

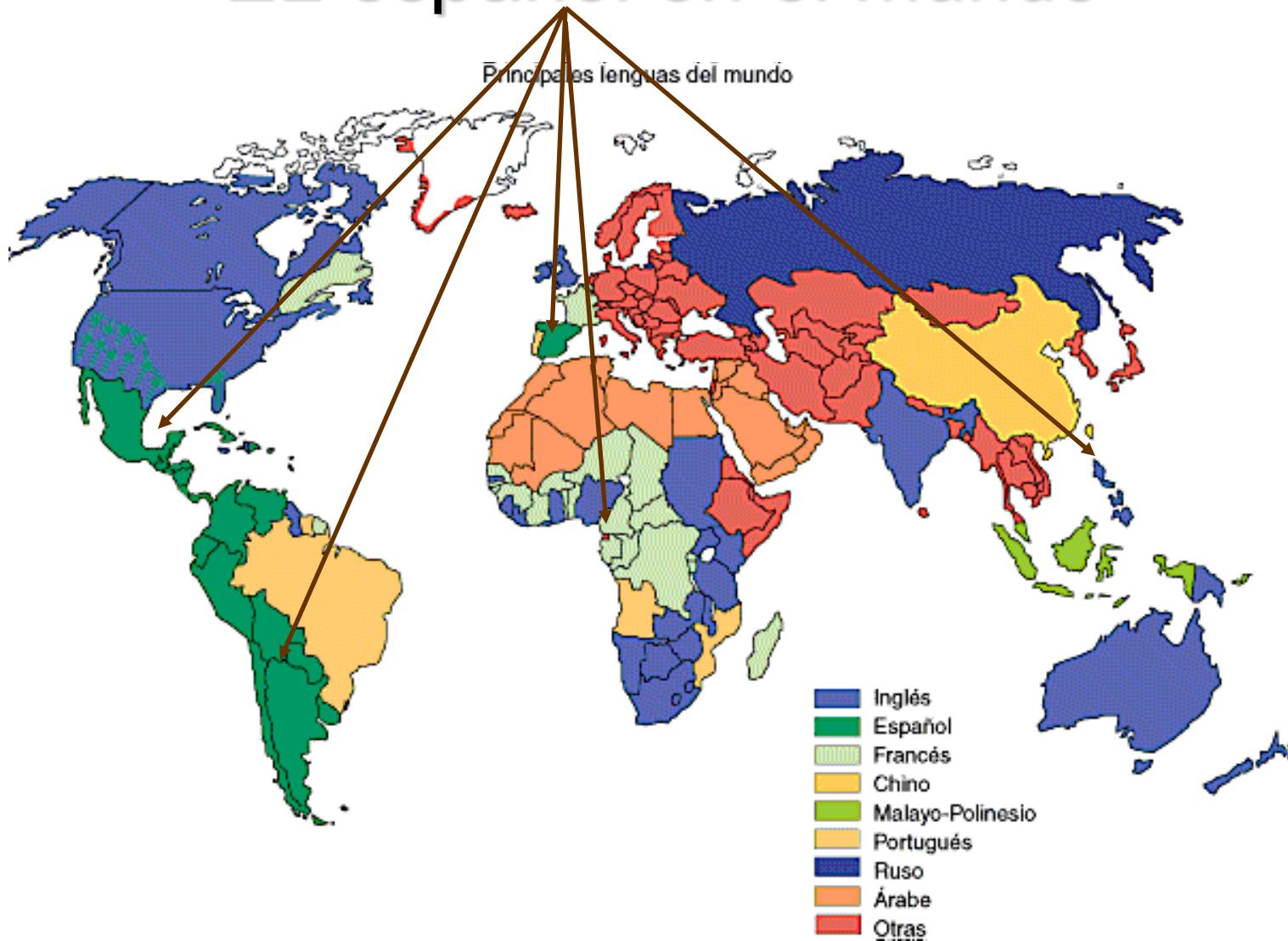
# La vitalidad del español en Estados Unidos y el mito del “espanglish”

John M. Lipski

The Pennsylvania State University



# EL español en el mundo



500+ millones; #4, después del chino, hindi, inglés

# ¿Cuántos latinos en EE. UU. en 2015?

- Población de Estados Unidos (octubre 2015; [www.census.gov](http://www.census.gov)):
- **321,9 millones**
- Extrapolando del censo de 2010, aproximadamente
- **58,3 millones de latinos en Estados Unidos (18,2% de la población nacional)**

## ¿Cuántos hablan español?

- 79,6 % de los latinos en EE. UU. hablan el español dentro del hogar(47,5% nacidos en EE. UU.)
- Extrapolando hasta octubre, 2015, unos
- **42.6 millones de latinos hablantes del español en Estados Unidos.**
- La cifra verdadera puede alcanzar **46 millones.**
- **Más del 10%** de la población mundial de habla española reside en Estados Unidos.
- Estados Unidos está empatado con Colombia, España y la Argentina como el **segundo** país de habla española (Méjico ocupa el primer lugar).
- Estas cifras no incluyen los miles (¿millones?) de estadounidenses que han aprendido el español como segunda lengua.

# U.S. now has most Spanish speakers outside Mexico

 Like

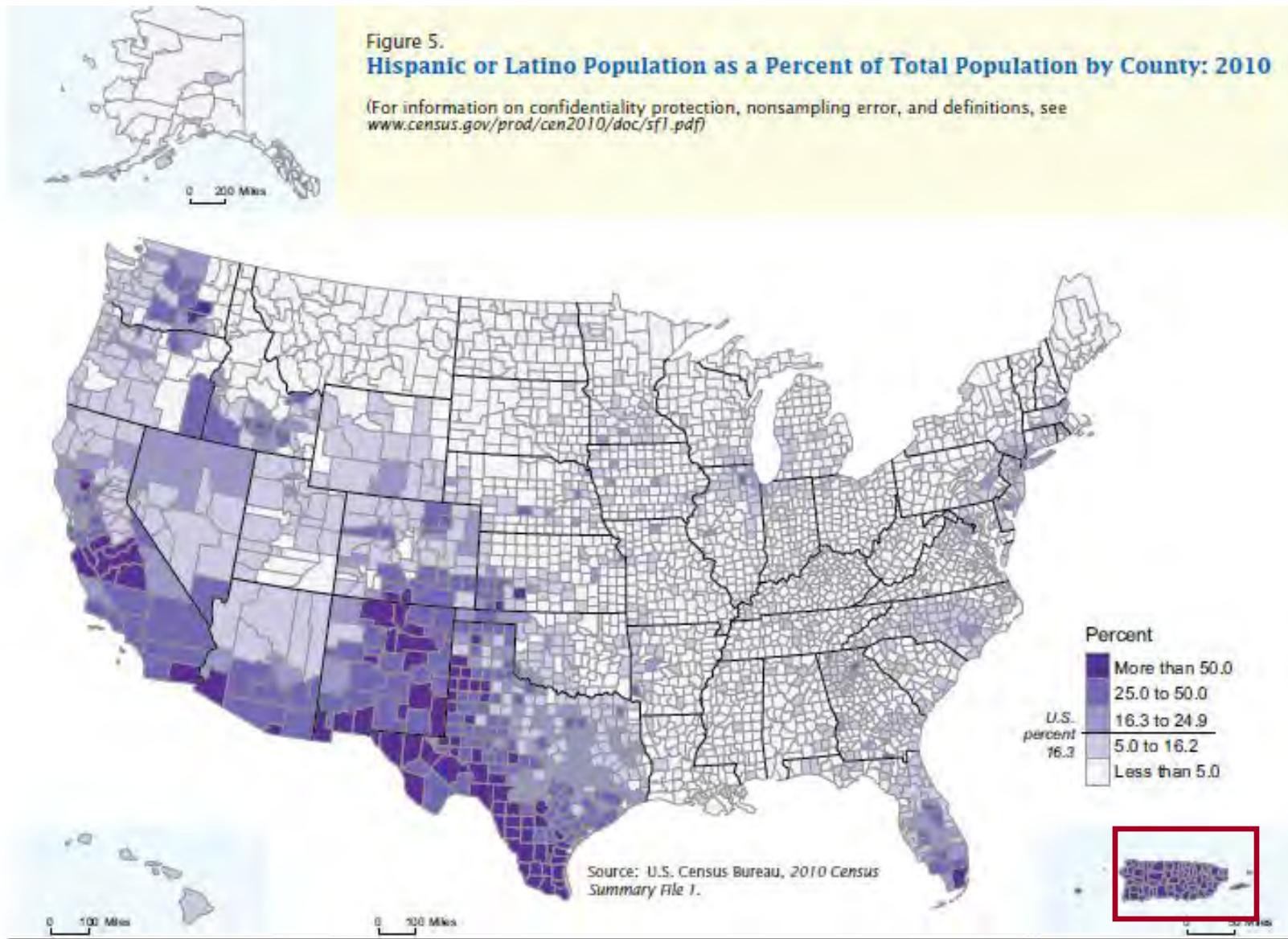
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By Agence France-Presse

Saturday, June 15, 2013 18:00 EDT



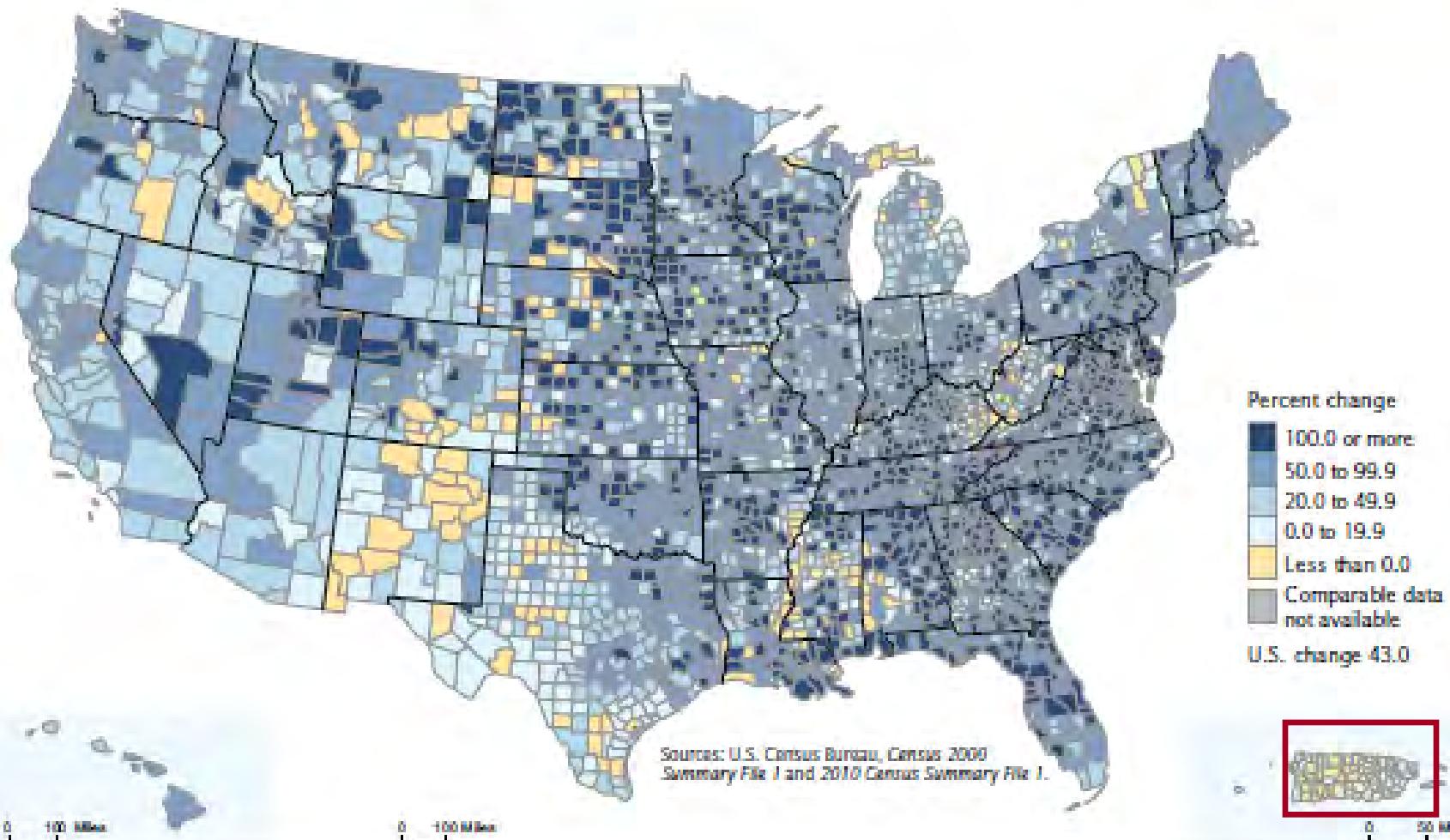
# El español en los Estados Unidos





**Figure 6.**  
**Percent Change in Hispanic or Latino Population by County: 2000 to 2010**

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see [www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/sf1.pdf](http://www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/sf1.pdf))

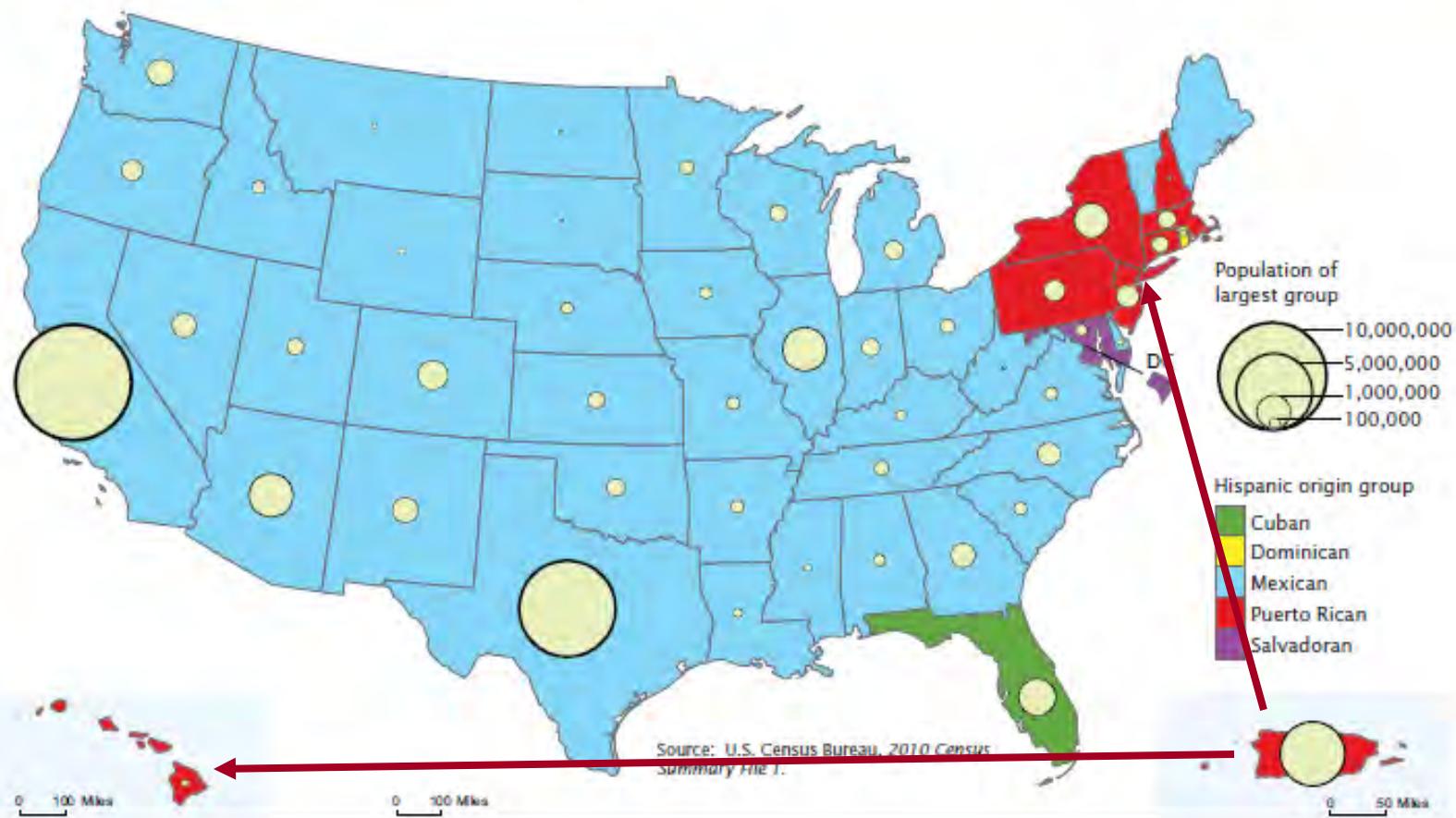




**Figure 4.  
Largest Detailed Hispanic Origin Group by State: 2010**

The area of each circle symbol is proportional to the population of the largest Hispanic origin group in a state. The legend presents example symbol sizes from the many symbols shown on the map.

