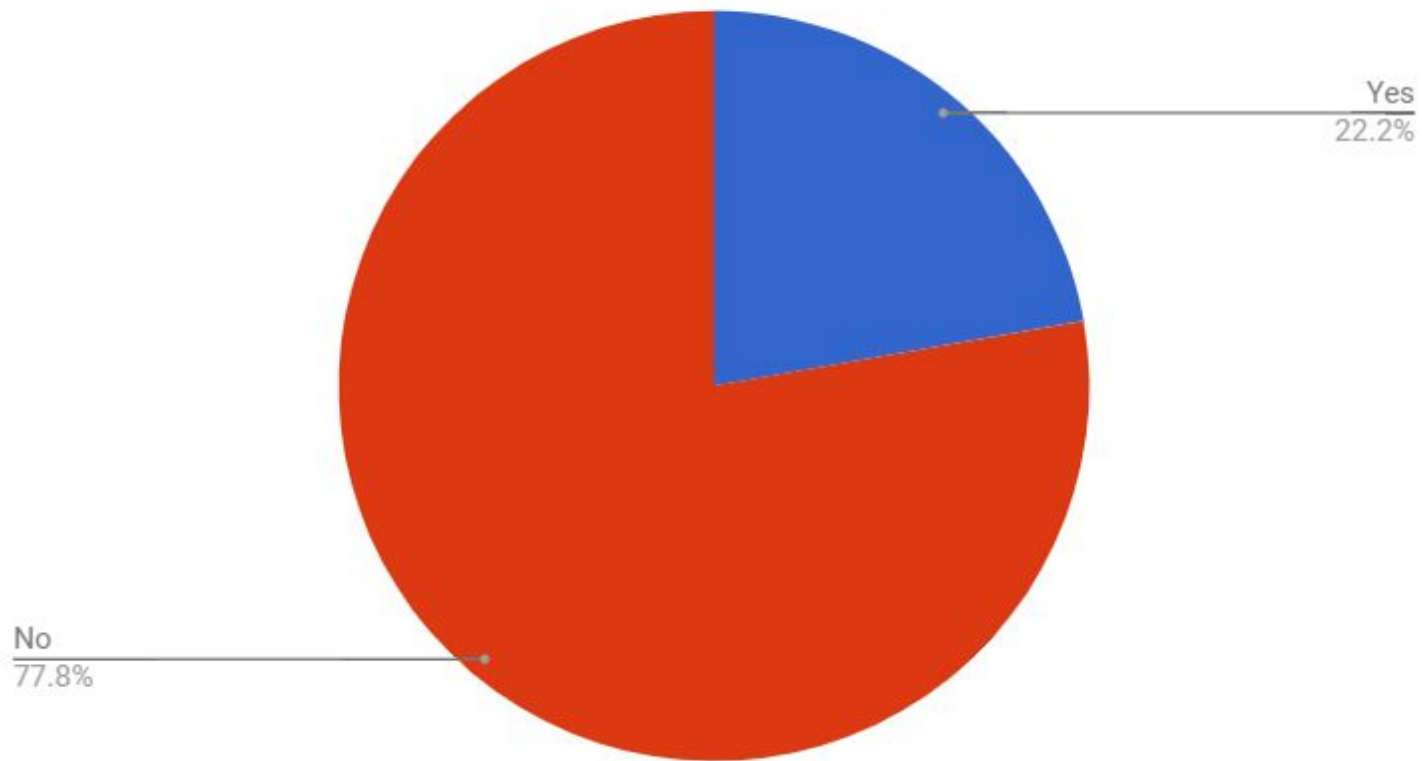
Intervocalinc /d/ deletion in Youth

no
25.0%



yes
75.0%

Intervocalic /d/ Deletion in Older Generation

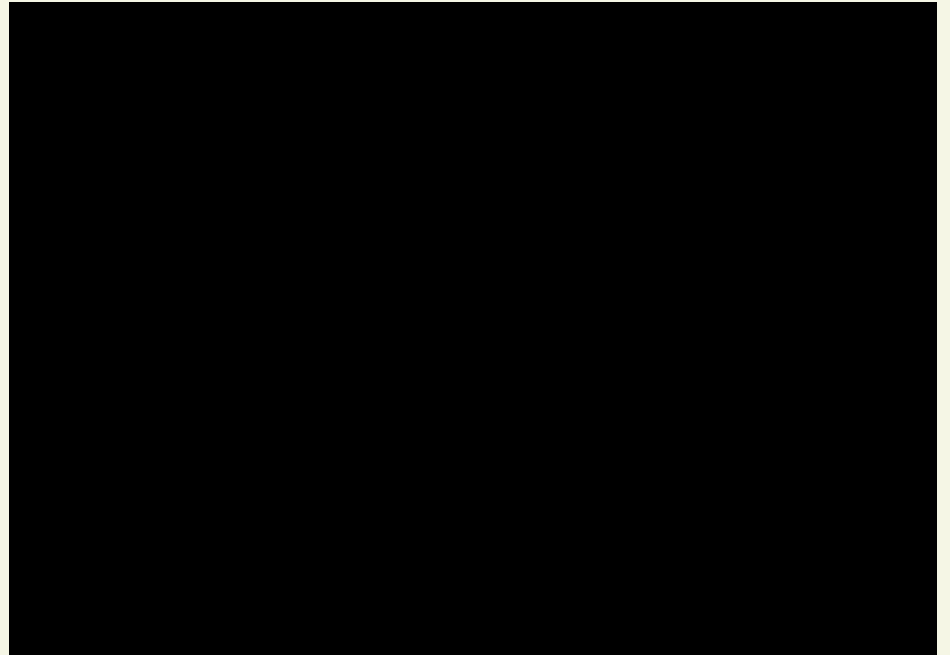


Deletion of /d/ in ending -ado

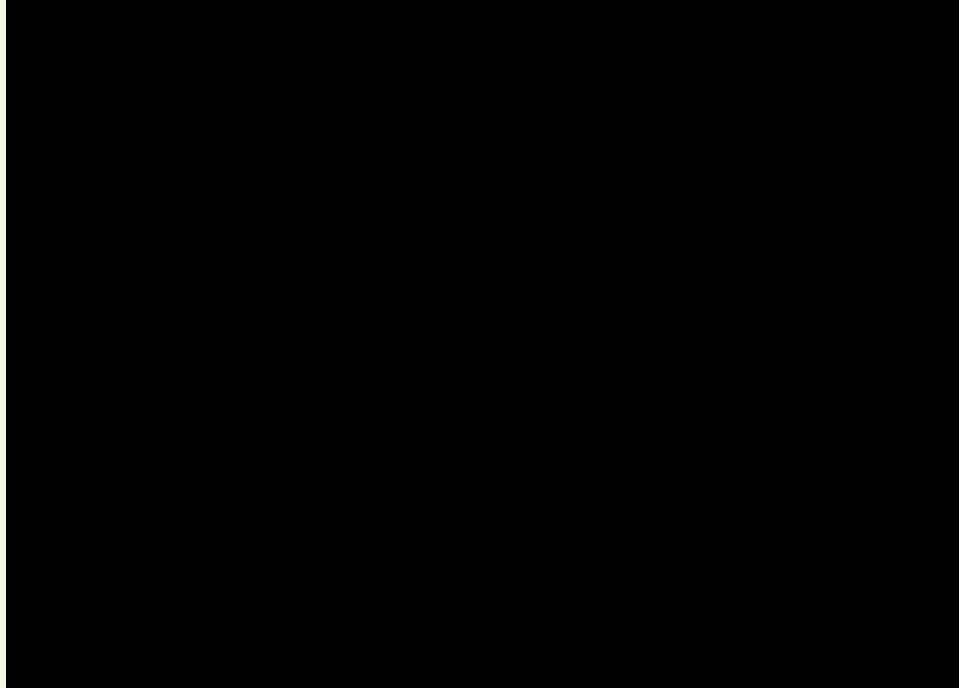
Jondeado said by Ramón

(Male, 18 years) who is of

middle social class



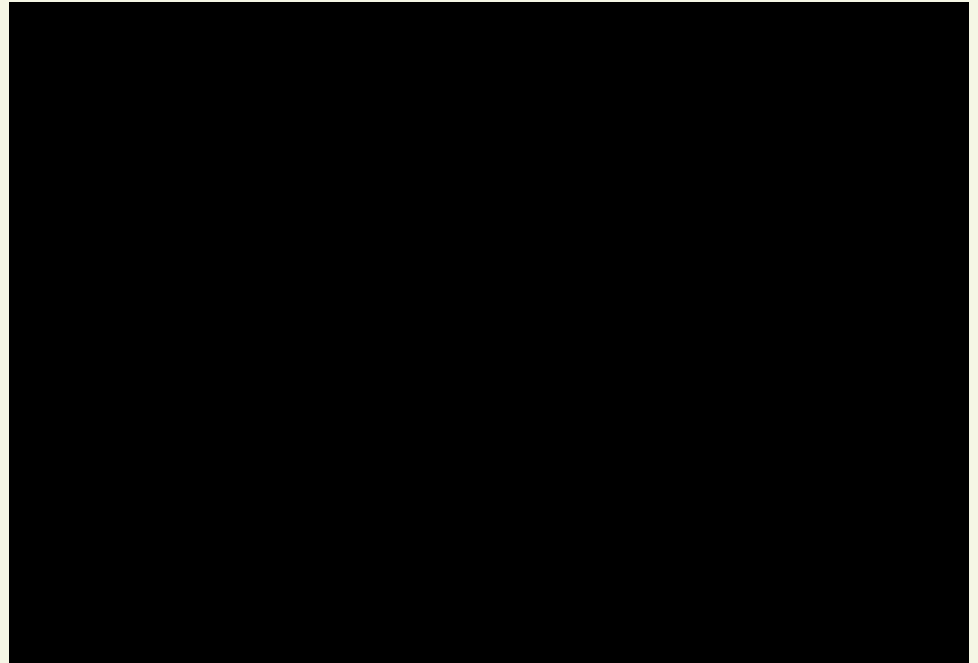
Jondeado with /d/ deletion 30% slower



Deletion of /d/ in ending -ado

Sacao said by Ramón

(Male, 18 years) who is of
middle social class



sacao with /d/ deletion 30% slower

Sacado



SACAO 30% SLOW

Discussion

Lexical: In the research found in YoungSpeak, the implication of word choice has to do with the social construct of the person. This is reflected with my findings in Boñar, Spain since young people used some words that older people did not know or understand from the use of word choice the age of the person.

