

# Peru

- ◆ Pizarro defeated Inca King Atahualpa in 1532
- ◆ Lima was founded in 1535
- ◆ With great mineral wealth, *encomienda* system enslaved Native workers
- ◆ Promoted to Viceroyalty and became most important colony in Spanish America
- ◆ Lima became a Spanish enclave in an otherwise neglected country

# Peruvian Spanish

- ◆ Two variables in Peru's linguistic situation
- ◆ Bilingualism (in Amazon and Andean regions) and
  - Social (in urban costal areas)
  - Long contact with Quechua and Aymara
- ◆ Interlanguage in some areas; various degrees of bilingualism
- ◆ Not clear to what extent native languages have influenced standard Spanish; perhaps assibilated /r/ and reduced vowels

# Afro-Peruvians

- ◆ Large African slave population in mines
- ◆ Large Afro-Peruvian population in cities; e.g. Lima, where African *pregones* are part of a cultural tradition
- ◆ Perhaps some African influence, including cluster reduction:
  - *trabajo* > *tabajo*
  - *hombre* > *hombe*
- ◆ d > r
  - *adentro* > *arento*

# Chinese Peruvians

- ◆ With slavery abolished, 100,000 Chinese workers were imported in mid 19th century
- ◆ Working in virtual slavery on sugar plantations
- ◆ Eventually moved to cities

# Highland phonology

- ◆ Lack of *yeísmo* (except North)
- ◆ n-velarization
- ◆ č > š
- ◆ Assibilated /r/
- ◆ Lack of s-aspiration; some lexicalized /θ/, but no evidence of distinction
- ◆ Voiced stops V\_\_V
- ◆ Strong /x/
- ◆ Vowel reduction
- ◆ Vowel raising (to 3 vowel system)

# Morphology

- ◆ Some *voseo* (Southern highlands)
- ◆ *loísmo* and *laísmo* in bilinguals:
  - El *los* dio algunos instrucciones.
- ◆ Invariable clitic doubling:
  - Lo tengo el carro
  - Lo pongo la caja

# Lexical items

- *ajiaco* 'garlic and potatoes'
- *ancheta* 'bargin'
- *anticucho* 'type of meat'
- *cancha* 'popcorn'
- *chupe* 'stew'
- *chacra* 'small farm'
- *choclo* 'corn on cob'
- *chompa* 'sweater'
- *dormilonas* 'earrings'
- *jebe* 'rubber'

# Syntax

## ◆ Tense mis-match:

- El quería que lo hagamos.

## ◆ OV word order in bilinguals:

- A cortar alfalfa mi mamá está yendo.

## ◆ Double possessive in bilinguals:

- Lleva su pantalón del niño.

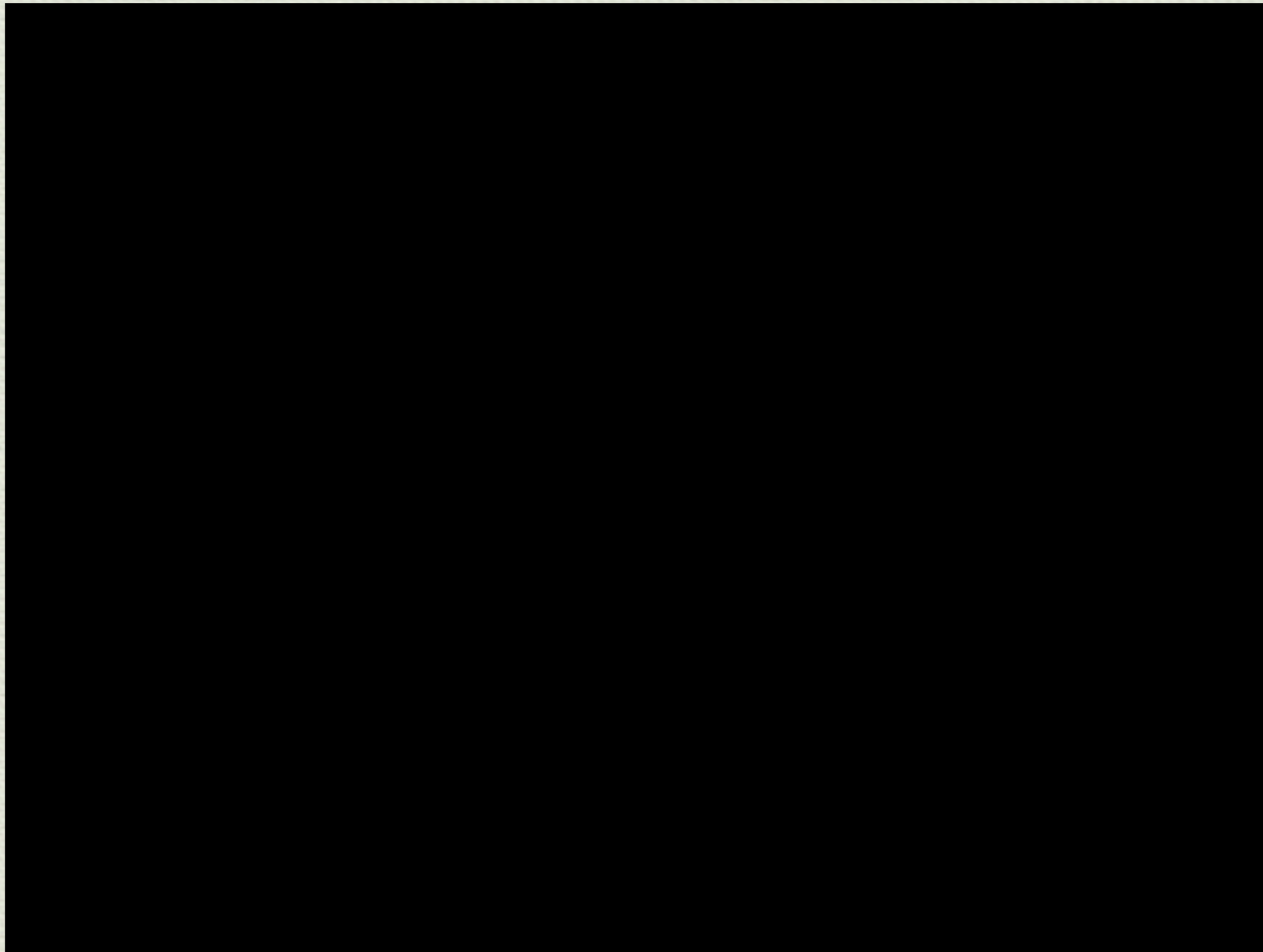
## ◆ Perfect instead of preterite:

- He nacido en 1955.



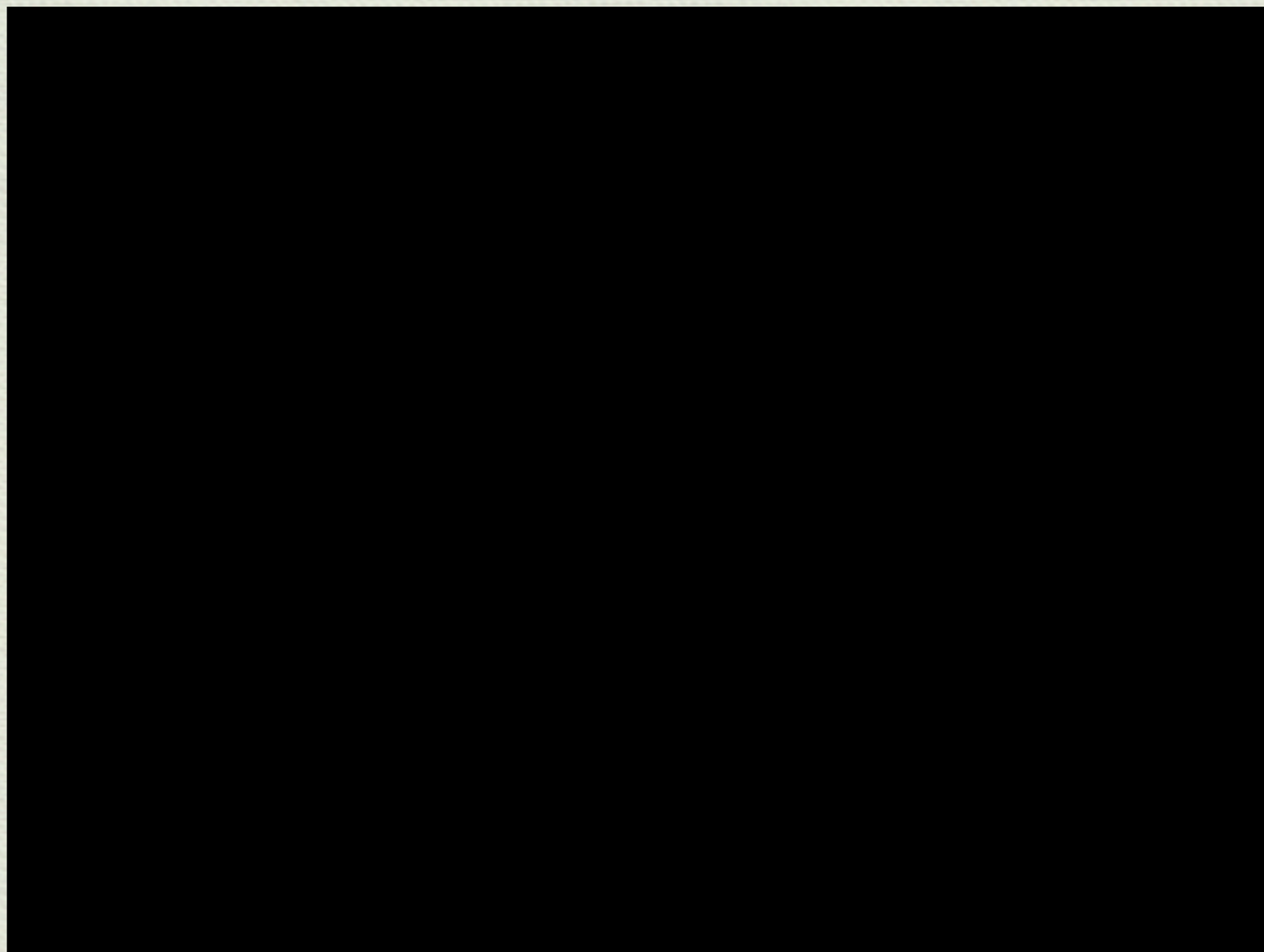
# Dina Paucar

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# Laura Bozzo

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# Bolivia

- ◆ Basic distinction between highland *altiplano*, and lowland *llanos*.
- ◆ The *altiplano* was conquered in 1563 by Pizarro as an extension of the Peruvian campaign
- ◆ The *llanos* were settled by treasure seekers from Paraguay
- ◆ Hence, highland Bolivian Spanish resembles Peruvian Spanish, while lowland resembles Paraguayan Spanish

# Potosí

- ◆ Massive silver deposits were discovered in the Altiplano area of Potosí in 1545
- ◆ African and Indian slave labor was brought in to work the mines
- ◆ Potosí became the most populous area of S. America
- ◆ The easy mining was quickly tapped out, new technologies, using mercury, required a complex supply chain - La Paz was established as part of this chain
- ◆ Shipping down river (Río de la Plata) established Buenos Aires as a major port

# Indigenous population

- ◆ The largest Native American group are the Aymara
- ◆ Under Inca domination for a few centuries before Pizarro
- ◆ Significant Quechua speaking areas
- ◆ African slaves either died out or intermarried with Native Americans

# Altiplano phonology

- ◆ Lack of *yeísmo*
- ◆ strong /s/
- ◆ some vowel reduction - associated with bilinguals
- ◆ Strongly assibilated /r/
- ◆ Strong /x/
- ◆ d-weakening
- ◆ Movement towards three vowel system

# Llano phonology

- ◆ No vowel reduction
- ◆ s-aspiration
- ◆ /b/, /d/, and /g/ weakening between vowels

# Morphology

- ◆ Extensive *voseo*; sometimes with *tú* verb form (*vos eres*), sometimes with *vos* form (*vos tenís*) - latter stigmatized
- ◆ *che* is used as a vocative
- ◆ Quechua influenced Spanish uses *-y* suffix for endearment, e.g. *corazoncito*



# Syntax

## ◆ Andean clitic doubling:

- Tú *lo* tienes la dirección.