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see [www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/sf1.pdf](http://www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/sf1.pdf))





Sunday, March 15, 2009 | 11:14 am ET

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In God We Trust

One Nation Under God

God Bless America



**Deport Now!**



**English ONLY!**

"This Site Supports Legal Immigration! My Father Was A Legal Immigrant!"

# El español en Estados Unidos: ¿por qué [y por qué no?]

- La campaña contra el español en los Estados Unidos: correlatos históricos .
- Las percepciones del español en contacto con el inglés frente a las observaciones empíricas del bilingüismo de los latinos en Estados Unidos.
- La posibilidad de unas variedades emergentes del español estadounidense



**1836-1848:** Texas se independiza de México; guerra entre México y Estados Unidos





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THE SPLENDID NEW OUT-AND-OUT CLIPPER SHIP



# CALIFORNIA

HENRY BARBER, Commander, AT PIER 13 EAST RIVER.

This elegant Clipper Ship was built expressly for this trade by Samuel Hall, Esq., of East Boston  
"SURPRISE," "GAMECOCK," "JOHN GILPIN," and others. She will fully equal them in  
and a very quick trip may be relied upon. Engagements should be completed at once.

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The  
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*The World.*  
The World. 1,011,068

**DEWEY SMASHES SPAIN'S FLEET**

Great Naval Battle Between Asiatic Squadron and Spanish Warships Off Manila.

VICE-ADMIRAL MONTOJO  
*Portrait of Vice-Admiral Montojo.*

THREE OF THE BEST SPANISH VESSELS WIPE OUT, OTHERS SUNK.

The Damage Done to the American Boats Engaged Only Nominal—Hundreds of the Enemy Slain in the Encounter.

LISBON, Portugal, May 1, 11 P.M.—The Spanish fleet was completely defeated off Cavite, Philippine Islands, according to trustworthy advices received here.

WASHINGTON, May 2. Midnight.—President McKinley expresses entire satisfaction over the reported battle between Commodore Dewey's squadron and the Spanish fleet. He accepts the news as true, but believes it is worse for the Spanish than they will admit. There has been no official confirmation of the news. Nothing official is expected for forty-eight hours.

THE THREE SPANISH CRUISERS COMPLETELY DESTROYED.

*CORONEL* *ALFRED* *MADRID* *CATILLA*

In His Report to Spain He Says Many Ships Were Burned and Sunk and the Losses in Officers and Men "Numerous."

MADRID (UPI) May 2.—The loss of 100 ships of the American squadron off Cavite was admitted by A. M. G. The American squadron forced the port before daylight and captured the three remaining Spanish ships.

"The hard terms at Manila sends the following report," says "Mundo Africano." "The middle of the night the American squadron forced the port, and before daylight approached the port of Cavite, where the Spanish fleet had gathered. At 2 o'clock all the Spanish ships were burned.

"At eight o'clock, with the sun, I went to see the site of the battle. The three ships Coronel, Madrid, and the Catilla were completely destroyed.

"The other ships having been damaged forced into water thus. Some had to be sold to prevent their sinking, others were taken to the port of Manila. The losses are numerous, notably Capt. Cárdenas, a general, and many other persons.

The Spanish largely succeeded in saving the sailors belonging to the sailing and flying. On June 10 Austria, "there are greater losses."

MADRID. Official Report Admits Disastrous Defeat

MADRID, May 1, 8 P.M.—The following is the text of the official despatch from the Governor-General of the Philippines Islands to the Minister of War, Lieut.-Gen. Cárdenas, regarding the engagement of Manila.

"Last night, April 30, the batteries at the entrance to the fort announced the arrival of the enemy's squadron, forcing a passage under the obscurity of night.

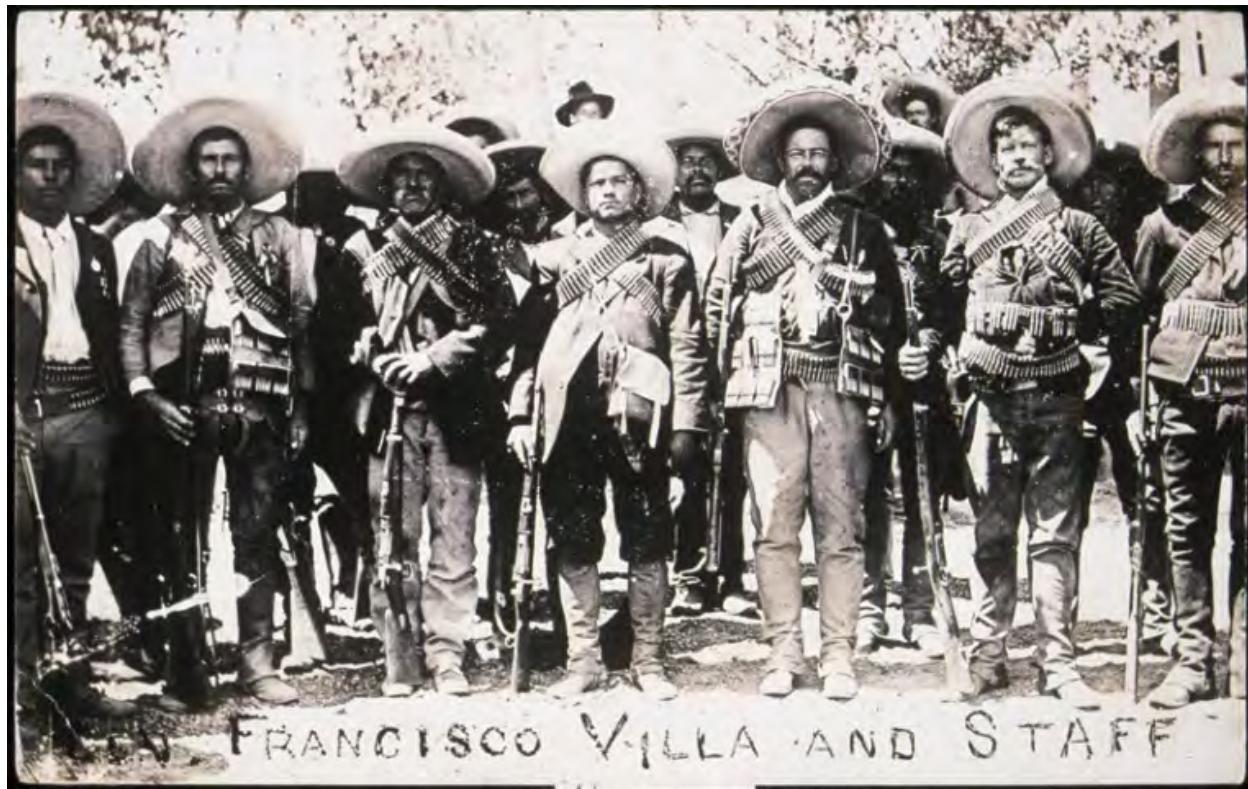
"The nightbreak found the Spaniards in positions, opening with a strong fire against Fort Cavite and the arsenal.

"Our fleet engaged the enemy in a brilliant combat, protecting

1898: guerra entre España y EE. UU.



1910-1920: revolución mexicana

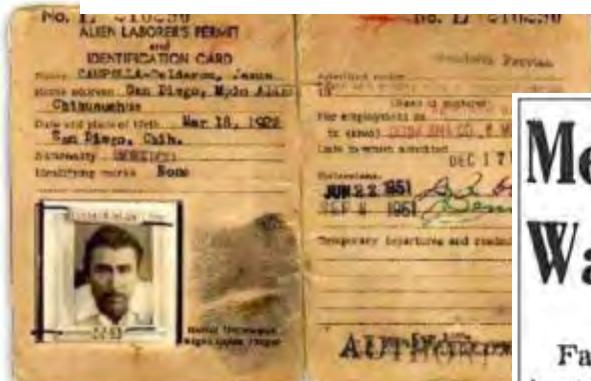


FRANCISCO VILLA AND STAFF



1912: Nuevo México llega  
a ser estado

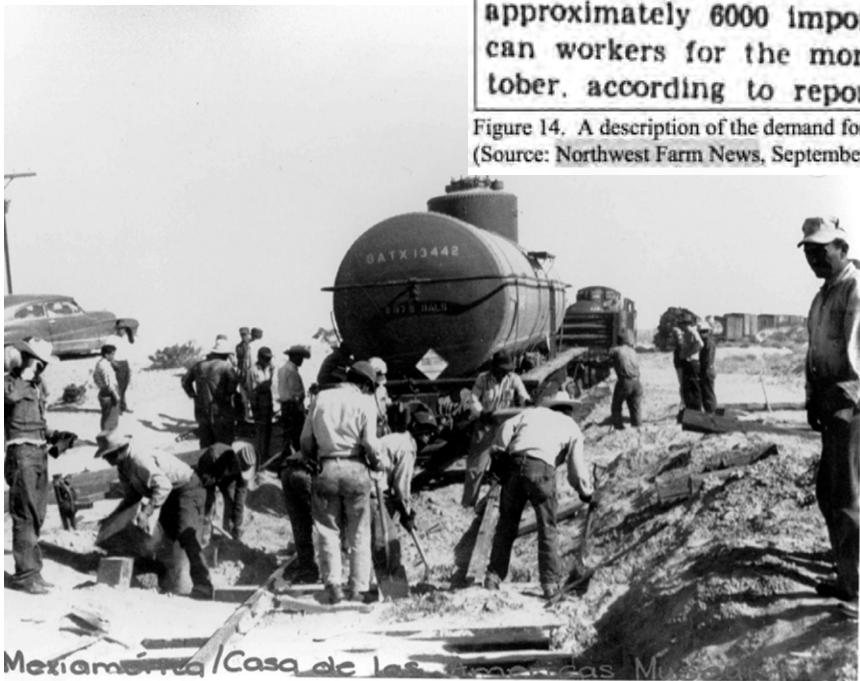
# 1918-1930: programa Bracero de reclutamiento de trabajadores mexicanos



## Mexican Workers Wanted in October

Farmers and orchardists in Washington state have placed orders for approximately 6000 imported Mexican workers for the month of October, according to reports sent to

Figure 14. A description of the demand for Mexican laborers (Source: Northwest Farm News, September 9, 1943).





**1929:** LULAC, the League of United Latin American Citizens, establecida en Corpus Christi, Texas



## The Weather

Today—Warmer in afternoon and evening; gentle winds. Yesterday—High, 88; low, 50.

NO. 24,466

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WASHINGTON: FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1943

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA  
AND SUBURBAN AREA

THREE CENTS ELSEWHERE  
FIVE CENTS

*Zoot suit*  
**Ration Deadlines**

COFFEE—Same 24-1 pound—June 20.
POODLES—G. H. 2 size stamps—June 1.
MEAT—H. and H. 2 oz. stamps—July 1.
MEATS—Same 15.5 pounds—August 15.
SUGAR—Same 15.5 pounds—August 15.
WINE—Same 15.5 pounds—October 31.
STAMPS—Stamp 17—June 15.
GASOLINE—No. 2-A stamps—July 31.

# ZOOT WAR CALLED 'NEAR ANARCHY'

THE WASHINGTON DAILY NEWS, FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1943

Hobble Skirts Hide Razors

## Zoot Suiters Run for Cover but Their 'Cholitas' Carry On

By WILLIAM C. PAYETTE

United Press Staff Correspondent

LOS ANGELES, June 11—Dark-eyed "cholitas" packing razors in the tops of their black mesh stockings today took up street fighting where their male zoot-suit counterparts were being forced to drop it.

Garbed entirely in midnight black, with an above-the-knee version of the hobble skirt, they grandiosely vowed to carry the battle against servicemen and police "until one side or the other is wiped out."

Three of them attacked a waitress coming out of a downtown tunnel, knocked her down and slashed her with a razor.

Her assailants fled when an unidentified man ran to her aid. The victim, Betty Morgan, 22, was bleeding profusely and was hospitalized. There was no apparent reason for the attack.

### STRIP-TEASE PROBLEM

The cholitas, auxiliaries of the zoot-suit gangs which for months have made walls on dimly lighted streets a riot area, said yesterday they would not be diverted. Altho servicemen have been ripping the zoot clothing from the male mobsters, such treatment of the female branch presented no problem.

Previously taken, in custody was a young woman who carried a pair of brass knuckles and, police said, "knew how to use them." A 30-year-old girl was taken to jail for inciting resistance to officers attempting to make an arrest.

The county grand jury began an investigation of the riots, which had led the Navy to declare the entire city out of bounds and left the Skidrow district on the arms blacklist.

Army and Navy authorities held an off-the-record session with State Atty. Gen. Robert W. Kenny, here to conduct an investigation. Another investigation by the Office of Inter-American Affairs did not pass the "report" stage.

### JAIL THE REFUGE

Zoot attacks were scattered. Downtown was quiet with Skidrow virtually deserted. In outlying areas zoot suiters staged a half-dozen attacks but there was no rioting.

At Pasadena, a mob of sailors and civilians were scattered. Heading zoot-suiters thru the downtown district but halted at the doors of the police station, where the zoot-suiters fled for safety. Police took them home and the mob dispersed. Police said the mob "appeared to be in a good humor."

Russell E. Foss, 32, was slashed on the throat by two zooters to whom he gave a ride. They were quarreling, he said, and the zooters cut them out of his car when they attacked him.

One zoot suit wearer overalls, over his beloved shape-suit pants but was given away by his duck-tail haircut. Two sailors who arrested him and another zooter removed both the overalls and ankle-boots.



Joining up with their moronic, zoot-suited comrades, the pachucos girls have jutted their chins out in the intramural warfare in the Los Angeles area. Left, Betty Morgan, 22-year-old waitress who was stabbed by three pachucos. Right, Mrs. Amelia Venegas, 22, under arrest when, after cursing deputies questioning zoot suiters, she was found to be carrying a pair of brass knuckles.

Slashed by Girls



Associated Press WIREPHOTO  
MORE ZOOT SUIT TROUBLE—Betty Morgan, above, was slashed in the face yesterday by three girls who she said attacked her on a downtown street in Los Angeles while she was taking a walk. Police said the assault may or may not have been gang related. This is the fifth of the five-day series of disorders between servicemen and zoot-suited juveniles

Armed Police  
Patrol City  
In Effort to  
Stop Fighting

'Black Widow' Girls  
Beat, Slash Woman;  
Soldiers, Civilians  
Enter Private Homes

By the Associated Press

Los Angeles, June 10.—District Attorney Fred N. Howser declared today that a "state of near anarchy" exists, as police and sheriff's reserves, armed for riots, deployed throughout Los Angeles' environs in an effort to stem the antagonism which has embroiled servicemen and zoot-suiters in bloody battles in the last six nights.

