

INTRODUCTION TO SPANISH LINGUISTICS

LGV38

Español? Castellano?
Spanish? Castilian?

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Castellano (Castilian) refers to the romanic dialect born in the Kingdom of Castile in the Middle Ages, or to the dialect of Spanish spoken in the contemporary region of Castile.

In relation to the other languages of the Spanish State: Castilian

The language: Español



العافية

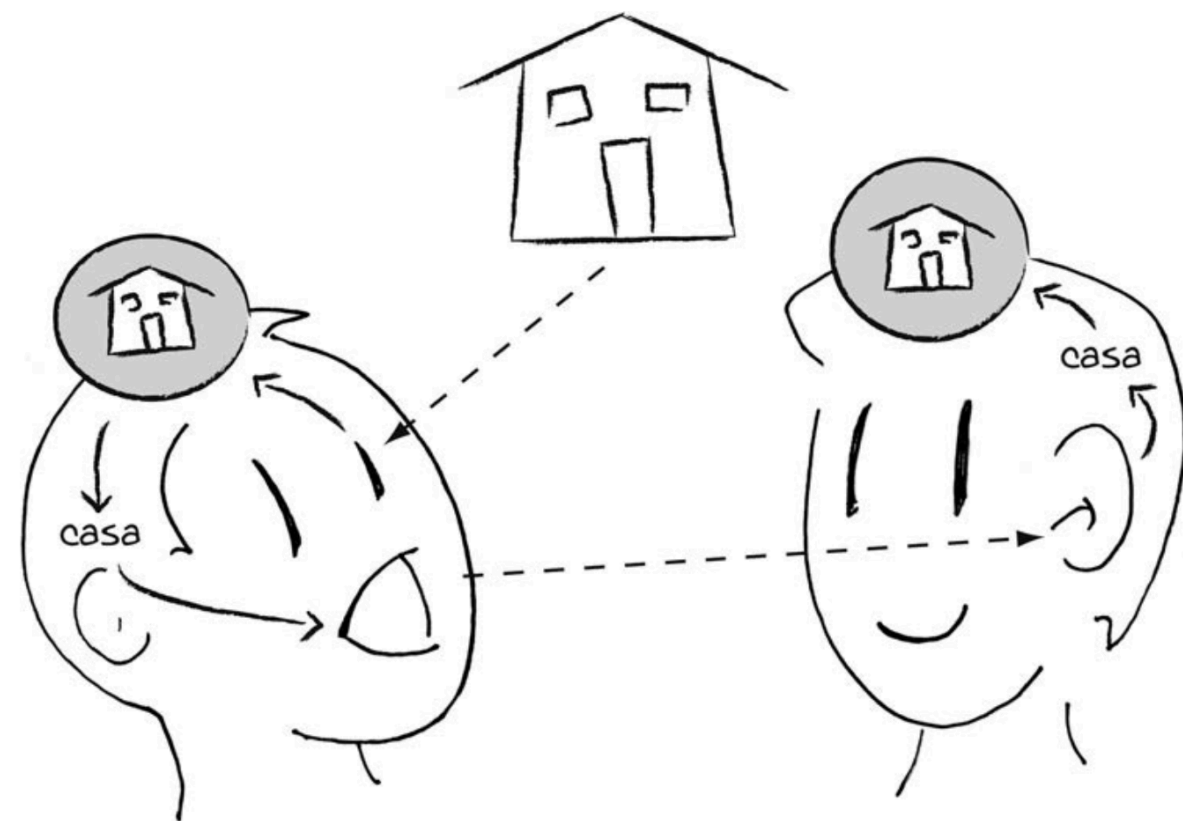
AL MEOLLO > TO THE POINT

INTRODUCTION: BASIC CONCEPTS

- LANGUAGE AS A MENTAL PHENOMENON.
- How does language work?
 - We understand biological communication as “action by one organism (or cell) in a way that alters the behavioral probability pattern of another”. THE MORE COMPLEX THE ORGANISM, THE MORE COMPLEX THE COMMUNICATION
 - Human language > own particularities > unique in comparison with other species.
 - An example of this can be found in the metalinguistic function of language, that is, the use of linguistic terms that allow us to reflect on how we communicate and systematize the use of language.