## ◆ Repeated clitics:

- *Te* estoy hablándote.

## ◆ Use of *pues*, *nomás*, and *pero* for subtle shades of meaning:

- Mirala *pues pero*. 'Well look at her then.'
- Dile *nomás pues pero*. 'Well just go ahead and tell him then.'

## ◆ Double possessives

# Lexical Items

- *achuntar* 'to be correct'
- *apallar* 'to harvest'
- *cachinas* 'marbles'
- *calancho* 'naked'
- *chacha* 'truant'

# Evo Morales



# Chile

- ◆ Chile was conquered by Diego de Almagro in 1540
- ◆ Santiago founded in 1541
- ◆ N. Chile was part of Inca empire
- ◆ Central Chile home of Mapuches, who resisted Spanish for decades.
- ◆ Eventually intermarriage defused situation, but fighting continued into the 19th century

# Chile

- ◆ Promises of gold didn't pan out
- ◆ Desert, coast and hostile Indians.
- ◆ Eventually silver, nitrate and copper mines were established.
- ◆ Silver ran out - movement south for agriculture - demand from California gold rush

# Chilean Spanish

- ◆ Mapuche spoken in south, but waning - some lexical borrowing into Chilean Spanish
- ◆ Aymara in the north
- ◆ Overall, Chilean Spanish is fairly uniform throughout the country

# Chilean phonology

- ◆ s-aspiration or deletion among urban lower classes (*'los rotos'*)
- ◆ alveolar /n/
- ◆ *yeísmo*
- ◆ final-r deletion
- ◆ č > ts
- ◆ Assibilated /r/
- ◆ unstressed, final vowels are deleted

# Morphology

- ◆ *voseo*, with either *tú* or *-ies* form (*vos eres* vs. *vos sois*)
- ◆ Primarily working class
- ◆ Lower classes use *-ís* form (*vos tenís*) - this is gaining ground among middle class speakers, often with *tú*
- ◆ Coexistence of *vos* and *tú* have led to all combinations:
  - *tú tenís, vos tienes*



# Lexical items

- *callampa* 'dwelling'
- *chiches* 'money'
- *gallo* 'guy, dude'
- *huacho* 'kid'
- *huata* 'belly'
- *pololo / a* 'boyfriend / girlfriend'
- *roto* 'lower-class'

# Michelle Bachelet

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