

Introduction

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The Sixth Workshop on Spanish Sociolinguistics (WSS6) took place on April 12-14, 2012, at the University of Arizona in Tucson. This conference has grown exponentially since the first gathering at the University of Albany in 2002, organized by Lotfi Sayahi, bearing witness to the vitality and prominence of scholarly sociolinguistic studies of one of the world's major languages. As Sayahi explains in the introduction to the *WSS1 Proceedings*, the intent of the workshop is to enable sociolinguists working with Spanish data to exchange ideas and findings. As previous conference organizers have pointed out, while large sociolinguistics conferences bring together linguists investigating a variety of languages, a Spanish conference attracts presentations analyzing one language using various theoretical and methodological frameworks. The Workshops on Spanish Sociolinguistics engender fertile discussions and exchanges regarding analysis of the Spanish language in its many social contexts. The carefully edited Selected Proceedings contribute to the field of Spanish sociolinguistics by documenting cutting-edge research presented during the meetings and disseminating it to a wider audience.

Interest in the WSS has grown tremendously since the early meetings at the University of Albany (WSS1, WSS2, WSS4) and Temple University (WSS3), followed by North Carolina State University (WSS5). WSS6 gathered 65 presentations and 7 posters chosen from among 150 blinded submissions. All areas within sociolinguistics were represented: language variation and change, language in contact, language attitudes and perception, ideology, pragmatics, and heritage language pedagogy. The plenary speakers, Norma Mendoza-Denton (University of Arizona), Carmen Silva-Corvalán (University of Southern California), and Kathryn Woolard (University of California, San Diego), represented the interdisciplinary nature of the field and highlighted the distinguished research on Spanish sociolinguistics that has been carried out in the U.S. Southwest.

The present volume gathers eighteen contributions selected from twenty-four submissions. We are indebted to the following reviewers, whose input was fundamental in ensuring the high quality of the papers: Jessi Aaron, Gabriela Alfaraz, Patrícia Amaral, Mark Amengual-Watson, Meghan Armstrong, Virginia Bertolotti, Talia Bugel, Isabel Bustamante, Esther Brown, Laura Callahan, Joseph Casillas, Clancy Clements, Maite Correa, Alex Cuza, Ann Delforge, Manuel Díaz-Campos, Miriam Díaz, Jennifer Dumont, Peter Eck, Anna María Escobar, Francisco Fernández Rubiera, Steven Fondow, Carmen García, Verónica González López, Michael Gradoville, Manuel Gutiérrez, Shaw Gynan, José Esteban Hernandez, Chad Howe, Jonathan Holmquist, Keith Johnson, Sonia Kania, Joseph Kern, Andrew Lynch, Jim Michnowicz, Cecilia Monte-Alcalá, María Irene Moyna, Rafael Orozco, Derrin Pinto, Ana de Prada Pérez, Lotfi Sayahi, Sandro Sessarego, Miquel Simonet, Jacqueline Toribio, Lourdes Torres, and Eric Willis.

The volume is divided into three thematic sections: Variation and Change, Language Contact, and Language Attitudes and Perception. The contributions analyzing variation and change in Spanish begin with papers on variation at the discourse level. First, Carmen Ruiz-Sánchez's chapter "Yo a mí me parece": la gramaticalización de 'yo' como marcador de discurso en el español coloquial" addresses the use of left-dislocated *yo*, claiming that it has no apparent syntactic function but rather works as a discourse marker in constructions like "Yo a mí me parece." Drawing from two corpora of interviews in Peninsular Spanish, the author investigates the verb types and syntactic contexts where discursive *yo* appears, and proposes that this novel feature results from grammaticalization. Esther L. Brown and Mayra Cortés-Torres analyze variation in Puerto Rican Spanish, quantifying the variable *muy/bien* as an intensifier of adjectives and exploring linguistic (adjective type) and social (age and sex) factors that condition this use. They find, first, that *bien* is used much more commonly than *muy*. In addition and more importantly, they shed light on the social and linguistic paths that this change in progress is

following. Finally, Inmaculada Ganes's chapter, "Las funciones de *venga* como intensificador en el español peninsular," uses synchronic corpus data to examine the grammaticalization of the motion verb *venir* (to come) in Peninsular Spanish. Her analysis shows that the subjunctive form (*venga*) underwent many semantic shifts, from discourse marker to iterative and quantifier particle. She also reveals that it originated as a discourse marker with a disagreement function.

