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**TÍTULO:** Influencia andaluza en la formación de características fonéticas de América Latina español.

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**RESUMEN:** En el Segundo Congreso de la Real Academia en Madrid en 1956, se declaró la cierta tendencia a la fragmentación del español que se muestra en todos los niveles del lenguaje hasta la fonética. En este artículo, la llamada "teoría andaluza" es considerada en su aspecto diacrónico. En particular, los autores se refieren a las obras de conocidos lingüistas extranjeros, como M.L. Wagner, Henríquez , Pidal, Boyd-Bowman, Catalan, con el objetivo de rastrear el desarrollo de la actitud de la comunidad científica hasta el grado de influencia del dialecto andaluz en la formación de las peculiaridades fonéticas de la La lengua española en latinoamérica. Al final del artículo, se diferencian los conceptos de "castellano" y "atlántico".

**PALABRAS CLAVES:** Spanish language, phonetics, "Andalusian theory", Latin America, New World.

**TITLE:** Andalusian influence on formation of phonetic features of Latin America Spanish.

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**ABSTRACT:** On the Second Congress of Royal Academy in Madrid in 1956, the certain tendency to fragmentariness of Spanish which is shown at all levels of language up to phonetic was stated. In this article, the so-called "Andalusian theory" is considered in its diachronic aspect. In particular, the authors refer to the works of well-known foreign linguists, such as Wagner, Ureña, Pidal, Boyd-Bowman, Catalan, with the aim to trace the development of the scientific community attitude to the degree of the Andalusian dialect influence on the formation of phonetic peculiarities of the Spanish language in Latin America. At the end of the article, the concepts of "Castilian Spanish" and "Atlantic Spanish" are differentiated.

**KEY WORDS:** Spanish language, phonetics, "Andalusian theory", Latin America, New World.

**INTRODUCTION.**

Due to the internationalization and the simplification of the communication process (telecommunications, social mobility, migration movements, etc.), the Spanish language of Latin America, which was traditionally divided into two phonetic zones due to physical and geographical location and known as "high/inner land" and "low/coastline area", undergoes the series of phonetic changes, the future of which no one can predict exactly (Noskova. 2013). In particular, the thing is about aspiration /s/, the weakening of unstressed vowels, velarization /n/, etc.

It is important to note that it would be erroneous to talk about Latin America as a monocultural entity. According to the British phoneticist Daniel Jones, "Latin America forms a developed and quite complex social, political, economic and cultural system consisting of different territorial units. Therefore, any attempt to generalize is erroneous. Latin America exists more as a project than reality, and huge differences between countries have prevented any attempts to bring political, economic and cultural components to a common denominator since ancient times".

Let us note that the general impression on the similarity of the linguistic structure between the Spanish language of Latin America and the Andalusian dialect of the Spanish language is based not only on a series of phonetic coincidences, but also can be traced at the lexical and syntactic levels of the language. In this paper, we will focus on phonetic phenomena, the description and the analysis of which requires a fairly clear answer to the following question: are the above-mentioned phonetic phenomena the result of the Spanish language Andalusian dialect subsequent development, imported into Latin America by the conquerors, or are they the result of an independent and a parallel language evolution? In order to get an answer to this question it is necessary:

- 1) To know the most accurate date of each phonetic phenomenon, as well as the circumstances under which it arose.
- 2) To find out the percentage of Andalusians who came to the New World, as well as their exact place of birth and social status.
- 3) To take into account other historical and cultural facts that could favor or hinder the influence of the Andalusian dialect on Spanish in Latin America.

## **DEVELOPMENT.**

### **Methods.**

The theoretical positions of the work are based on the concept of the "national variant". The basis of the scientific article was the analysis of historical documents, in which the influence of the

Andalusian population on the process Spanish language American version is referred to one way or another. The comparative-historical method allowed us to trace the evolution of phonetic phenomena in the diachronic section peculiar to the Spanish language of Latin America.

### **Results and discussion.**

The recognition of two dialectal macrozones within the phonetic system of the Spanish language in Latin America has its own history, which is closely related to the theory of the Andalusian dialect on the lands of the New World (Noskova, Pleukhova. 2016).

Many centuries ago, there was the opinion that the Latin American version of the Spanish language was influenced by the Andalusian dialect. However, these judgments did not have a well-argued historical-linguistic basis until the moment when the article by Wagner was issued, in which the author primarily refuted the idea of the Castilian language division in Latin America into various national variants. Secondly, Wagner denies the theory of substratum, stating that phonetic differences are common for the whole Latin America or for its large regions, and therefore can not be the product of any particular Indian substrate. Thirdly, the linguist notes that the first settlers of America were mostly Andalusians, which leads to the controversy about the influence of the Andalusian dialect on Spanish in Latin America. "There is no doubt that during the first two centuries of Conquista the southern Spanish population prevailed" (Wagner, 1920: 294).

Wagner points to the influence of the Andalusian dialect on Latin American Spanish, and also notes the linguistic differences between the inner and the coastal regions, the latter of which have a more notable Andalusian accent. In this regard, he notes the following: "With a careful analysis, we see that countries and regions with the southern influence on Spanish language were settled first. First the Antilles, then the Atlantic coast of Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela, the coast of Argentina. The conditions of settlement differed in the internal zones of Mexico, Central America, Venezuela,

Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia, where Spanish language spread very slowly" (Wagner, 1920: 295).

Thus, for the first time, they began to talk about the division of Spanish language in Latin America into the upper and the lower geographical zones, caused by the Andalusian influence.