Phonological: The elimination of the sound /d/ is present in the ending -ado. As Buber (2002) stated, this happens in frequent words; one of the reasons is maybe because it is easier to omit the /d/.

Conclusion

In the lexical analysis, I found that different words are used and understood based on a person's age.

In the phonological analysis, I found that there is a deletion of /d/ in intervocalic position, more so among younger participants.

Implications

- Promotes linguistic sensitivity regarding linguistic diversity - shows how the use of language can represent one's identity
- Demonstrates that linguistic diversity is systematic - there are certain forms that are constrained by factors such as age and social class
- Helps in terms of awareness to create tolerance and acceptance of cultures based on promotion of knowledge of “the other” by exploring the way language is used in different ways among different groups

29

Jueves

Zaragoza (Ay.)

29-336

30

Viernes

Burgos (Ay.)

30-335

31

Sábado

31-334

Bar Bardap, Bardazcazo: Vara Verde.
 Barap: Palo largo para cepillar el pasto.

Thank You!

INTERGENERATIONAL SPANISH OF BOÑAR, SPAIN

PATRICIA CARRILLO

Arrodon: llevar algo rodando.

13 Encetar: Empezar algo.

Retortijon: Retorcerse el tobillo.

14 Vienda: herramienta de madera para meter la paja.

Parvon: Morton de paja.

Almuerzo Rebojo de Pan. Almuerzo

Restrallido: Ruido de trueno.

15 Esparreta. Por^{LS} roja parecida al

Esniaga o Esniaga

1

Domingo

Rebojo

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