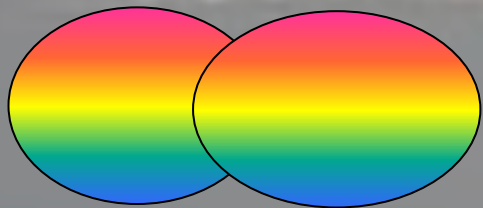


Ecuadorian Spanish and Indigenous Languages in Ecuador. The effects of Longterm Contact



Marleen Haboud
UQÀM, 11/03/21
mhaboud@puce.edu.ec
www.oralidadmodernidad.org

TODAY

1. To **share** few characteristics of Ecuadorian Andean Spanish (**CAE**) as spoken by highland **monolingual Spanish speakers** who have been influenced by the kichwa language.
2. To **describe** some of the main **strategies** displayed by the described phenomena.
3. To underline the permanent **dynamics** of linguistic contact.

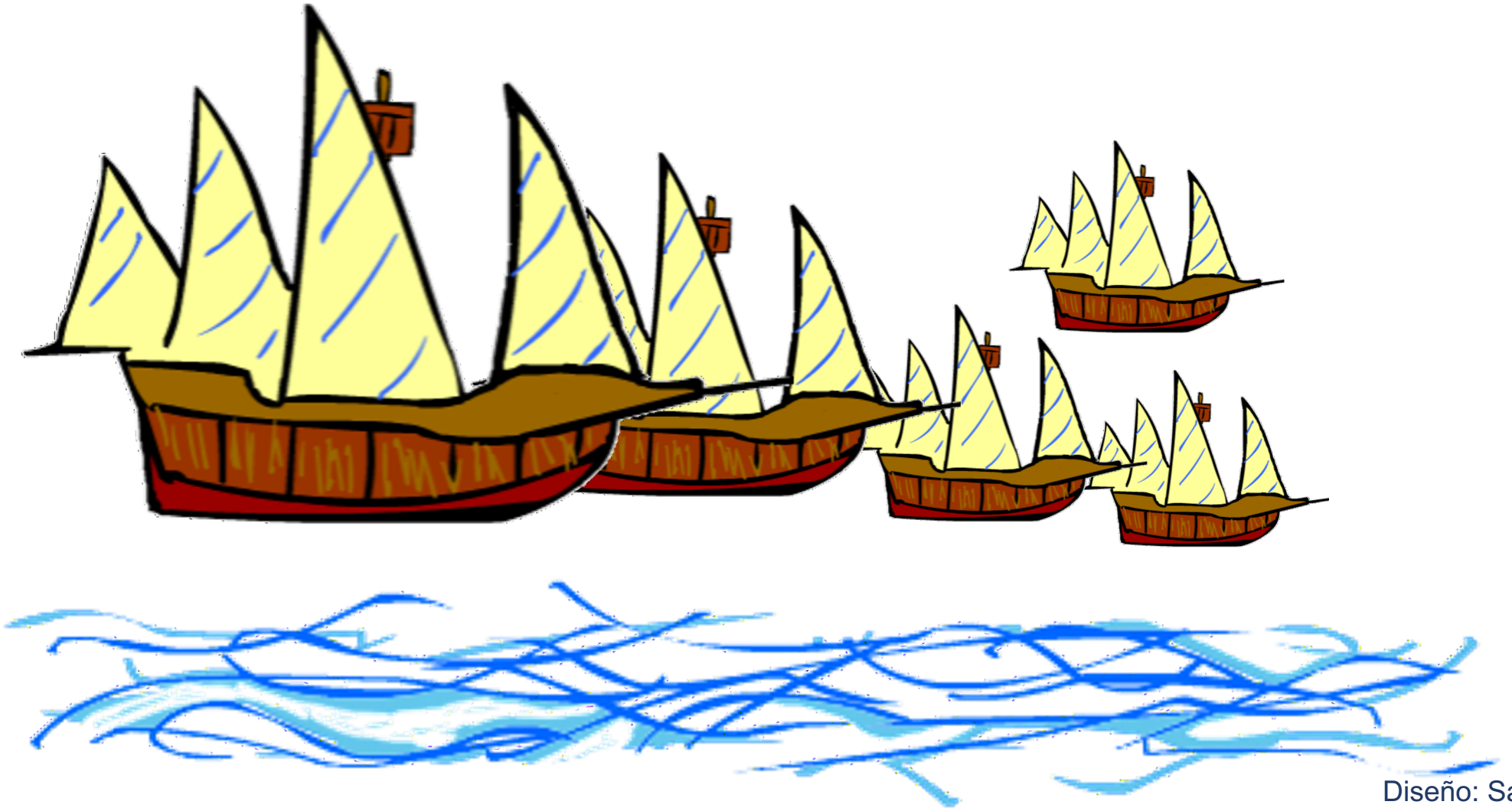
To do so...