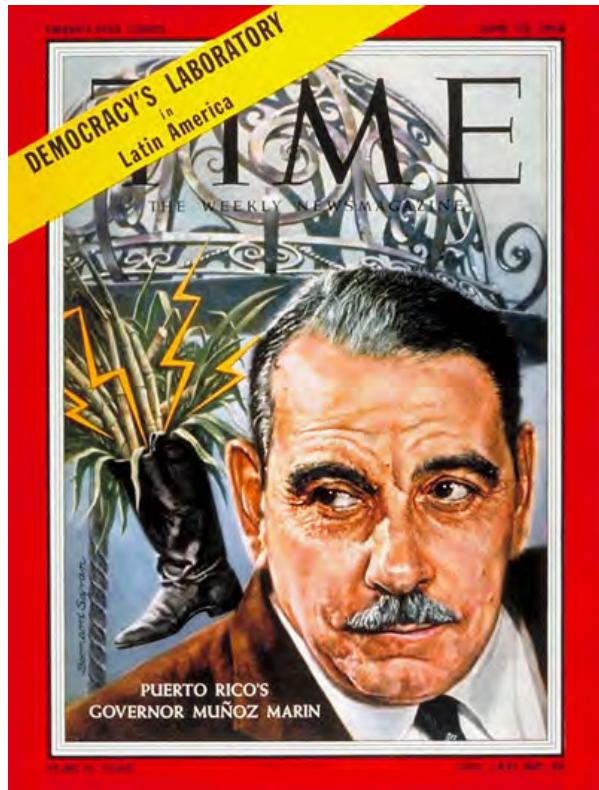
"It is manifest," said Howser, in reporting he was asking a grand jury investigation, "that a state of near anarchy has existed here . . . this condition has been brought about by the growth of gang life in the community. We will seek not only to return indictments in proper cases, but also . . . to determine the underlying factors which have brought our citizenry so much concern."

This development followed reports of new outbreaks in Los Angeles and environs; the slashing of a young woman by three girls suspected of gang affiliations, a pitched battle at nearby Industrial Water between some 20 sailors and marines and more than 100 young civilians and the invasion of nei-

2<sup>a</sup> guerra mundial: Sleepy

Lagoon -- motines "zoot suit" (1943, Los Ángeles)

# 1948: Operación Fomento/Operation Bootstrap (Puerto Rico)

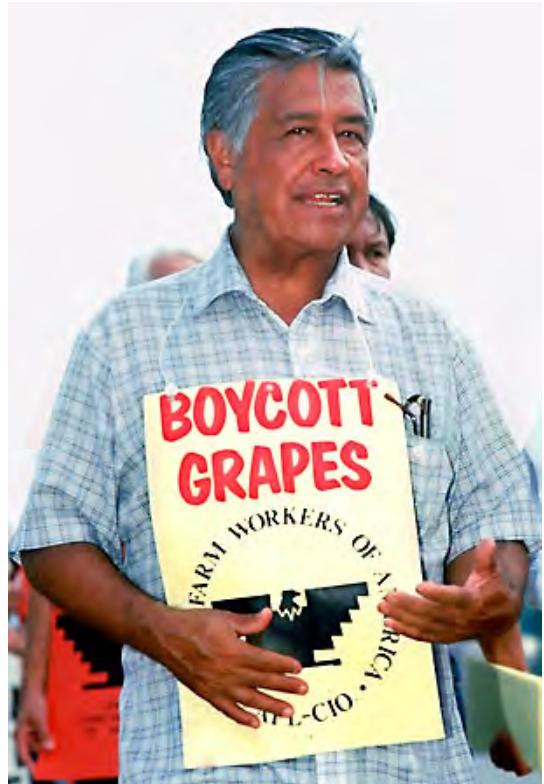
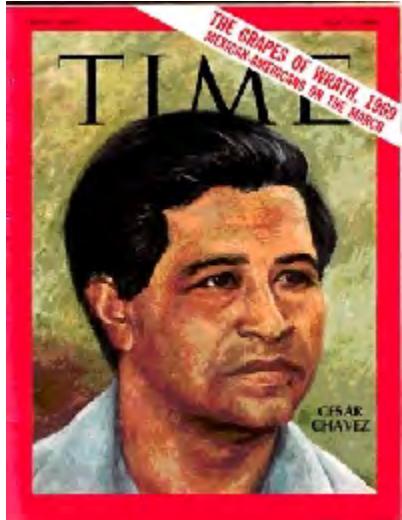


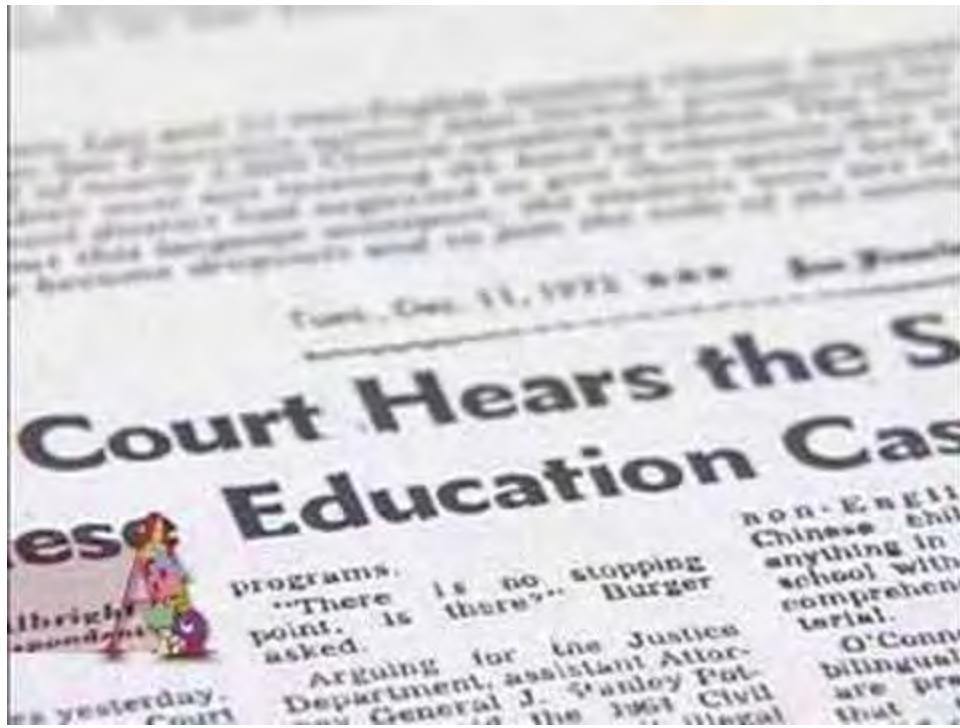
# 1959-60: revolución cubana



# 1960's: activismo en pro de los derechos civiles



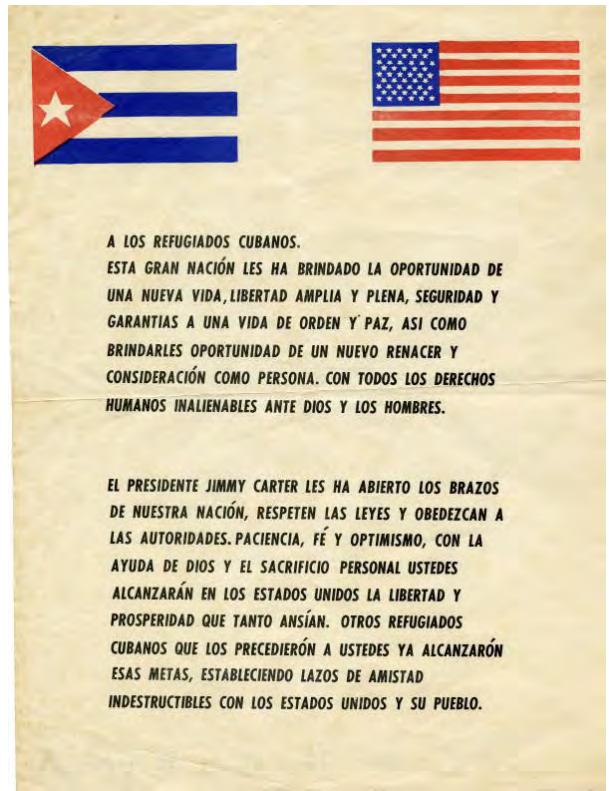




**1974: Lau vs. Nichols**  
dictamen de la Corte Suprema  
que hace mandatoria la educación bilingüe



## 1980: puente marítimo de Mariel



## 1979-90: revolución sandinista (Nicaragua)

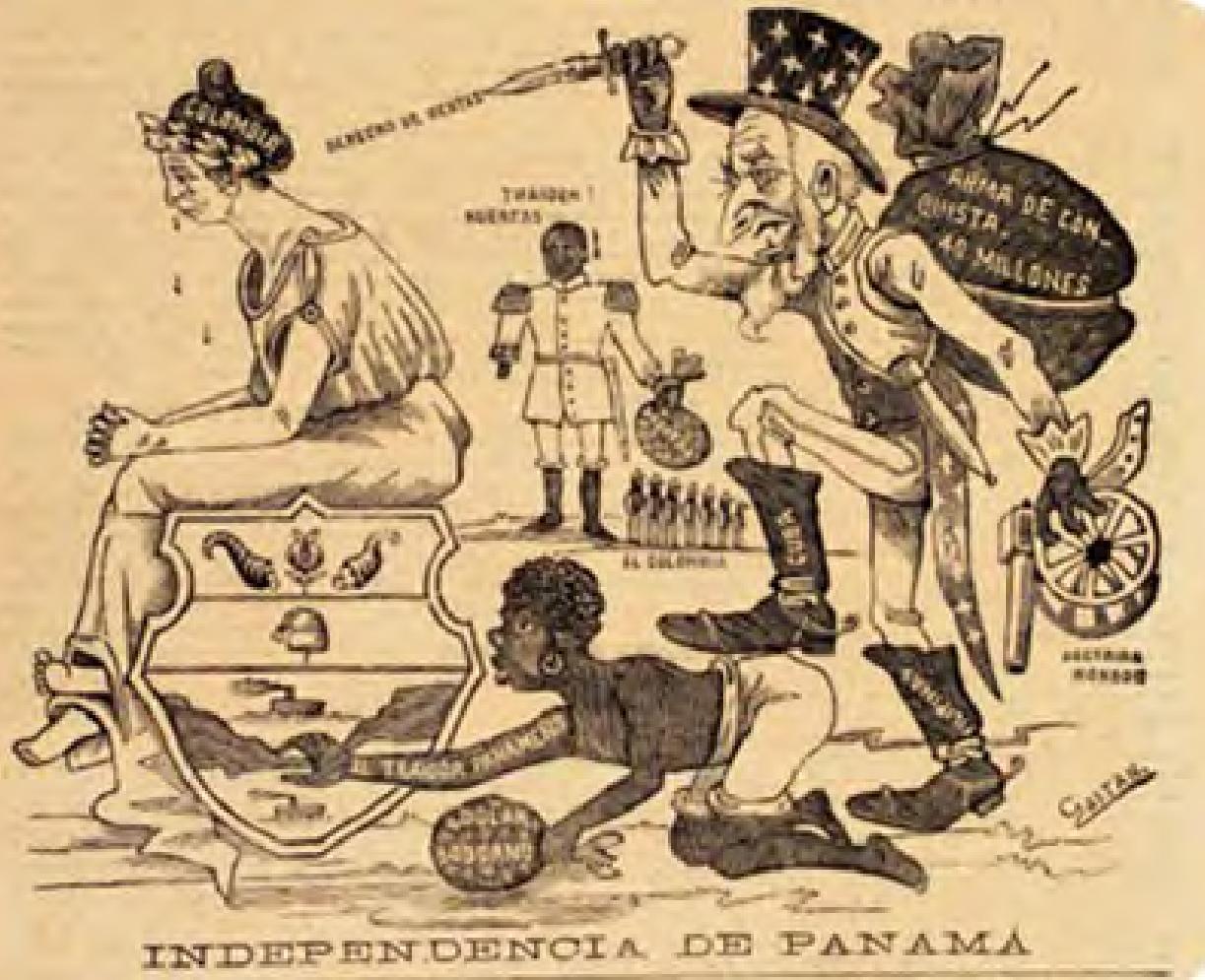




## 1980-1989: Refugiados de El Salvador y Guatemala

**1990 – 2000+:**  
creciente  
población  
dominicana en las  
ciudades del N. E.





**1903:** Panamá se independiza de Colombia



# 1907: confrontación EE. UU. – Nicaragua en el Golfo de Fonseca

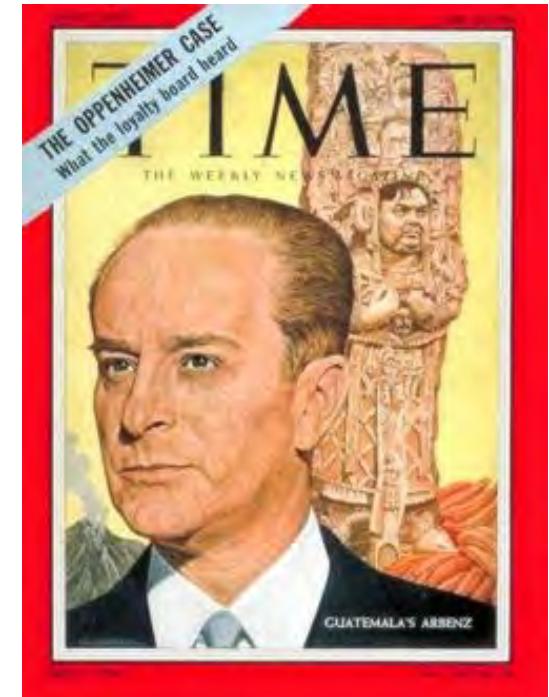


1909-1934: ocupación militar estadounidense de Nicaragua

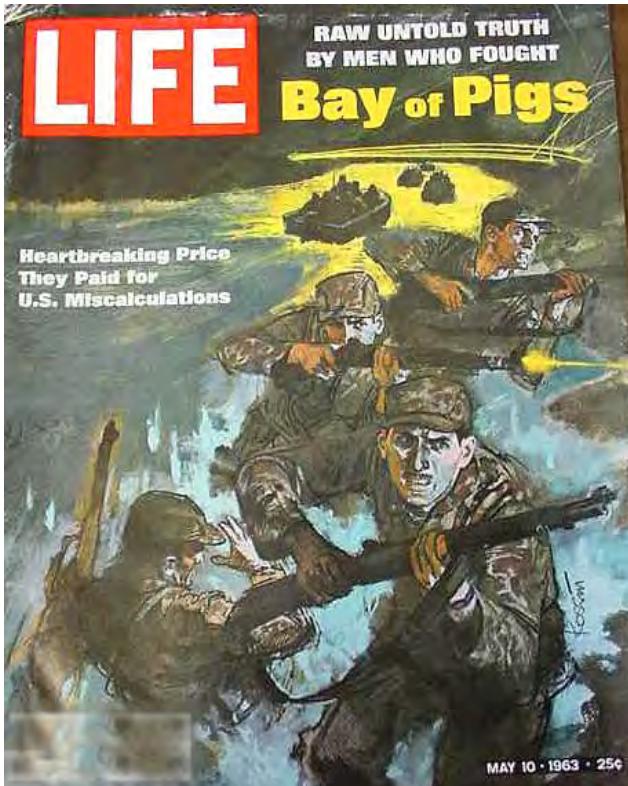
1916-1924: ocupación militar estadounidense de la República Dominicana



**1954:** President Jacobo Arbenz de Guatemala destituido en un golpe militar organizado por la CIA



# 1961: fracasada invasión estadounidense de Cuba (Playa Girón)



# 1965: Invasión estadounidense de la República Dominicana





**1968: 2 de octubre,  
masacre de la plaza  
Tlatelolco en México, D. F.**



# 1973: Presidente chileno Salvador Allende destituido y asesinado



- **1980's:** El gobierno estadounidense apoyaba activamente dictaduras derechistas en la Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, El Salvador, Guatemala y Honduras.