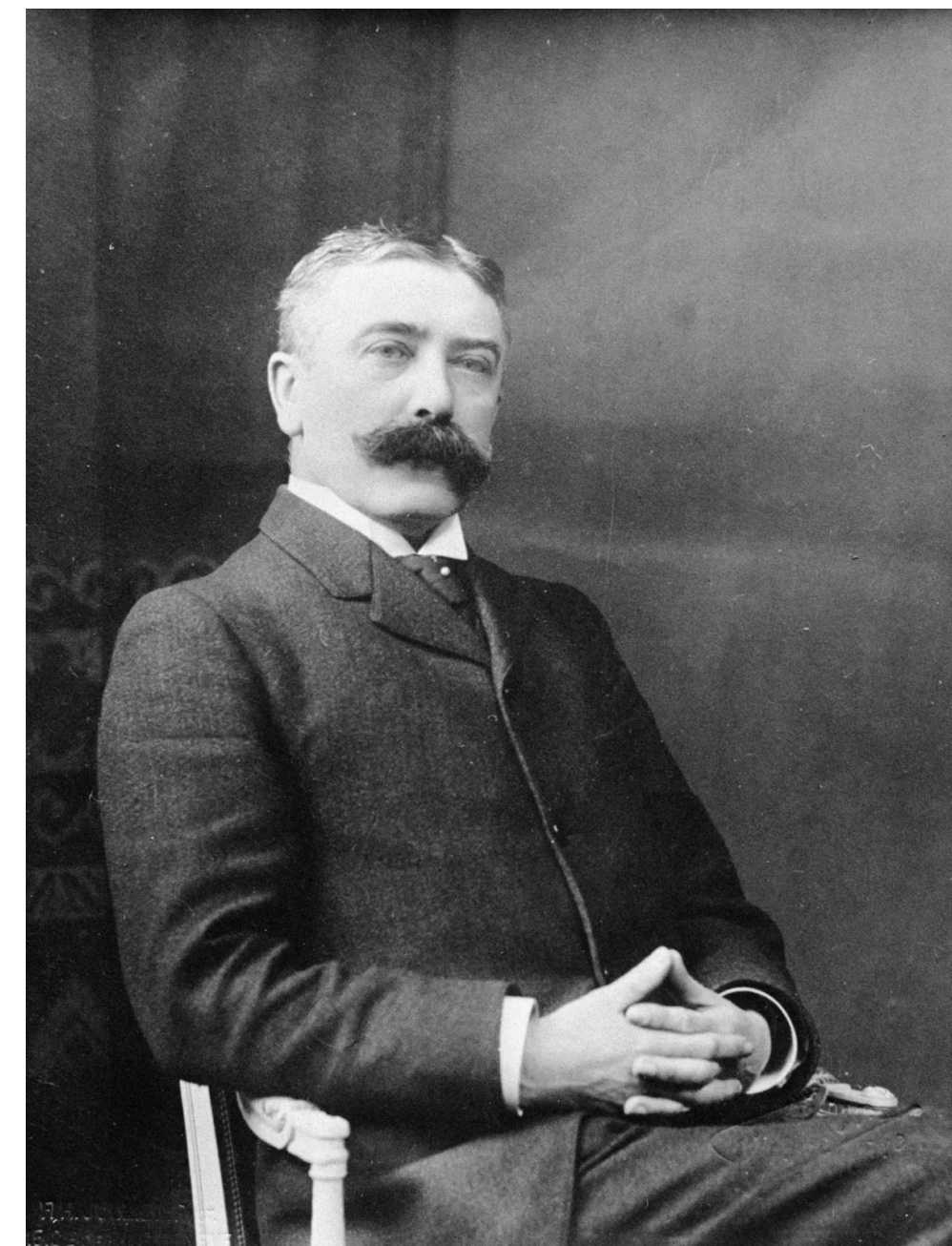