1. Brief introduction
 - Historical note
 - Ecuador is a diverse country
 - The data
2. The effects of longterm contact
 - Well-known effects + Recent outcomes
3. The challenge of living in CAE
4. Chatting time

To take into account...

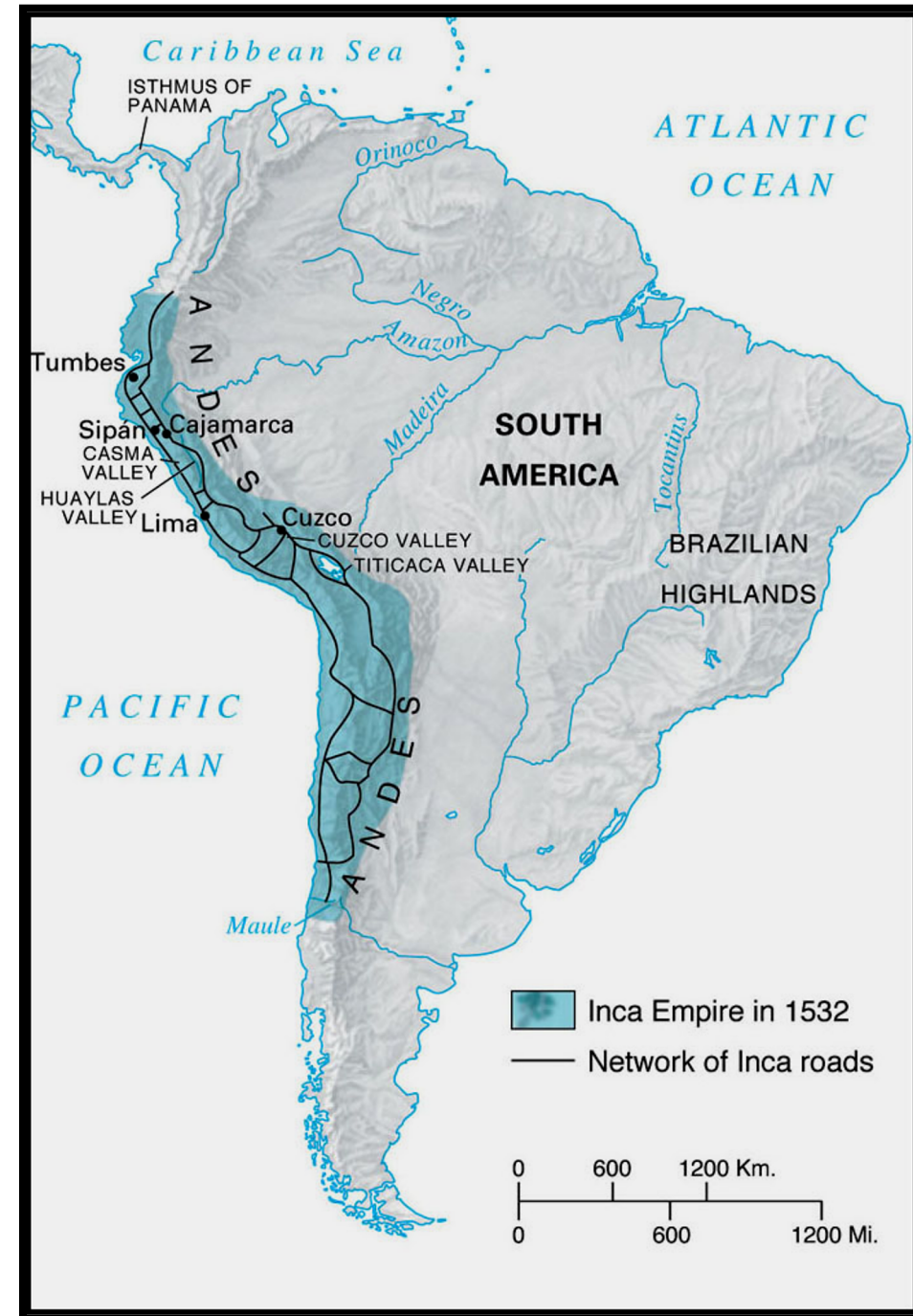
The history of a language cannot be isolated from the history of the speakers [...] In order to better understand linguistic phenomena, Languages must be analyzed within their social context.