# 1980-1990: apoyo estadounidense a los “contras” nicaragüenses



~~Charly's Story~~

## ONLY 53¢ A DAY WILL SUPPORT A NICARAGUAN FREEDOM FIGHTER N 40315

In many areas of the world there are children who spend their days fighting for survival. They cry at night but no one answers. Their parents were abducted by Communist forces because they spoke about "freedom." Some were executed by firing squads, others were shot in the back, still more died in political prisons.

To say this may sound like a nightmare, something you would see on the Late Show. Here it is. Nicaragua, it is a way of life.

I know. My name is Charly and I am a Nicaraguan courier, a Contra, A Freedom Fighter.

I have taken up arms against the Soviet Empire and its satellite government in Nicaragua and I need your help.

Last year, your Congress cut off our funding. People like Michael Barnes, Steven Solaro, and Ted Kennedy, who claimed to be "friends of the people," said

that it was unethical to fund what happened to the "will of the people." There is an "independently-controlled" Nicaragua. Only a nation is free to live under a totalitarian regime imposed by Cuba and the Soviet Union.

Aren't you as Americans committed to governments of the people, by the people, and for the people? Isn't that what you fought for just over 200 years ago? If so, please help.

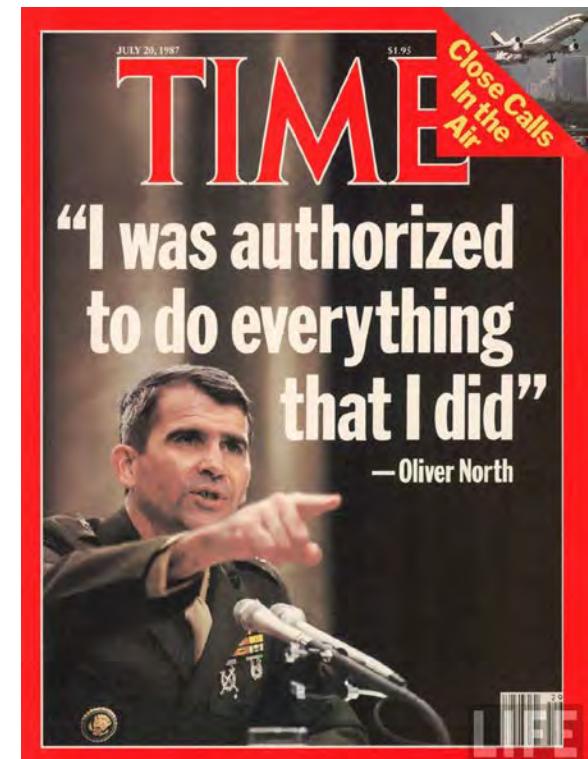
For \$14 a month you can help bring democracy to Central America. Regular meals, medical attention, and the chance to vote in a free and open election. That's all we want.

In America you have so much. We have seeking. Our very future and the future of the democratic world is at stake.

Please help me and my fellow patriots. We haven't got long.

Vaya con DIOS,  
Charly

### SEND DEMOCRACY AROUND THE WORLD



# 1982: apoyo estadounidense a los británicos en la guerra de las Malvinas (Falklands)





1989: invasión estadounidense de Panamá para destituir y detener a Manuel Noriega



- **1999:** bombarderos de la marina estadounidense matan a un ciudadano puertorriqueño durante una práctica bélica en la isla de Vieques



# Pos 11 septiembre 2001: Creciente militarización de la frontera Estados Unidos-Méjico





# 2010: Arizona SB1070; legislación anti-inmigrante





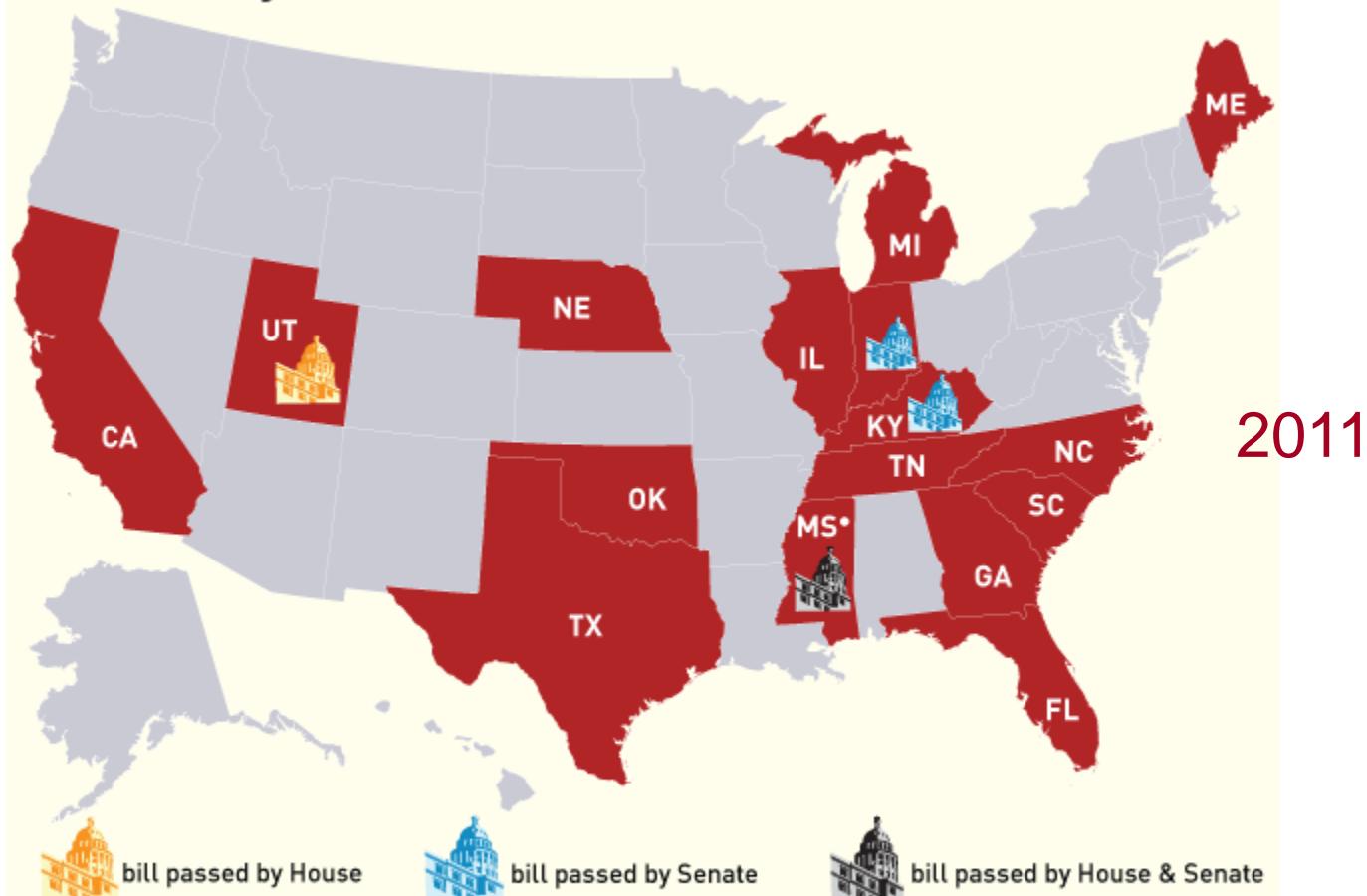
y la secuela ...

2010



# Statehouses Weighing Immigration Enforcement Bills Styled After Arizona's SB 1070

Updated March 3, 2011

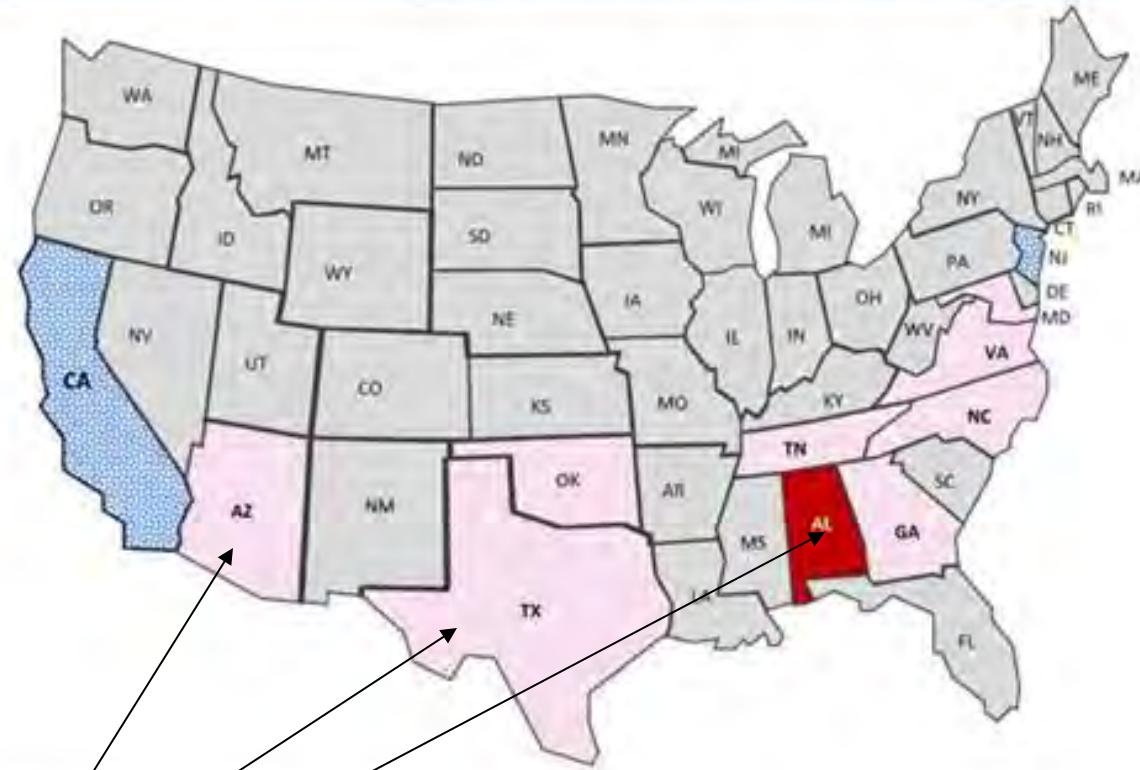


\*But bills must be reconciled.

\*A previous version of this map excluded Michigan and North Carolina.

COLORLINES<sup>®</sup>.com

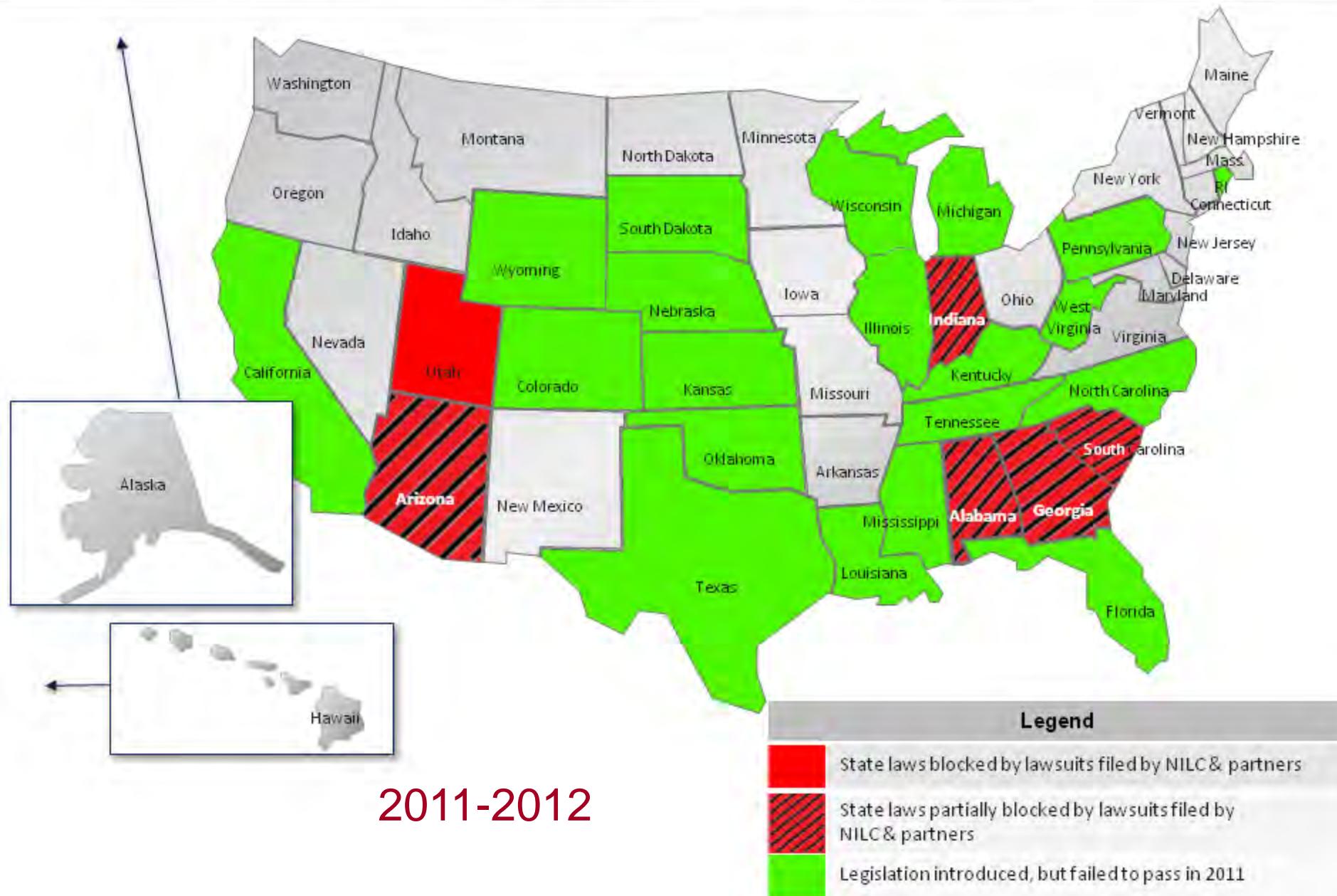
## Bills to Improve or Restrict Access to K-12 Education Introduced or Enacted in 2011 | August 2011



### Legend

- Bills introduced to improve access to K-12 education
- Bills introduced to restrict access to K-12 education
- Bills enacted in 2011 that restrict access to K-12 education

## Status of Arizona-inspired Legislation Passed in 2011 | December 2011



**2012, 2014:** el Presidente Obama emite un orden ejecutivo para una reforma migratoria



2015: ...