Mary Johnson and Sonia Barnes examine the lexical alternation between *haya* and *haiga* in the Spanish of Monterrey and Mexico City in "Haya vs. haiga: An Analysis of the Variation Observed in Mexican Spanish Using a Mixed Effects Model." Using data from three corpora of spoken Mexican Spanish, the authors argue that education level and speaker are the most important factors in the choice of *haiga* versus *haya*. Less educated speakers use *haiga* significantly more often than educated speakers do. The authors conclude by suggesting that the difference between presentational and auxiliary *haber* and the productivity of this verb may explain why the variation between velar and standard forms still persists in modern Spanish.

The remaining papers on variation deal with either morpho-syntactical or lexical variation. Chad Howe and Celeste Rodríguez Louro examine the present perfect/present opposition, proposing a multivariate analysis that includes "peripheral domains of variation" and sheds light on the factors influencing the realization of this variable in contexts where it co-occurs with the adverbial phrase *desde hace*. A careful qualitative analysis precedes the quantification of this variable within a cross-dialectal comparison. In "Generalized Conversational Implicatures and Indexical Fields: The Case of Address Forms," Sarah Sinnott studies address forms in Castilian Spanish from both sociolinguistic and pragmatic perspectives. Borrowing the concept of indexical fields from sociolinguistics and relating it to the pragmatic theory of implicatures, the author presents a novel proposal of the forces behind the T/V choice.

Aarnes Gudmestad and Kimberly Geeslin study future-time expression among L2 Spanish learners at five different proficiency levels. The students' written production was coded for three independent linguistic variables: presence of a lexical temporal indicator, temporal distance, and (un)certainly. For all three verb forms, results showed progress as proficiency levels increased, with more advanced learners producing more targetlike forms without reaching native patterns in all linguistic contexts. An important methodological contribution of this study is that it examines three verb forms of future-time expression in a single statistical model. The final paper on variation is by Verónica González López. In "Asturian Identity Reflected in Pronoun Use: Enclisis and Proclisis Patterns in Asturian Spanish," the author focuses on these patterns in the contact variety of Spanish spoken throughout most of the Principality of Asturias, Spain. Speakers of Asturian Spanish alternate between enclisis and proclisis, depending on a variety of factors, including register, style, and, more importantly, gender, age, L1, and self-reported "lengua propia" (i.e., the language speakers identify as their own variety regardless of time of acquisition). The results show changes related to the use and prestige of Asturian and Castilian Spanish that the author argues are attributable to recent sociopolitical events in the area.

The section dealing with contact between Spanish and other languages begins with two chapters on Afro-Hispanic varieties. In "Some Remarks on the Origin of Chota Valley Spanish," Sandro Sessarego investigates an Afro-American vernacular spoken in several villages in Ecuador. The author revisits the claim that this variety originated in a previous Afro-Portuguese creole, proposing instead that Chota Valley Spanish results from slaves' acquisition of Spanish as a second language and did not necessarily have a previous creole stage. He bases his counterproposal on both linguistic description and historical overview of the community. Hiram L. Smith studies habitual aspect marking in Palenquero, another Afro-Hispanic dialect. After discussing tense-aspect marking in creoles, Smith applies a variationist framework to account for variation between *asé* and zero morpheme in the expression of habitual meaning.