A HISTORICAL NOTE...



European Conquest - 15th. and 16th. centuries

- When the Spaniards arrived to the Andean region (1532), the Inca Empire was still struggling to settle.
- Many of the pre-inca peoples still maintained their own native languages, although many have adopted the Kichwa language.



Since then, the Spaniards used Kichwa to facilitate the colonization processes





Independence (1822) many of the Indigenous peoples who have worked for the Spaniards and the church were “given” to the *haciendas*.



- They had to work in the fields as well as in Hacienda main house, cleaning, cooking, taking care of the hacienda families and their, many of whom became bilingual Kichwa-Spanish.

Varieties of ruralized Spanish emerged

The children of the haciendas' owners
learned Kichwa and/or Spanish tinted by Kichwa

My first insights of the Quichua language was due to the fact that I was born in Cuenca [southern higlands]. There, I was raised among Indian people, I grew up with them, I played with Indian children...and so, I spoke Quichua since I was a child. Indeed, Quichua was my second mother tongue....

(After Muñoz Cueva 1947)

Ecuador today is a complex multilingual y multidialectal space



Area

252.000 Km²

Population

Alrededor de 17'5

Indigenous population

1 300.000 aprox. (7%) (?)

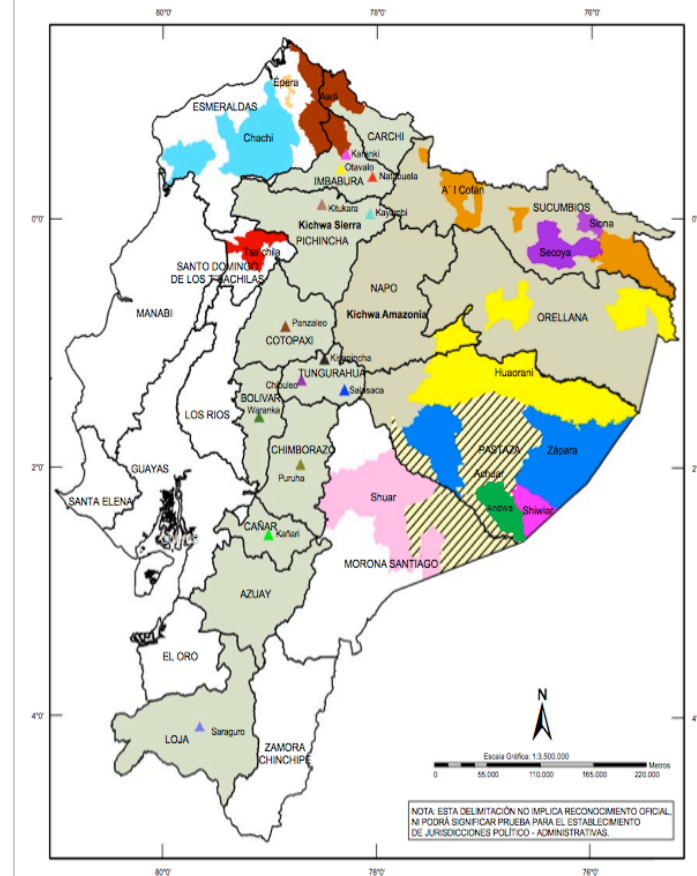
14

Nationalities
(Nations)