## House votes to block Obama's immigration action

Erin Kelly, USA TODAY 4:03 p.m. EST January 14, 2015



(Photo: Eric Gay, AP)

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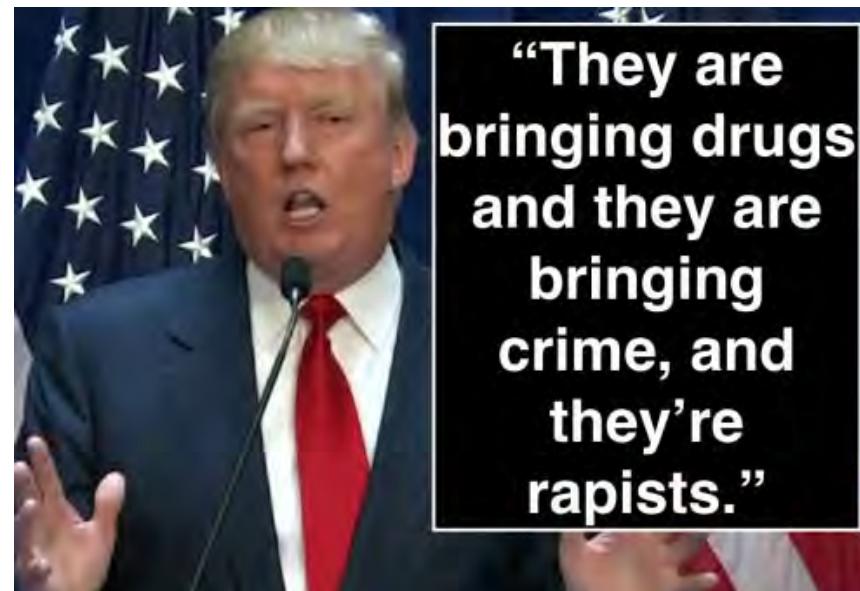
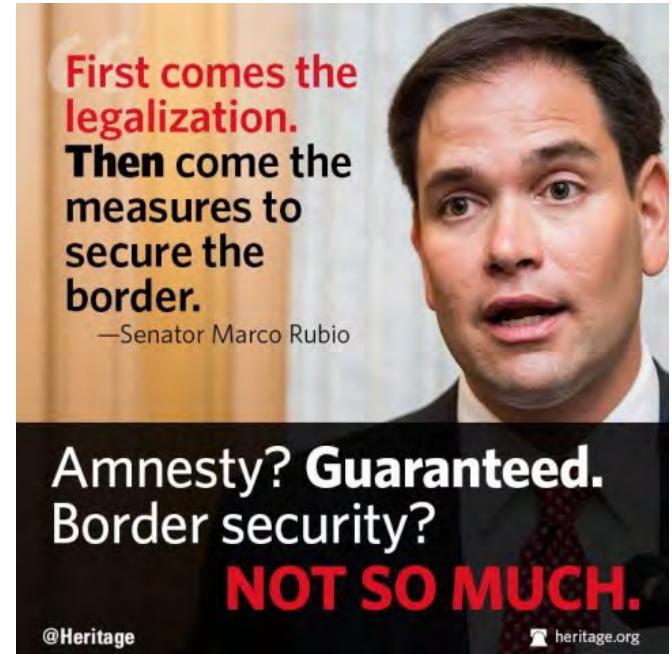
WASHINGTON — The House voted Wednesday to block funding for President Obama's executive order to protect about 4 million undocumented immigrants from being deported and allow them to work legally in the USA.

The action puts the House on a collision course with





2015 (¿2016 ...?)



Pero al mismo tiempo ...



Habitat  
for Humanity®



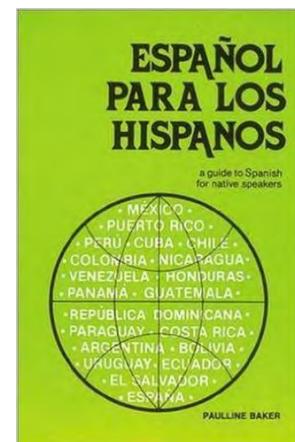


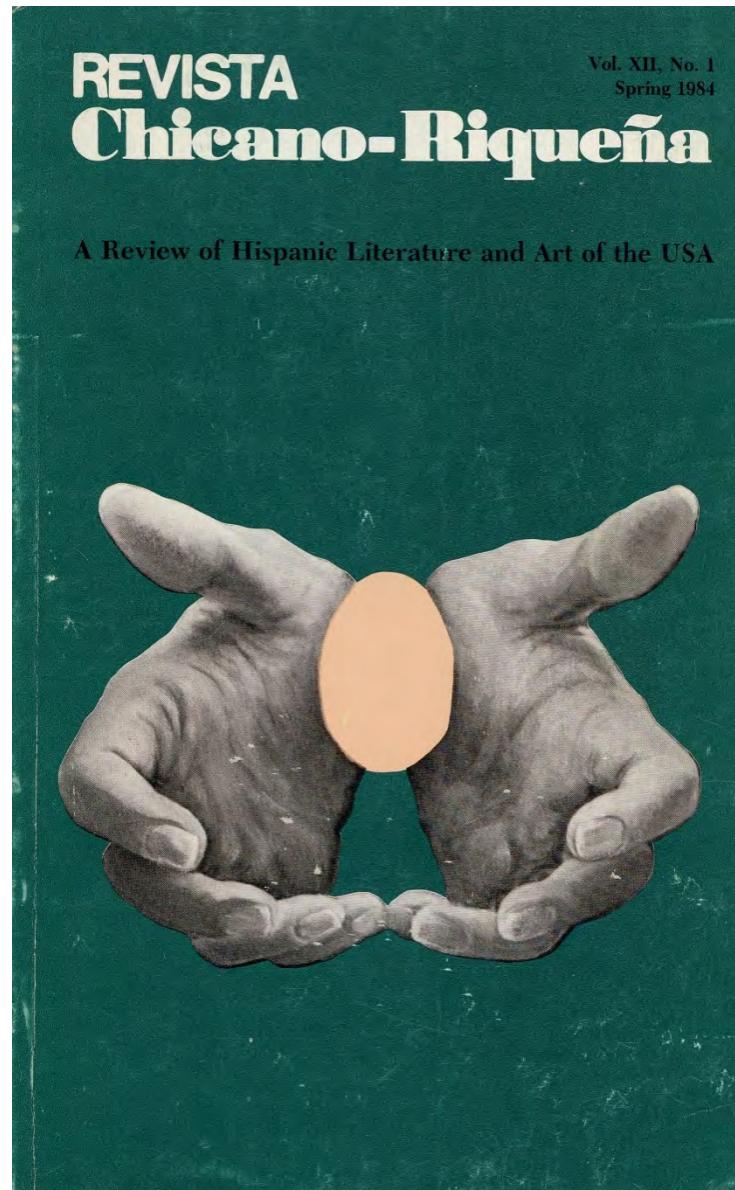
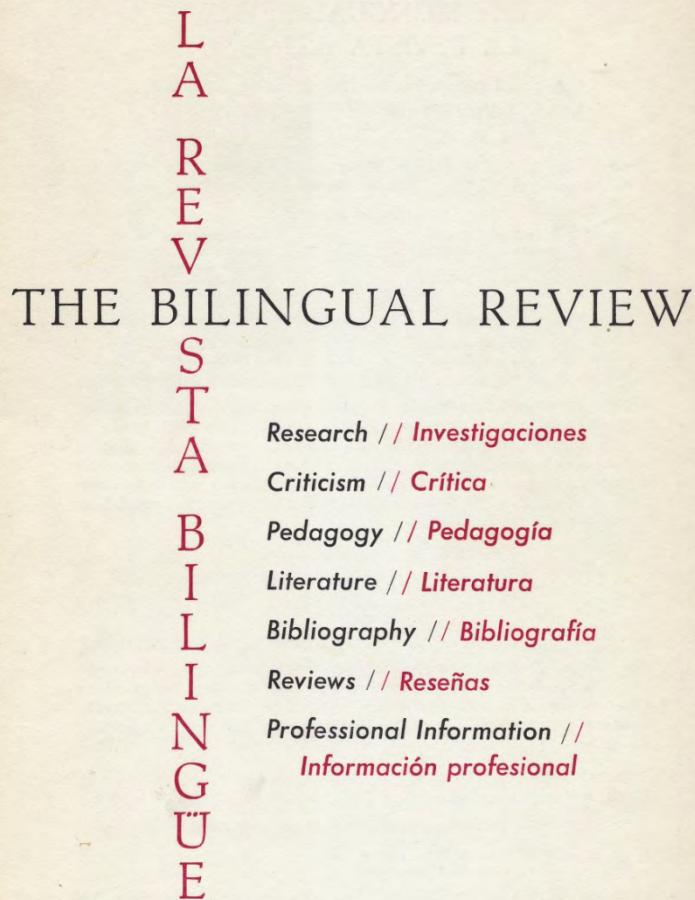
# EL español en Estados Unidos: unos comentarios tempranos.

- 1912: Edward Gray, “The Spanish language in New Mexico: a national resource”
- 1917: Espinosa: “race antagonism has always been very pronounced ...” and that... in the new cities ... where the English speaking people are numerically superior, the Spanish people are looked upon as an inferior race  
...”  
...”
- 1939-40: Rael: “Associative interference in New Mexican Spanish.”
- 1930's-early 1960's: Marx (1953): the “problem” of bilingualism among Spanish-speaking Americans; Marcoux (1961): “handicaps of bi-lingual Mexican children”

- 1950: Barker (1950) describió el habla de los “Pachucos” de Tucson como “an American-Spanish **argot**; Pachuco originated among “grifos’ or **marijuana smokers** and **dope peddlers**, in the El Paso **underworld** ... it seems probable that these individuals, in turn, obtained a substantial part of their vocabulary from the *Caló* or argot of the Mexican underworld [...] only when the goals of American society can be demonstrated as obtainable to him--perhaps then through such means as vocational education--will the pachuco as a linguistic and social type disappear [...]”

- Pauline Baker's (1953) describe el lenguaje “pachuco” como “**the slang of the dead-end kids.**”
- Braddy (1953, 1956, 1965) habló de “Pachucos and their argot” y del “smugglers argot” and “narcotic argot” en Texas.
- R. J. González (1967) creía que el pachuco se estaba convirtiendo en un criollo (en sus palabras una forma degenerada), una opinión compartida por Webb (1976, 1980). Griffith (1947) se refería al “Pachuco patois,” May (1966) hablaba del “tex-mex” y Ranson (1954) comentaba los “**viles pochismos.**”
- 1953: Paulline Baker's *Español para los hispanos* (1953)
- 1968: Fishman et al., *Bilingualism in the barrio*





- 1973: Se establece la **Academia Norteamericana de la Lengua Española**: “Los españoles e hispanoamericanos residentes en este país forman un verdadero pueblo dentro de la gran familia norteamericana [...] este conglomerado étnico naturalmente se identifica con todas las modalidades idiomáticas del español que se habla en sus países de origen y necesita más que ningún otro un idioma castellano **claro, libre de localismos y provincialismos**”
- 1976: “los estatutos de nuestra Academia señalan una serie de tareas en defensa de la pureza de nuestro castellano [...] ante estos múltiples retos lingüísticos, agravados por el actual prestigio del inglés, ofrecemos amor al castellano y nuestra propia interpretación de la **ardua tarea de limpiarlo**, fijarlo y darle esplendor”



ACADEMIA NORTEAMERICANA  
DE LA LENGUA ESPAÑOLA



Hola  
¿qué tal?  
¿qué hubo?  
¿qué más?  
¿qué pasó?  
¿qué volá?

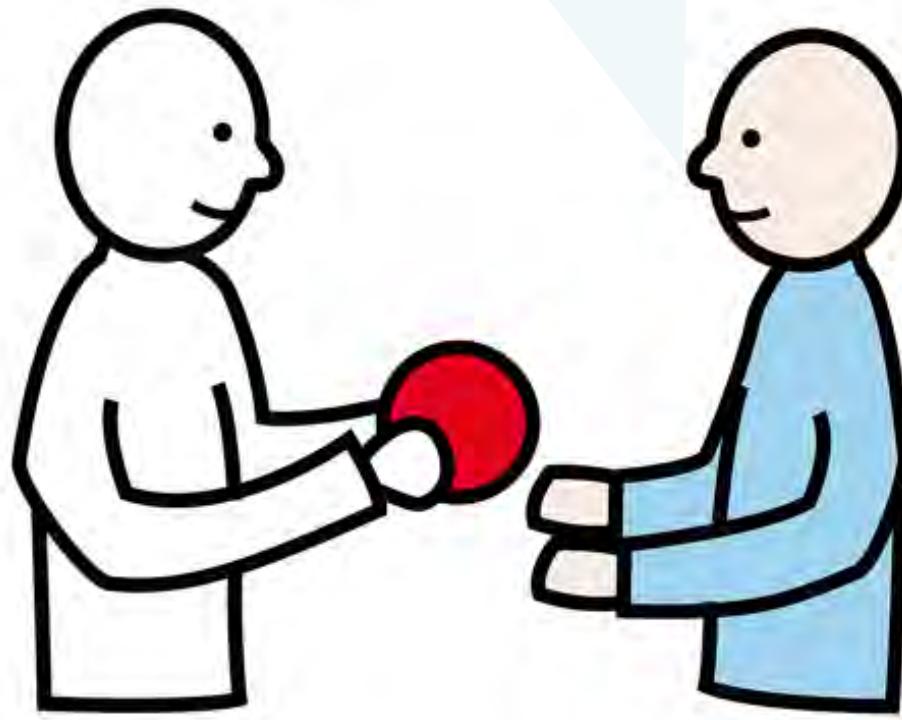


muy bien  
chévere  
súper  
bacano  
macanudo  
padrísimo  
de chimba



¡Sí,  
amigo!  
vale!  
macho!  
carnal!  
mi amor!  
vato!  
parce!  
hombre!  
compadre!  
compañero!  
asere!

¿qué quiere Ud.?  
¿qué quiere su merced?  
¿qué quieres?  
¿qué tú quieres?  
¿qué querés?



# Mis amigos son:



- rubios
- güeros
- canches
- cheles
- machos
- fulos
- monos
- catires
- gringos

# ¿Qué hacen estos \_\_\_\_?



- chavales
- huercos
- patojos
- cipotes
- bichos
- chigüines
- huilas
- peladitos
- huahuas
- chiquilines
- chamacos

Mi cuarto está lleno de mis

...



cositas  
chécheres  
féferes  
cachivaches  
chunches  
bártulos  
cacharros  
peroles  
corotos  
cherevecos  
trastos  
chivas  
archiperres  
triques  
chácharas



¿ando?  
¿camino?  
¿a pura pata?



¿auto?  
¿coche?  
¿carro?  
¿máquina?



¿ómnibus?  
¿(auto)bús?  
¿guagua?  
¿colectivo?  
¿chiva?  
¿micro?  
¿autocar?