Chipilo—a variety of Mexican Spanish in contact with Veneto—is the subject of "Peak Alignment in Semi-spontaneous Bilingual Chipilo Spanish," by Hilary Barnes and Jim Michnowicz. Here, the authors investigate pre-nuclear peak alignment. Through comparing frequencies of early peak alignment in this dialect with frequencies in previous studies of monolingual varieties of Spanish, the authors claim that contact with Veneto has indeed caused language change and that Chipilo Spanish speakers use this variable to emphasize their ethnolinguistic identity.

The last chapters on contact report on studies carried out in the United States. In “One Construction, Two Source Languages: *Hacer* with an English Infinitive in Bilingual Discourse,” Damián Vergara Wilson investigates this construction in a corpus of spontaneous spoken utterances produced by Spanish/English bilinguals in the U.S. Southwest. The results indicate that *hacer* + V is a productive hybrid construction that shows signs of grammaticalization. In addition, the author argues that bilingual speakers' usage of this construction is not entirely governed by a lexical gap, but rather certain combinations may represent linguistic conventions used in certain verbal situations. Naomi Shin's “Women as Leaders of Language Change: A Qualification from the Bilingual Perspective” takes on the well-researched topic of women leading language change but explores it in a less studied area: bilingual settings. Shin examines an ongoing change in New York City Spanish related to the alternation of use/omission of subject personal pronouns with tensed verbs. Pronoun use among 116 Spanish speakers shows that Latin American women surpass men in rates of pronoun use and desensitization to the impact of switch-reference on pronoun use. The author suggests that this phenomenon may be due to intergenerational contact between women and their bilingual children, who are frequent pronoun users. Finally, “Language Transmission among Catalan and Galician Immigrants in New York City” addresses intergenerational transmission of language. Eva Juarros-Daussà explores the linguistic practices and ideologies of New York City-resident multilingual families where one parent was born in Catalonia. Comparing the diasporic Catalan community to the Galician community, she shows that parents transmit their minority language at high but differing rates in the two communities. A motivational analysis reveals that the determining factor is the distribution of integrative and personal values within the languages and the symbolic role played by the minority language in the construction of identity.

The last section pertains to language attitudes and perceptions. In “Not Correct but Not Bad Either: Another Look at the Social Meaning of “Velar r” in Puerto Rican Spanish,” Ann Delforge investigates to what extent Puerto Rican posterior articulations of /r/ are stigmatized. Based on both a matched-guise procedure and individual interviews conducted in two dialect areas of Puerto Rico, she finds that although speakers are aware that backed /r/ is incorrect, they do not associate negative personal traits with this pronunciation. Elena Schoonmaker-Gates's study, “The Interplay between Native Spanish Dialect Exposure and Foreign Accent Perception,” explores the relationship between perceived degree of foreign accent in Spanish and nonnative listeners' exposure to Spanish dialect variation. The results showed that the more diverse dialect exposure both native and nonnative speakers had, the more discriminating they were in their ratings of native versus nonnative speech. This finding suggests that linguistic experience has an effect on both L1 and L2 speech perception in adult listeners. In “La fricativización del africado /tʃ/: actitudes lingüísticas cerca de la frontera,” Joseph Casillas explores the linguistic attitudes of Spanish speakers in Tucson, Arizona, toward a dialectal feature of Sonoran Spanish. In a modified matched-guise task, participants listened to words containing either the voiceless prepalatal affricate or its nonstandard voiceless prepalatal fricative variant and had to judge the speakers' credibility for a hypothetical job position. The results showed that the latter fricative elicited lower credibility ratings than its standard counterpart. The volume closes with “Regional Variation in the Perception of Sociophonetic Variants of Spanish /s/” by Lauren Schmidt, who examines perception of the /s/ weakening variable. By comparing the ability to identify different variants of syllable-final /s/ among speakers of Argentinean and Colombian dialects, the author shows that there is social and regional variation in the perception of this variable.

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- Sayahi, Lotfi. 2003. Introduction to *Selected Proceedings of the First Workshop on Spanish Sociolinguistics*, ed. Lotfi Sayahi, v-vii. Somerville, MA: Cascadilla Proceedings Project.

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