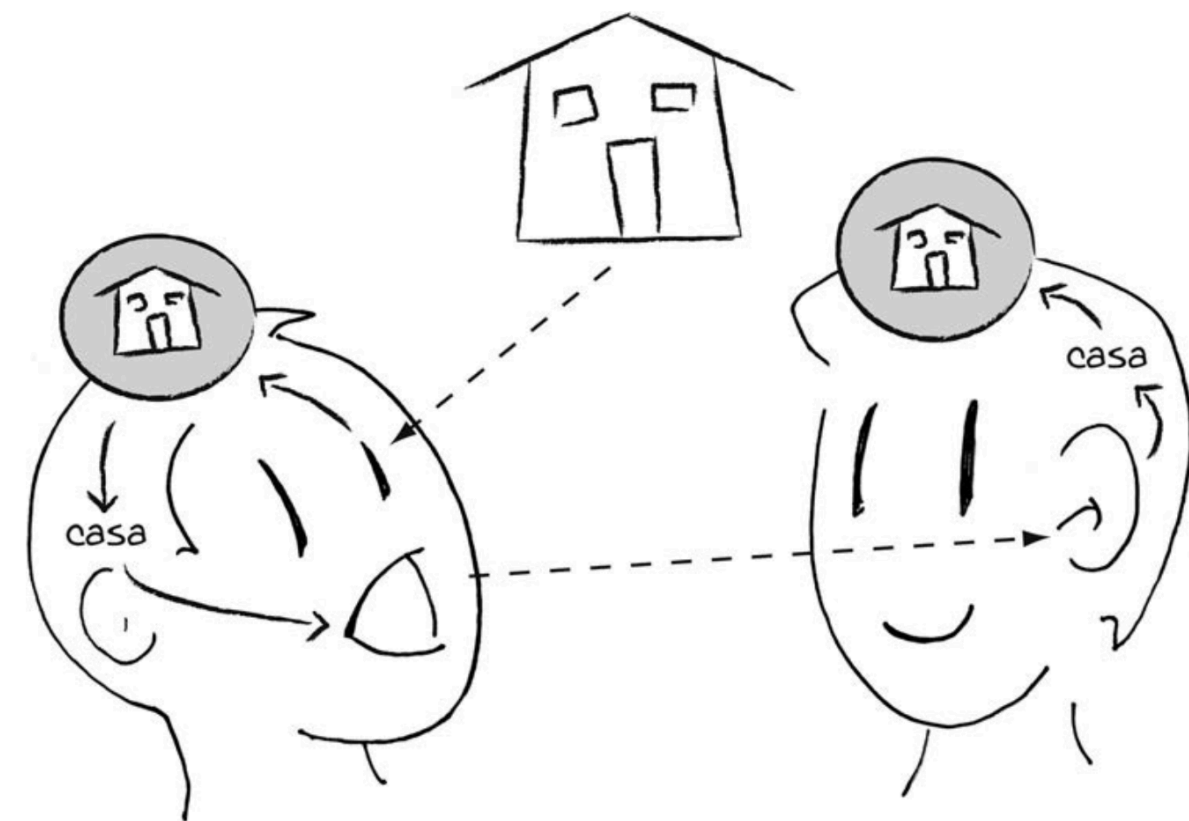
INTRODUCTION: BASIC CONCEPTS