13

Vital Languages

Mapa de localización de Nacionalidades y pueblos indígenas del Ecuador





INDIGENOUS
LANGUAGES IN ECUADOR

AWAPIT

CHA'PALAA

TSA'FIKI

SIA PEDEE



COSTAL LANGUAGES

LINGUISTIC FAMILIES

BARBACOAN FAMILY

CHOCOAN FAMILY



INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES IN ECUADOR

KICHWA

LINGUISTIC FAMILY

QUECHUA



LENGUAS DE LA AMAZONIA

FAMILIAS
LINGÜÍSTICAS
QUECHUA

WESTERN TUCANOAN

AENT (JIVAROAN)

ZAPAROAN

Unclassified

LENGUAS INDÍGENAS DEL ECUADOR

KICHWA

BAAIKOKA Y PAAIKOKA

ACHUAR, SHUAR, SHIWIAR

SAPARA*, SHIMIGAE +

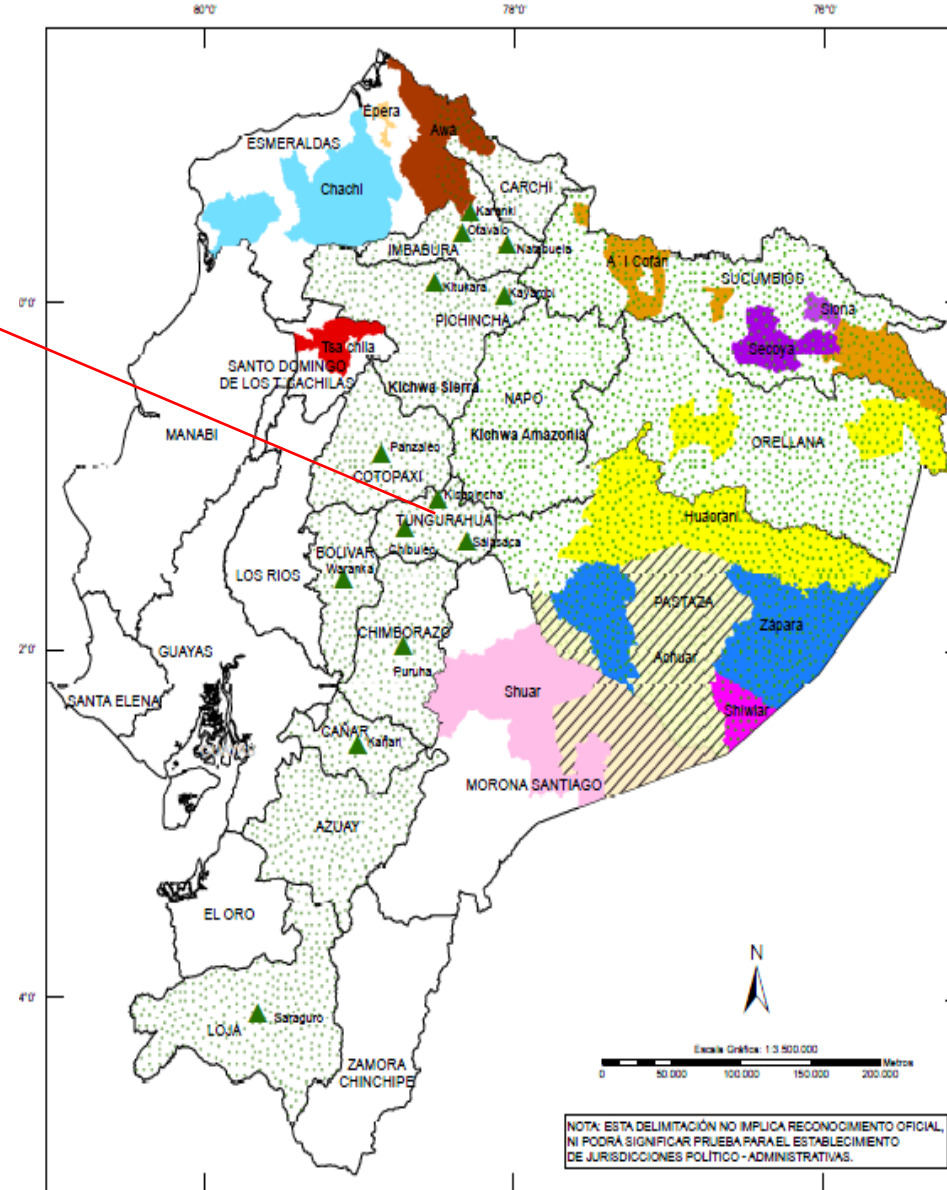
A'INGAE, WAOTEDEDO

Galapagos Islands



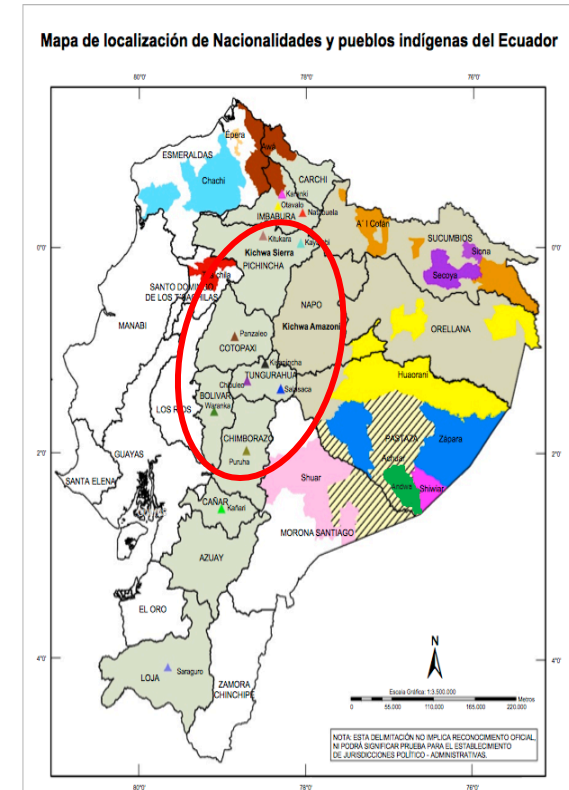
Kichwa language

Mapa de localización de lenguas de las Nacionalidades y pueblos indígenas del Ecuador



The data

- Natural language
- Interviews, free conversations
- Observations
- Formal and informal meetings
- Mass media and social nets
- My own experience as a CAE native speaker



To do so...

2. The effects of longterm contact.

- Wellknown effects + Recent outcoments

3. The challenge of living within CAE

4. Chatting time

The origin of weakened vowels

Linguistic convergence: Colonial Spanish and kichwa

(a) Colonial Spanish system : Instability of /e/ and /o/

Ex. Santa Teresa's texts - 16th. Century:

heçistes, mormorar sepoltora
sigún, siguro, cerimonia

(b) Vocalic **Kichwa system**: /i, a, u/ .

Instability of /e/ y /o/ en los bilingües de habla materna kichwa:

mesa	['misa]	todo	[tudu]
misa	['mesa]	jugo	[xogo]

MORPHOLOGY, SYNTAX, SEMANTICS, PRAGMATICS

1. Word order...

(Sp) General Spanish
SVO

vs.

Kichwa
SOV

(1a) Yo como pan
'I eat bread'

(1b) Ñuka-ka tanta-ta miku-ni
I - Top bread-Acc eat-1p
'I bread eat'

(2) Q: ¿Qué le parece el nuevo puente?
What do you think about the new bridge?