Se...  
pinchó  
ponchó  
desinfló  
flateó

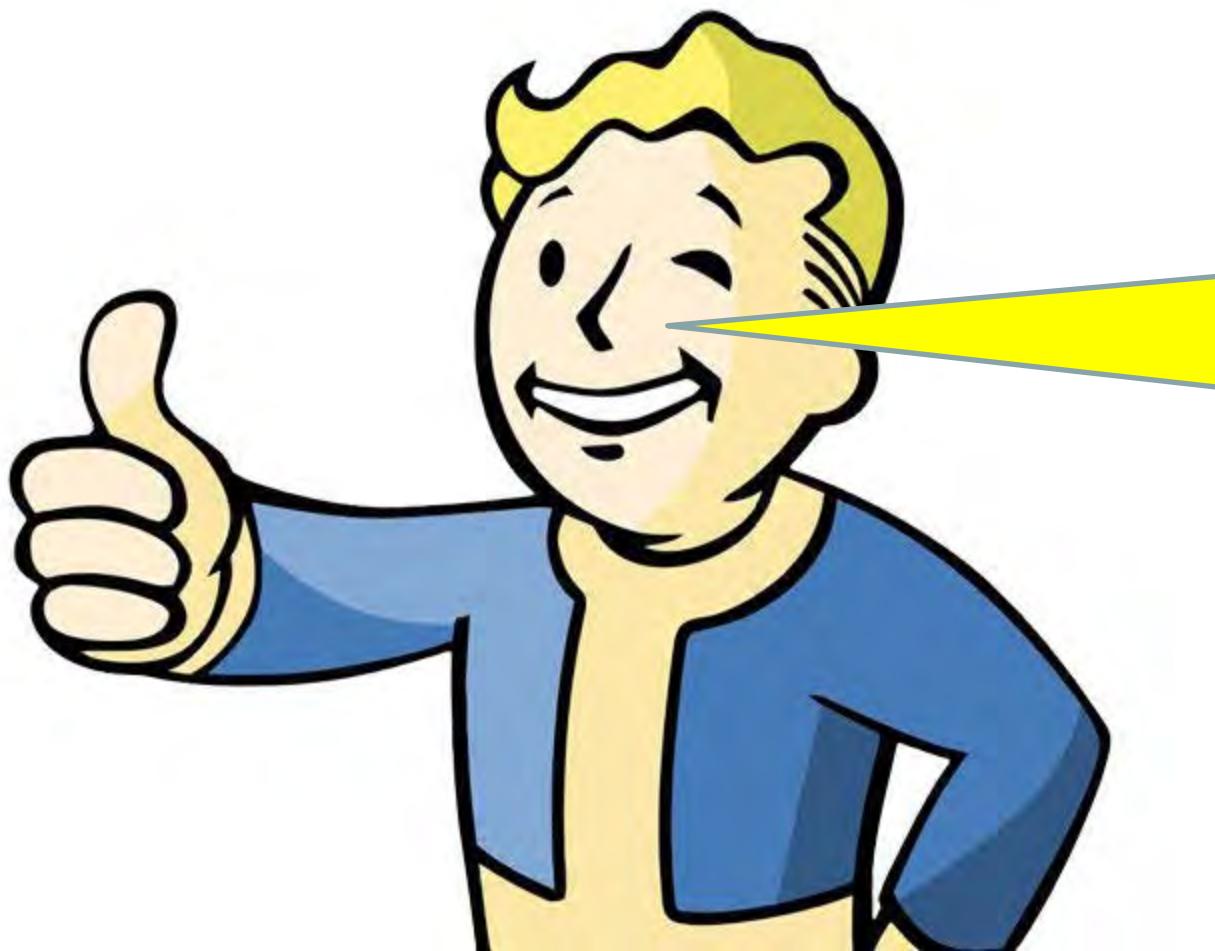
¿conduzco?  
¿manejo?  
¿arreo?  
¿piloteo?  
¿guío?



¿gasolinera?  
¿bomba?  
¿surtidor?  
¿estación de servicio?

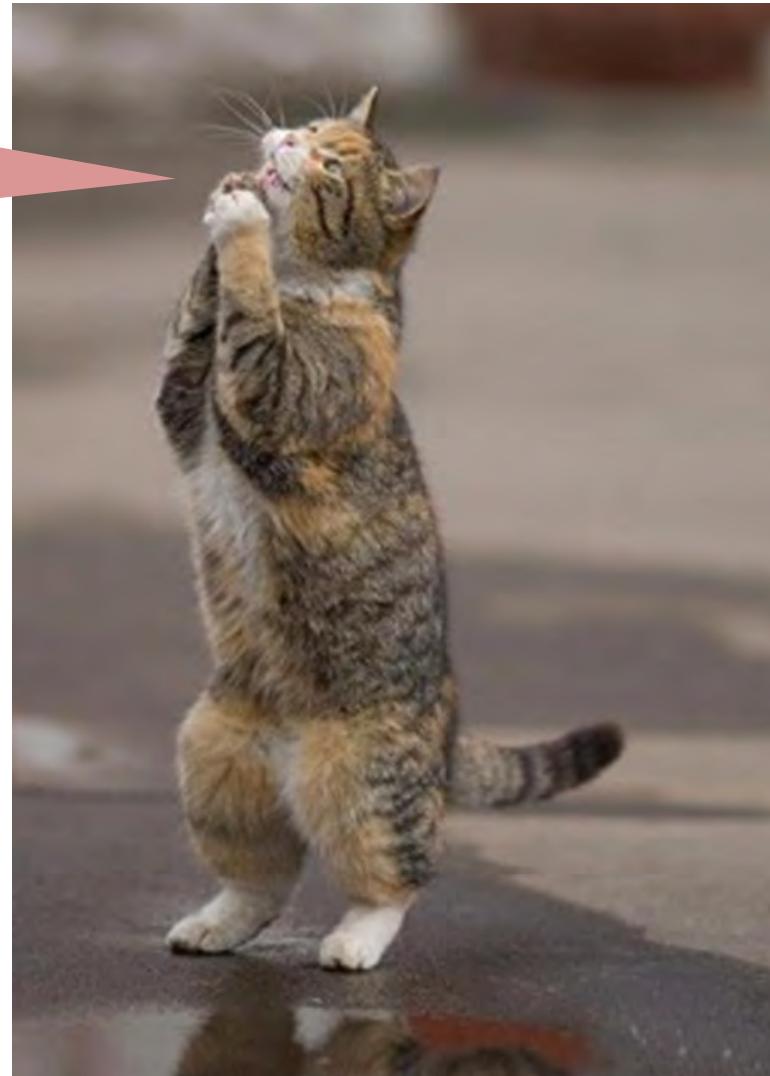


¿sí?  
¿hola?  
¿bueno?  
¿aló?  
¿diga?  
¿oigo?  
¿quién habla?



de  
acuerdo  
vale  
ándale  
dale  
oquei  
ocá  
tá

por favor  
porr favorr  
po favó  
pol favol  
poi favoi

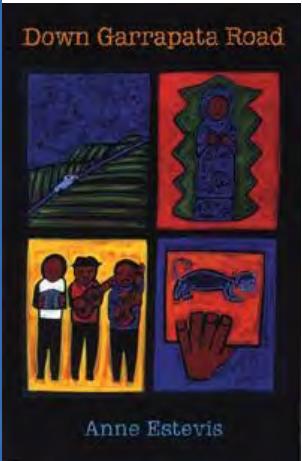
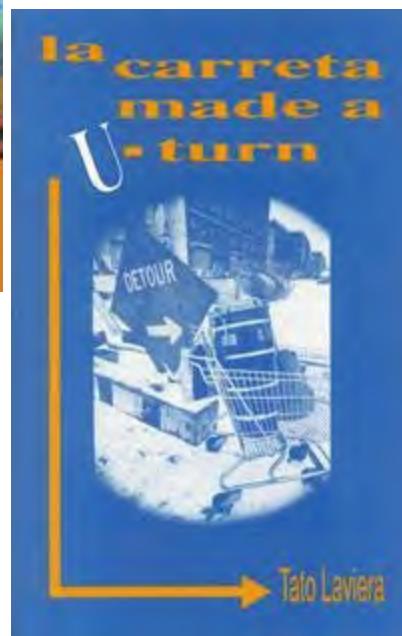
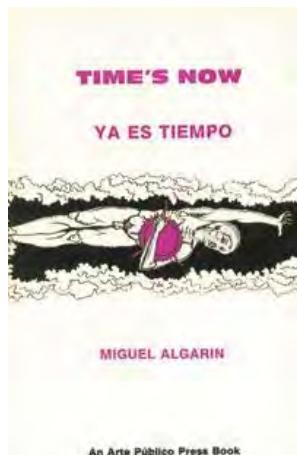
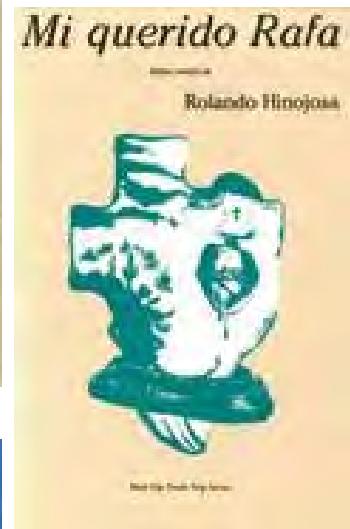
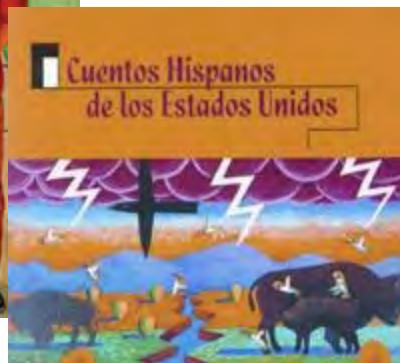
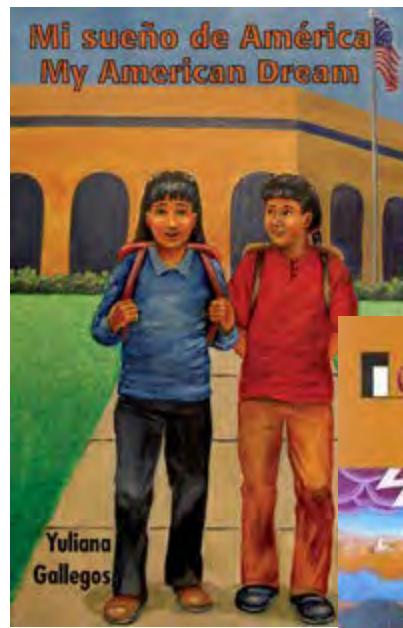
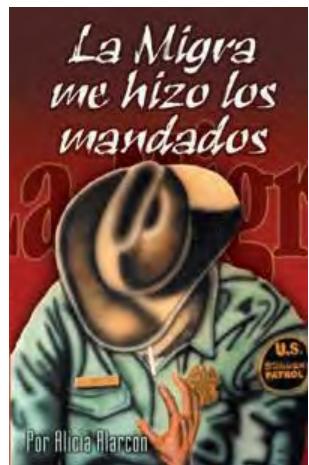


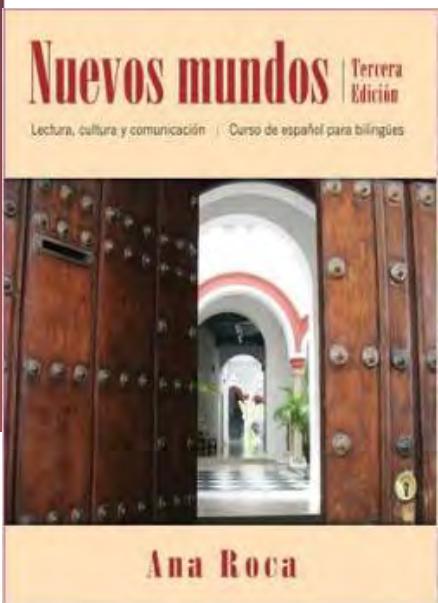
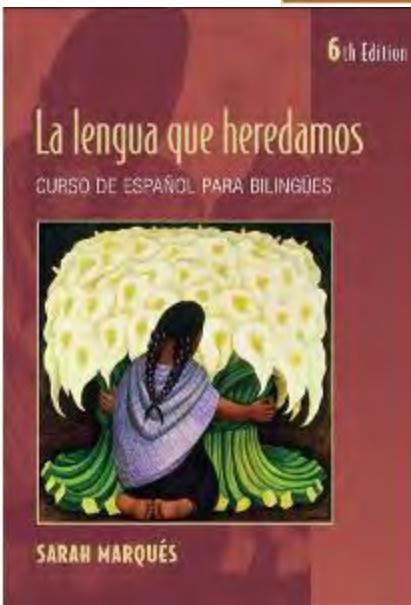
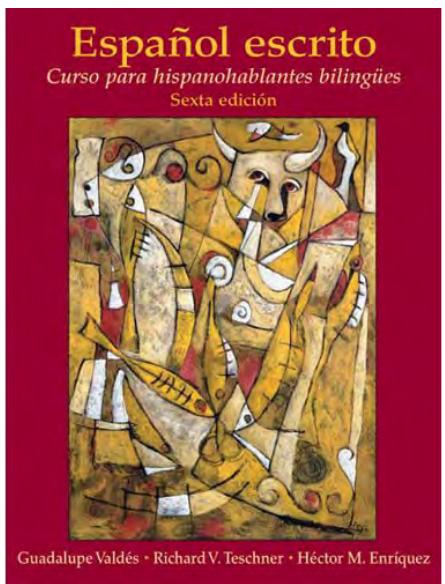
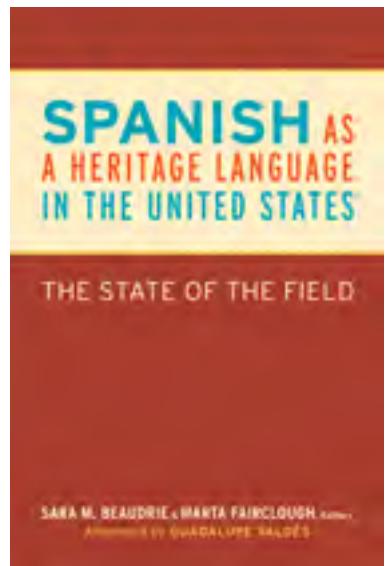
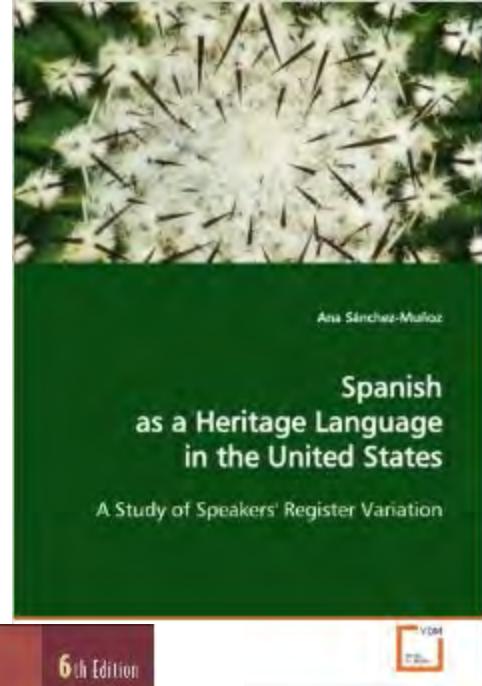
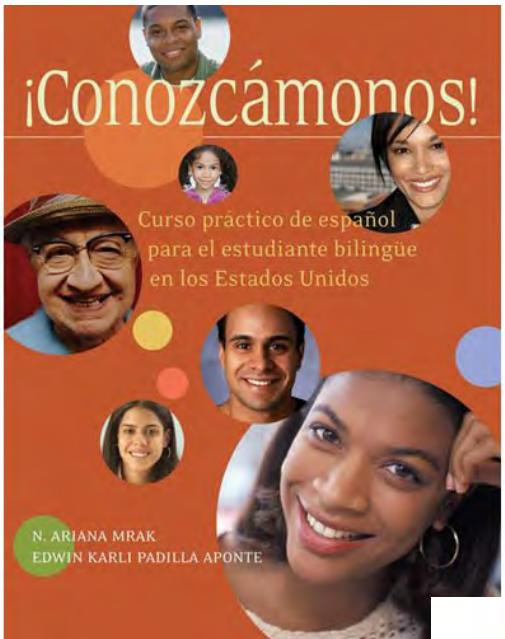
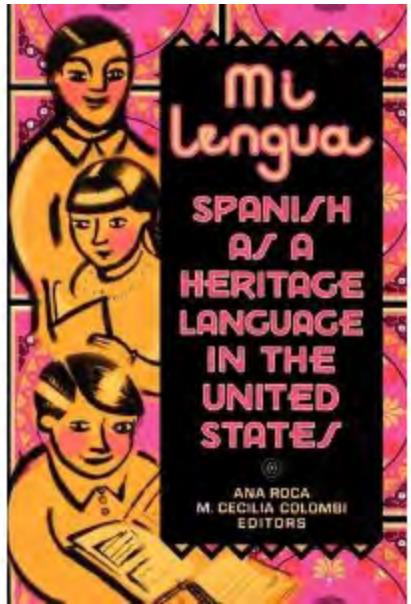
# Los cambios de código (“code-switching”)