Along with Wagner's ideas, the Dominican researcher Pedro Henriques Urenya rejects the Andalusian theory: "similar Andalusian features, characteristic primarily for low zones, can be the result of Spanish language parallel development on the peninsula and on the continent" (Henríquez, 1931: 359). As you know, Enrique Urenya was a convinced nationalist that did not allow him to admit the very idea of external influence on the Spanish language of Latin America, and, on the contrary, led to an explanation of his parallel development with the Spanish language of the peninsula.

In 1924, the distinguished Spanish philologist Menendez Pidal wrote that "most of the first migrants came from the southern part of the Castilian Kingdom, namely Andalusia, Extremadura and the Canary Islands, and therefore Latin American Spanish is the extension of the southern Spanish dialects" (Pidal, 1962.: 113). Thus, Pidal joins the supporters of the Andalusian theory, which will be developed in later years.

Having read Wagner's article, the Dominican thinker Urenya published the article titled "Alleged Andalusism in the Spanish Language of Latin America" (1925), in which he refutes Wagner's ideas, and in 1931 he published the study about the first settlers in America, where he says that 668 settlers were Andalusians among 2,774 ones, the rest were from other Spanish provinces with 721 Castilians among them (Henríquez Ureña, 1931: 120-148).

Urenya's studies had a great influence, including Wagner, who soon admitted the following: "We do not know exactly what were the phonetic conditions of Andalusian influence at the time of the Conquest. It would be unwise to be exposed to various vague hypotheses, especially since we do

not have enough information yet about the phonetic features of all the Spanish and Latin American regions and cannot clearly distinguish individual phonetic zones" (Wagner, 1927; Wagner, 1949: 81).

In the second half of the 20th century, the Canadian linguist Peter Boyd-Bowman publishes his geobiographical studies, in which he indicates a high percentage of Andalusians during the American conquest: among 54,881 passengers to India during the period of 1493-1600 20,229 people (37%) were from Andalusia. Besides, Boyd-Bowman emphasizes the important role of the city of Seville in those centuries, which leads to the idea that Seville had a strong commercial and linguistic impact on the Spanish transatlantic sea empire (Boyd-Bowman, 1976: 585-586). A few years later, namely in 1975, Boyd-Bowman discovers the phenomenon of "seseo" and other Andalusian features in the letters of American settlers of the 16th century.

In his turn, Diego Catalan introduces the concept of "Atlantic Spanish" in his works of 1956 and 1958, refutes the parallel development of the continental and peninsular Spanish and proves that the phenomena of "seseo" and "ceceo" come from "ceceo" (the replacement of sonorous and voiceless sounds), which subsequently leads to the emergence of "yeísmo". In his opinion, Andalusian features penetrated the continent gradually and partially (Catalán, 1956-1957; Catalán, 1958).

The Spanish philologist Ramón Menéndez Pidal develops the theories by Boyd-Bowman and Catalan, indicating that the Andalusian influence continued throughout the colonial period, especially in coastal zones. Pidal wrote the following: "Probably in the first half of the sixteenth century all America received one common Castilian language, with a clear pronunciation of the final sounds, with a double ll, and also with the consonant d preserved in the intervocal position. However, apparently, the phenomenon "ceceo" already existed and was very common, which soon became common for all regions of America. Thus, Castilian language appeared with a small Andalusian influence, which was widespread in the poorly developed regions of the 16th-17th

centuries from the point of view of trade and social relations. As for the predominantly commercial areas, there was a "native" Spanish with a pronounced Andalusian influence, characterized by the aspiration of the final "s" (both in word and in syllable), the confusion of weakened implosive consonants r and l, the weakening of j, the total loss of intervocal d".

According to the famous Spanish philologist Raphael Lapes, in order to determine the degree of Andalusianism influence in America, it is necessary to establish the exact time frame for the appearance of the phonetic phenomena under consideration, the most accurate number of settlers, and various socio-cultural factors. Lapesa began to study medieval manuscripts and came to the conclusion that the manifestations of Andalusianism were noted even before the 16th century (Lapesa, 1980: 370-390). As the supporter of the Andalusian theory, Lapesa believed that Andalusism is one of many elements that influenced the development of the American version of Spanish language.

### **Summary.**

Proceeding from all above-stated, it is possible to draw the conclusion about quite justified acknowledgment of the Andalusian dialect influence on separate phonetic phenomena of the Spanish language of Latin America: "seseo", "yeísmo", the interchange of final consonants l and r, the aspiration of final -s, the replacement of j into aspirational sound h. At the same time, it is important to note that the Spanish language of Latin America can not be considered simply as a kind of Andalusian dialect. The latter is just one of several elements that have entered the process of language formation and development on a new continent.

One should not forget about such an important component as the indigenous languages, which also contributed to the development of Spanish language lexical structure and the development of its intonation pattern.

According to the authors, speaking of the phonetic differences between the Spanish language of Spain and Latin America, it would be more appropriate and more correct to use the concepts proposed by Diego Catalan: "Castilian Spanish" and "Atlantic Spanish". They reflect the common features that exist between the population of Andalusia and the inhabitants of Latin American countries most of all (Yakubova, Pleuchova, Muñoz, 2016).

## **CONCLUSIONS.**

The discussion about the Andalusianism of the American version of Spanish language continues to this day. It is accepted by some and rejected by others, there are still debates over whether the phonetic features of the American version of the Spanish language are influenced by the Andalusian dialect or the parallel development of the language. To answer this question is a complex diachronic study is necessary for each national variant of the Spanish language (Noskova, Pleuhova. 2016; Yakubova, Pleuchova, Muñoz, 2016; Singh, 2016; Klimchak., Gazizova, Muñoz, 2015; Yakubova, Pleuchova., Valeeva, 2017; Blanco, 2018).

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