- Luis sees the object he wants to refer to, a house, and his brain processes the mental image of this object, searches for the lexical item that corresponds to this concept and reproduces it orally.
- Ramón, as the receiver of the message, perceives the sounds emitted by Luis, establishes the connection between the sounds he has just heard and the lexical unit, and processes the mental representation of a house. Ramón has decoded the word that Luis has uttered and the transmission of the message has been successfully carried out.



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LINGUISTIC SIGN!

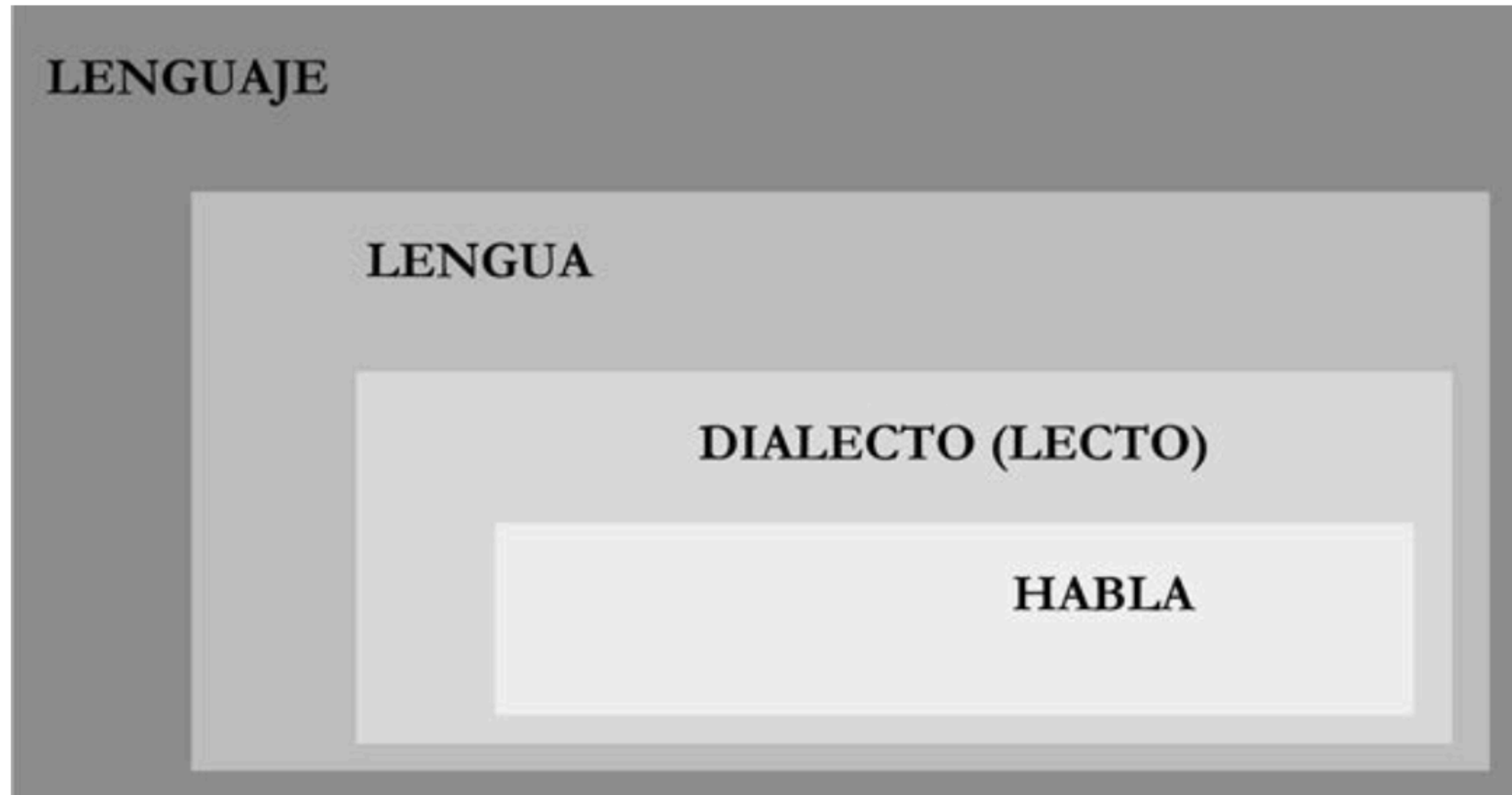
Name + Thing?

Concept + Sound

INTRODUCTION: BASIC CONCEPTS

- LANGUAGE AND LINGUA
 - Language and lingua > intrinsic part of communication system,
 - From an abstract point of view > language > allows human to communicate with each other
 - Concrete point of view > lingua > specific way in which a community of speakers or an individual expresses himself or herself.