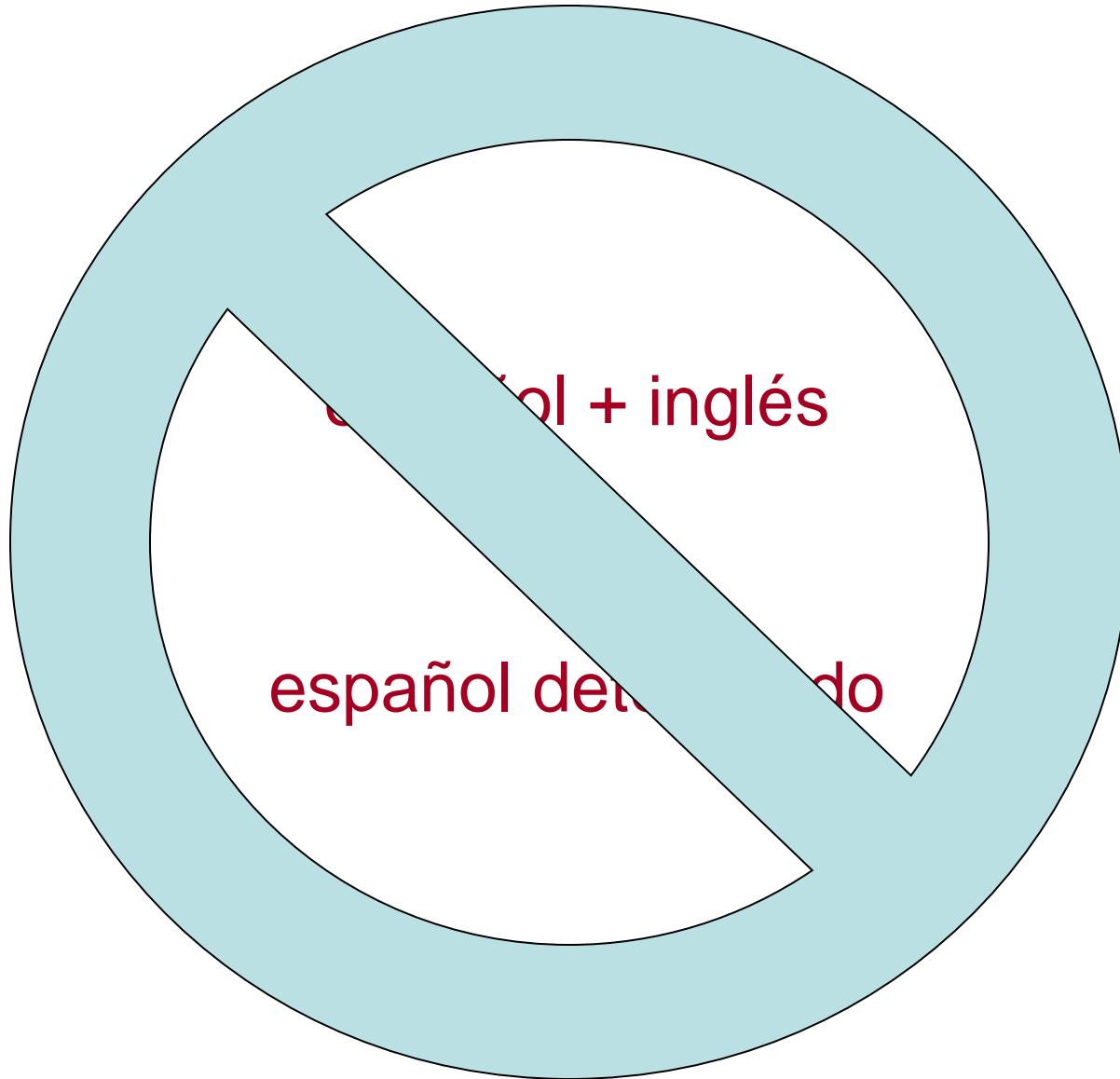


# Unos ejemplos verídicos

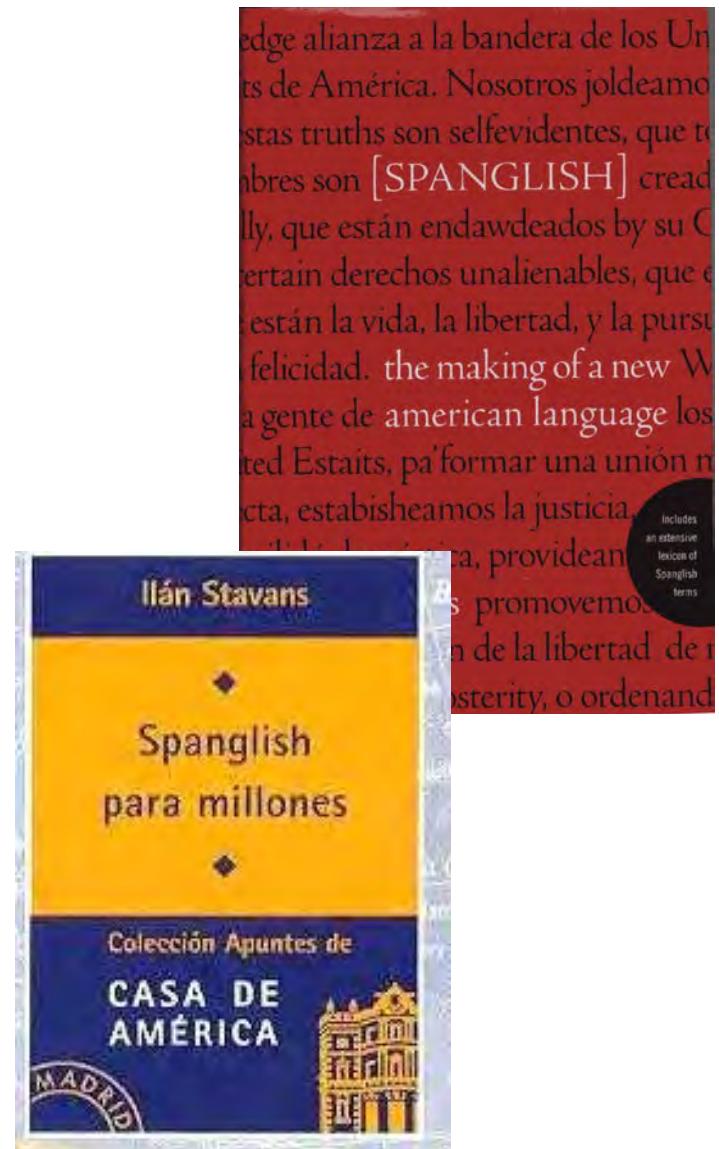
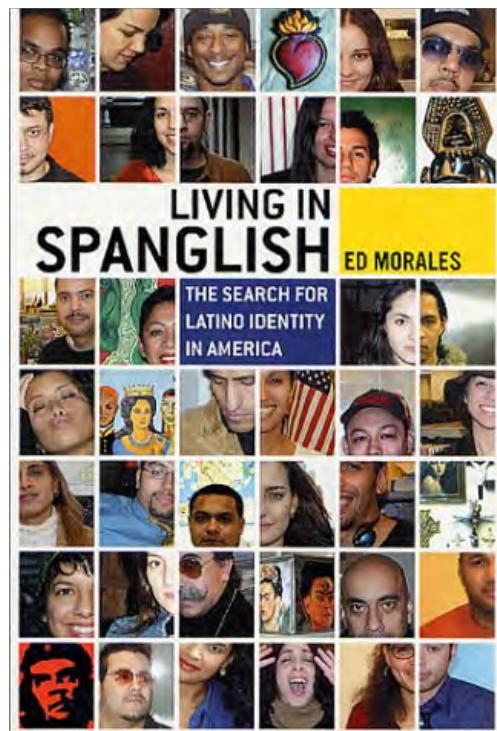
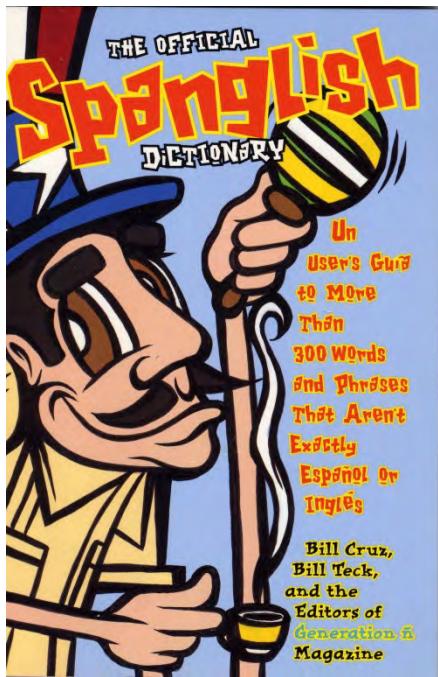
- There are many families on the block que tienen chamaquitos
- No sé porque I never used it.
- She told me to make a special dedication to her son que le dicen el Pachuco de Rosenberg
- no es fácil porque very highly competitive hay como diez mil
- we ask the people to attend those functions porque es muy importante que vayan
- Me tiene envidia because I'm better lookin' then he is
- No podemos hacer nada porque we don't have the power
- porque sin la gente we can't do anything
- Sometimes te pones serio and you know that, you make good points







# ¿[e]spanglish?



edge alianza a la bandera de los Un  
ts de América. Nosotros joldeamo  
stas truths son selfevidentes, que te  
abres son [SPANGLISH] cread  
lly, que están endawdeados by su C  
ertain derechos unalienables, que e  
están la vida, la libertad, y la pursu  
felicidad. the making of a new W  
a gente de american language los  
ted Estaits, pa'formar una unión n  
cta, estabisheamos la justicia,  
el bien, la felicidad, la pr

rica, providean  
s promovemos  
n de la libertad de i  
sterity, o ordenand

# *Oxford English Dictionary*

**Spanglish:** «A type of Spanish contaminated by English words and forms of expression, spoken in Latin America» [un tipo de español contaminado por palabras y modismos del inglés, que se habla en Hispanoamérica]

¡ ... !



## *Webster's dictionary online* (material originalmente extraído de Wikipedia)

**Spanglish** is a pidgin of Spanish and English, used in communities where useful terms may be drawn from both languages. Like other pidgins, Spanglish is a product of close border contacts or large bilingual communities, as in the United States-Mexico border, Florida or New York City.

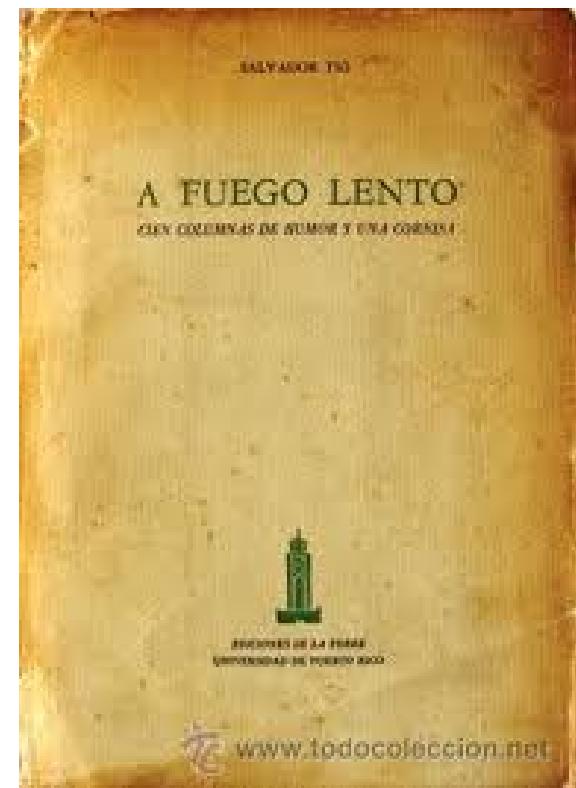
[Spanglish es un pidgin del español y el inglés empleado en comunidades donde términos útiles pueden ser tomados de ambas lenguas. Al igual que otros pidgins, Spanglish es un producto de los contactos fronterizos o grandes comunidades bilingües, como la frontera EE. UU.-México, La Florida o la ciudad de Nueva York.]

The term may also refer to non-native Spanish speakers trying to make English words sound more "Spanish-y" when they do not have sufficient vocabulary. For example, "**Yo quiero the bathroom**" ("I want the bathroom").

[La palabra también puede referirse a los hablantes no nativos del español que intentan convertir palabras inglesas en españolas cuando les falta suficiente vocabulario]

Salvador Tió. 1954. «Teoría del espanglish.»  
*A fuego lento, cien columnas de humor y una cornisa*, pp.  
60-65. Rio Piedras: Universidad de Puerto Rico

«No creo ni en el latín ni en el bilingüismo. El latín es  
una lengua muerta. El bilingüismo, dos lenguas  
muertas»



## McKinstry (1930):

“While the Mexican of the border appropriates the words of his neighbor in a truly wholesale manner, there is neither hope no danger that he will ever become English-speaking. It is only the bare words that are adopted. They are woven ingeniously into a fabric of grammar and pronunciation which remains forever Mexican. Although every other word your Nogales or Juárez peon uses may be English, he could not, to save his sombrero, put them together into a sentence intelligible to an American, that is, beyond such simple household phrases as *all right* and *goddam* When, then, a border-Mexican goes out *chopeando* (shopping) and meets a friend on the street, he cordially shouts: “*Como le how do you dea?*”, to be assured by the reply: “*Oh, very-well-eando, gracias a diós.*” [...] This mongrel jargon of the border is naturally shocking to the ears of the well-bred Mexican of the interior”

tree — árbol  
to climb — trepar  
to climb a tree — trepar un árbol

¿Por qué no formar una palabra que exprese en ambos idiomas un solo pensamiento?

Para nosotros que somos bilingües la cosa es clara. Se acuña una palabra nueva y se atacuña bien. Y ha nacido un nuevo idioma.

1. to climb a tree
  2. trepar a un árbol
- } trepar

*Treepar.* He aquí una palabra llena de movimiento. Es una especie de taquigrafía lingüística cuya única dificultad consiste en que es más rápida que el pensamiento.

Es una palabra que puede expresar, en dos idiomas a un tiempo, no ya dos palabras, dos oraciones completas. Y lo grande de esta idea, lo original, es que se pueden conjugar a un tiempo, no dos verbos, sino dos pensamientos completos en dos lenguas distintas. La lengua queda recogida en el verbo, y paradoja, se acabará la verborrea.

Conjugación:

Yo — treopo  
Tú — treepas  
Él — treepa  
Nosotros — treepamos  
Vosotros — treepáis  
Ellos — treepan.

Para decir: "Me subí a un árbol" (I climbed a tree), basta decir: *treepé*. Para decir: "Me subiré a un árbol" (I shall climb a tree), basta decir: *treeparé*. Para decir: "Me lanzaré del árbol" (I shall jump from the tree), basta decir: me *trestreeparé*.