INTRODUCTION: BASIC CONCEPTS



LINGUISTIC PRINCIPLES

Tabla 1.1 Ejemplos de universales y principios

Universal	Principio
General	Todas las lenguas se pueden traducir entre sí.
Gramatical	Todas las lenguas poseen un sistema morfológico y fonológico.
Sintáctico	Todas las lenguas establecen relaciones de sintaxis directas o indirectas entre los que participan o no en la comunicación.
Fonológico	Todas las lenguas distinguen entre consonantes y vocales.
Morfológico	Todas las lenguas pueden acrecentar o disminuir su léxico, ya sea por mecanismos externos o internos.
Semántico	Todas las lenguas tienen la capacidad de expresar las nociones de acción, proceso o estado.
Cambio lingüístico	Todas las lenguas vivas evolucionan con el paso del tiempo y, por lo tanto, no son estáticas.

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- LINGUISTIC CHANGE: All living languages of which we find speakers today are not static, but have evolved and will continue to evolve over time.

ENOUGH THEORY

What are we actually going to be talking about?

MAIN POINTS OF THE COURSE

- PHONETICS AND PHONOLOGY OF SPANISH
- MORPHOLOGY OF SPANISH
- SPANISH SYNTAX
- SEMANTICS AND PRAGMATICS
- LANGUAGE HISTORY: EVOLUTION OF SPANISH
- VARIETIES OF SPANISH: LINGUISTIC AND DIALECTAL VARIETY IN THE SPANISH-SPEAKING WORLD
- ACQUISITION

PHONETICS AND PHONOLOGY

- PHONETICS: STUDY OF PRODUCTION AND PERCEPTION OF SPEECH SOUNDS
- PHONOLOGY: STUDY OF MORE COMPLEX AND ABSTRACT SOUND PATTERNS

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- PHONOLOGY: STUDY OF MORE COMPLEX AND ABSTRACT SOUND PATTERNS. Phonology studies sounds of language. Phonemes.
 - HOW ARE THESE SOUNDS ACTUALLY ORGANIZED? HOW CAN WE STORE THE INFORMATION NEEDED FOR SAYING THE WORDS CORRECTLY?

PHONETICS AND PHONOLOGY

Tabla 2.1 Clasificación de las vocales en español

	anterior	central	posterior
alta	i		u
media	e		o
baja		a	
	vocales no redondeadas		vocales redondeadas

- Vowels /a/, /e/, /ɪ/, /o/, /u/
- Consonants (bilabial, labiodental, dental, alveolar, alveopalatal, palatal, velar)
- Articulation mode (plosives, affricates, nasals...)
- Sonority (voiced, voiceless)
- Prosodics
- **TRANSCRIPTIONSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSS**

MORPHOLOGY

- HOW TO MAKE WORDS.
- HOW ARE WORDS MADE.

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- HOW TO MAKE WORDS.
- HOW ARE WORDS MADE.
 - AKA MORPHEMES, LEXEMES
 - SIMPLE AND COMPLEX WORDS.
 - SUFFIXES
 - ACRONYMS
 - BORROWINGS
 - **GENDER!!!! A VERY HOT TOPIC IN SPANISH MORPHOLOGY**

SYNTAX

- WHATS THE STRUCTURE OF SPANISH
 - SYNTAGMAS. NOUNS. ADJECTIVES. VERBS.
 - SYNTACTIC FUNCTIONS (SUBJECT, DIRECT OBJECT, INDIRECT...)
 - **WORD ORDER (DOES IT MATTER IN SPANISH?)**

SEMANTICS AND PRAGMATICS

- MEANINGS
- METAPHORES
- COURTESY
- HUMOR
- SARCASM

HISTORY OF SPANISH LANGUAGE: EVOLUTION

- LATIN TO SPANISH
- ARABIC INFLUENCE
- GOTHIC INFLUENCE
- JUDEOESPAÑOL

LINGUISTIC AND DIALECTAL VARIATION

- LINGUISTIC DIVERSITY IN SPAIN
 - CASTILIAN
 - ANDALUSIAN
 - CANARY
- LINGUISTIC DIVERSITY IN LATINAMERICA AND AFRICA
 - CARIBBEAN
 - CENTRAL-AMERICAN
 - ANDINO
 - AUSTRAL
 - CHILEAN
 - UNITED STATES
 - GUINEAN



Videos

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iYpDwhpILkQ> **VOCAL CHORDS**
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EZE4LrT-JD8> **WORDS IN SPAIN, COLOMBIA, MEXICO AND ARGENTINA**