*Segunda lección: Verbo transitivo*

Rocking-chair — sillón

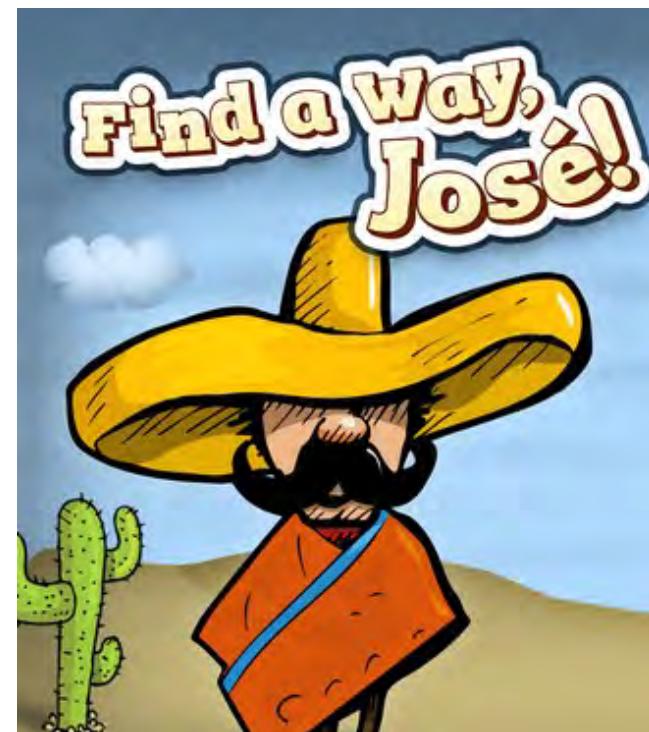
# Traducción al «*spanglish*» del primer capítulo del *Quijote* (de Ilan Stavans):

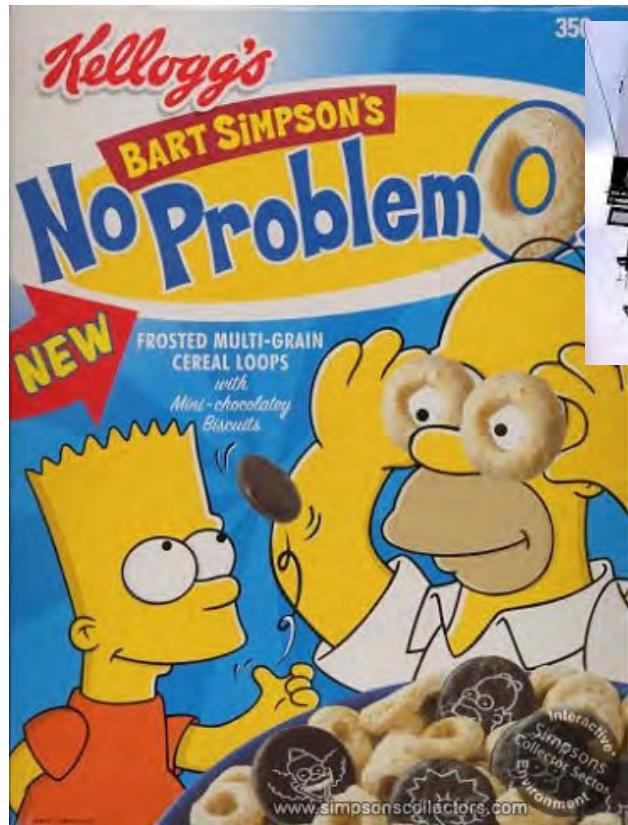
In un placete de La Mancha of which nombre no quiero remembrearme, vivía, not so long ago, uno de esos gentlemen who always tienen una lanza in the rack, una buckler antigua, a skinny caballo y un grayhound para el chase [...] [...] A cazuela with más beef than mutón, carne choppeada para la dinner, un omelet pa los sábados, lentil pa los viernes, y algún pigeon como delicacy especial pa los domingos, consumían tres cuarters de su income. El resto lo employaba en una coat de broadcloth y en soketes de velvetín pa los holidays, with sus slippers pa combinar, while los otros días de la semana él cut a figura de los más finos cloths. [...]



“junk Spanish”

[español desechable ---  
de basura]





- **Zentella** (1997): “[...] more NYPR’s are referring to “Spanglish” as a **positive way** of identifying their switching [...] Contrary to the attitude of those who label Puerto Rican code switching “Spanglish” in the belief that a chaotic mixture is being invented, English-Spanish switching is a creative style of bilingual communication that accomplishes important cultural and conversational work.”
- **Ed Morales** (2002): “Latinos are a mixed-race people... there is a need for a way to say something more about this idea than the word “Latino” expresses [...] **Spanglish is what we speak, but it is also who we Latinos are**, and how we act, and how we perceive the world. It’s also a way to avoid the sectarian nature of other labels that describe our condition, terms like Nuyorican, Chicano, Cuban American, Dominicanyork.

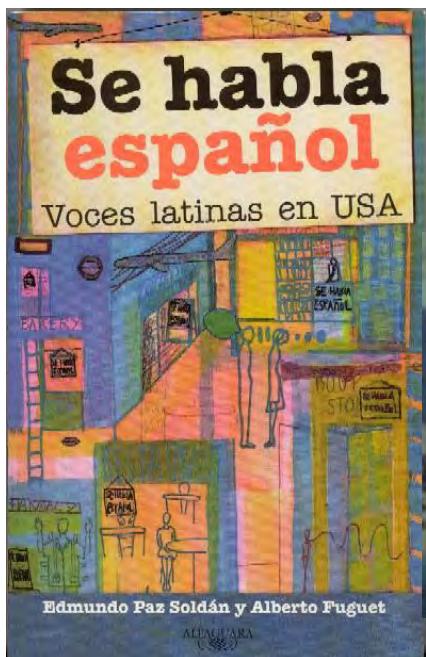


- Odón Betanzos Palacios (2001): “[...] el *espanglisch* es un problema temporal, pasajero y todo vendrá a su cauce normal cuando nuevas generaciones de hispanohablantes en Estados Unidos reconozcan y aprecien la bendición del bilingüismo [...]”
- Roberto González Echeverría (1997): “El spanglish, la lengua compuesta de español e inglés que salió de la calle y se introdujo en los programas de entrevistas y las campañas de publicidad, plantea un **grave peligro** a la cultura hispánica y al progreso de los hispanos dentro de la corriente mayoritaria norteamericana [...] El spanglish es una **invasión** del español por el inglés [...] el problema de algunos hispanos en Estados Unidos, de los que no han podido ni tenido la oportunidad de aprender ninguna de las dos lenguas (español e inglés).”

¿Qué es el «espanglish» en realidad?  
unas acepciones posibles:

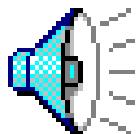


- El empleo de préstamos integrados del inglés en español:  
*lonche, parquear/aparcar, troca, mítin, líder*



- El empleo espontáneo y frecuente de préstamos no integrados del inglés (es decir con fonética inglesa) en español:

*¿Cuánto te costó este CD-player?*



Un ejemplo (Cubano  
- Americano)



- El empleo de calcos sintácticos de modismos y circunlocuciones ingleses en español:

*Estoy muy ocupado; mañana te llamo pa'trás.*

*Mario está corriendo para presidente.*

Un ejemplo (Cubano-American) “*como yendo patrás pa Cuba*”



#### Ejemplos de espanglish



= mopear



= vacunear



= deliverar grocerías

# El cambio de código

"I didn't stay en casa por mucho tiempo, profe.  
¡Nuez pa'mí!"

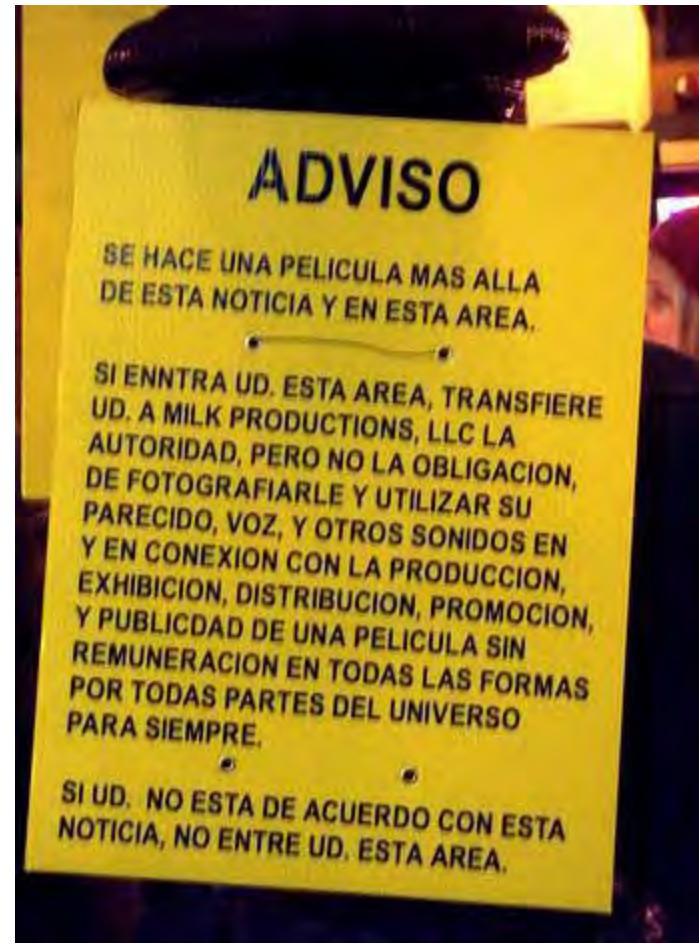
"But I thought that Amherst era el problema..."

"Pa' nada. I stayed in the hood por unos meses, pero hace tiempo que vivo en Manhattan. Trabajo in the afternoons como waiter en un restaurante en Soho. Y por las mañanas estudio. Quiero terminar mi Bachelors y aplicar a la escuela de Creative Writing."

Me enorgullecí. I wasn't surprised en lo más mínimo. Joel said New York was a neutral town. I liked its rhythm. "Lo que más pleases me, vato, es la salsa caribeña."



- El español como segunda lengua o de herencia familiar parcialmente adquirido.



Acampo	Borrego (Springs)	Colma	El Capitán
Adelanto	Brole	Coloma	El Centro
Agua Caliente (Springs)	Buena Vista	Colusa	El Cerrito
Agua Dulce	Cabazón	Contra Costa	El Dorado
Agubela de Cató	Cabrillo	Corco	El Granda
Aguanga	Cádiz		
Alameda	Cahuega		
Alamo	Calabasas		
Alcatraz	Calaveras		
Alhambra	Caléxico		
Alisal	Caliente		
Almanor	California		
Alondra	Calimesa		
Alta Loma	Calipatria	Corcorán	El Macero
Alta	Calpellá	Corona	El Modena
Altadena	Cambría	Corona del Mar	El Monte
Alta(ville)	Camarillo	Coronado	El Morro (Bay)
Alturas	Camino	Corralitos	El Nido
Alvarado	Camino Real	Corte Madera	El Paso
Alviso	Campo	Costa Mesa	El Portal
Almadén	Campo Seco	Covina	El Río
Amador	Cañada de los Osos	Coyote	El Segundo
Angel	Cañón de los Osos	Chico	El Sereno
Año Nuevo	Cantil	Chula Vista	El Sobrante
Anza	Cantua (Creek)	Cresta Blanca	El Toro
Aptos	Cañon	Cucamonga	El Verano
Arellano	Canal de Santa Bárbara	Cupertino	El Viejo
Argüello	Capa Blanco	Decoto	Encanto
Arlanza	Capa de Mendocino	Del Dios	Encinal
Arroyo Burro	Capa San Sebastián	Del Loma	Encinitas
Arroyo Grande	Capistrano	Del Mar	Encino
Arleta	Capitolia	Del Monte	Escalón
Armona	Carmel	Del Paso	Esperanza
Aromas	Carmelo	Del Rey	Estudio
Artesia	Carpintería	Del Rosa	Esterro
Atascadero	Cartago	Del Trabuco	Famoso
Avalón	Casa Blanca	Del Valle	Fandango (Pass)
Avenal	Casa Correo	Descanso	Farrallón
Avila (Beach)	Casitas	Diablo	Farmas
Azusa	Castro (Valley)	Dina	Fortuna
Bahía de Conversión	Castro(ville)	Dinuba	Fowlia
Bahía de Monterrey	Catela	Dogpatch	Fresno
Bahía de San Francisco	Cayucos	Doftown	Frontera
Balboa	Catalina	Dolores	Gabilán
Beikers	Cazadero	Domínguez (Hills)	Gardena
Benicia	Cerritos	Dos Palos	Goleta
Bermuda (Dunes)	Cerro Gordo	Dos Ríos	Gonza
Bernal	Chiques	Dulzura	González
Benito	Chino	East Los	Granada (Hills)
Biola	Chole	E.L.A.	Gratón
Bodega	Cima	El Alamo	Guada
Bolinas	Cimarrón	El Barrio	Guadalupe
Bonita	Colima	El Cajón	Guerne(ville)

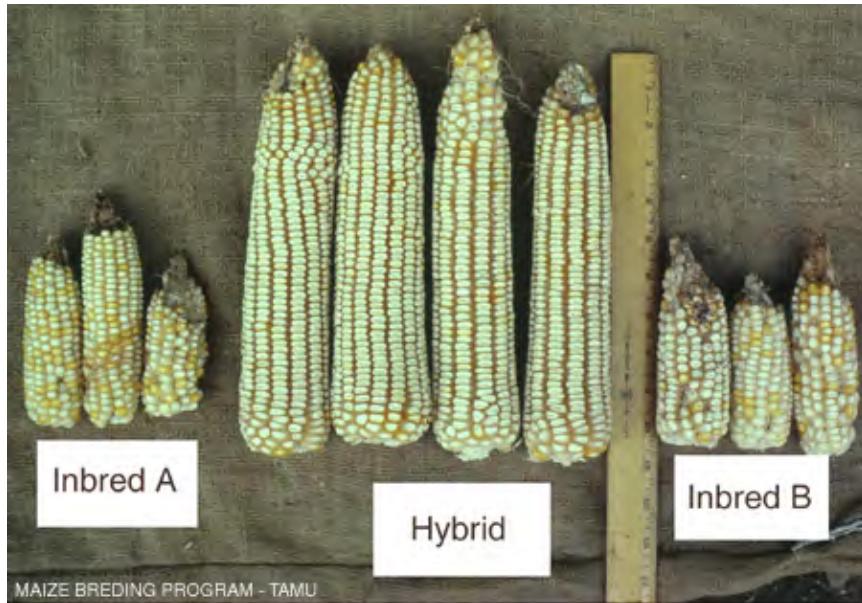
# El Grito

“Nuestra lengua, lo que podríamos denominar un dialecto popular del español, nos une a un gran número de personas por todo el sudoeste de EEUU y por toda la América Latina. No vamos a dejar perder este vínculo, convirtiéndonos en un pueblo monolingüe, agringado. Ahora que nuestro idioma se ve amenazado con la desaparición, es imprescindible llegar a un acuerdo en cuanto a fines lingüísticos.”

--Rosaura Sánchez

# Del habla de unos jóvenes salvadoreños en Estados Unidos

- George tiene mi dinero, ***vos***
- ***Vos***, ¿por qué no te compras unos zápatos nuevos?
- ***Vos*** vienes a la fiesta conmigo .
- ¿Puedes ver la televisión ***vos***?
- ***Vos*** no te olvides de la fiesta `Don't forget the party'
- Sí/no ***vos***
- ***Vos*** mira, eso es cierto.
- ¿Vienes mañana, ***vos***?



el vigor híbrido



Ñ