Presidencia de la República del Ecuador »

A: Bien, porque esos carros demasiados accidentes causan
Lit.: Good, because those cars too many accidents cause

2. USO ATEMPORAL DEL PRETÉRITO PERFECTO COMPUESTO (PPC) THE ATEMPORAL USE OF PRESENT PERFECT

Español general (Sp)

(a) PPC refers to an event or action already performed

(3) He venido a Ecuador > a simple preterit is used: "Vine con mi mamá".
*In Ecuador > I came with my mom ('I came with my mom')

(b) PPC refers to an event initiated in the past but is still taking place

(4) He vivido en Quito por unos 30 años

Lit.: I have lived in Quito for about 30 years

CAE COMMONLY USES (b)

CAE tenemos dos usos innovadores
CAE displays two innovative uses

(c) Sorpresivo ante un descubrimiento

To express surprise when discovering the unknown

(4) Q. ¿Nunca has caminado bajo la lluvia? ¡Vamos!
You have never walked under the rain? Let's try it

A. Uhhmmm, hermoso ha sido!

Lit.: wonderful has been (This was super!)

Sumak-mi ka-shka

good-Val to be-unexperimented past

(d) PPC Indica que el hablante no ha sido testigo de un hecho
PPC is used to refer to an event the speaker has not witnessed

(5) Ve, te cuento, me dijeron que la Eli se ha separado...

Hey, let me tell you this, someone told me Eli has separated...

Eli siparadu-shka-ta parla-rka-mi

PPC implica que el hablante no se compromete con la veracidad de la información que transmite.

PPC implies that there is no commitment on the part of the speaker about the veracity of the given information.

*Innovation > the effect of “traveling voices.”

PPC tends to replace a simple preterit

(6) Alguien que me quiere mucho me HA TRAÍDO esta camiseta
Someone who loves very much **has brought** me this T-shirt

Alguien que me quiere mucho me **TRAJO** esta camiseta
Someone who loves very much **brought** me this T-shirt

PRESTIGIO LINGÜÍSTICO > “SUENA MEJOR”
LINGUISTIC PRESTIGE > “SOUNDS BETTER”



FRENCH SUMMARY

3. Al CAE le encanta el gerundio

“Somos los gerundianistas...”



CAE loves gerundial constructions...

Uso de Gerundio con verbos de movimiento
(*ir, venir, salir...*)

The use of Gerund with movement verbs
(to go, to come, to leave...)

Uso de construcciones de gerundio en español general

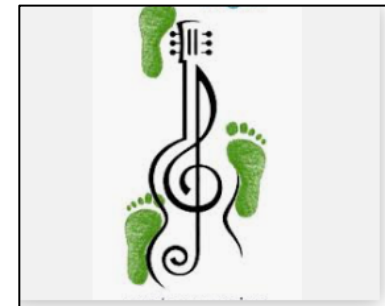
Gerundial Constructions in Sp

(a) Eventos simultáneos / **Simultaneous events**

(7) Vine manejando / **I came driving**



(8) Bajo cantando / **I go down singing**



(b) Continuidad de una acción / A continuous event / action

(9) Los precios vienen subiendo
Prices keep on going up



CAE usa (a) y (b), pero tiene dos usos innovadores
CAE uses (a) and (b), but has two innovative uses

(c) Secuencialidad y perfectividad / Consecutiveness & perfectiveness

Two events > one has been completed before starting the other one

(10) P. Chicos, no les veo muy felices ¿Qué pasó?

R. Ay, Marleen, **venimos dando** un examen de súper difícil

Lit.: Q. Hey guys, you don't look happy at all. What happened [to you]?

A. Ay, Marleen, we **come taking** a super difficult test

'We came right after taking the test...'

(11) No te olvides de bajar cerrando la puerta de la terraza

Lit.: Don't forget to come down closing the terrace door

'Don't forget to close the terrace door before you come down'

Más allá de los verbos de movimiento

Further than movement verbs

(12) Perdóneme Marleen, pero hoy “no estoy”... es que yo, solo **durmiendo trabajo.**

Lit.: I am sorry Marleen, but today I am not [here]. The thing is that **working I sleep.**

(13) **Durmiendo trabajo**

Puñu-shpa rura-ni*

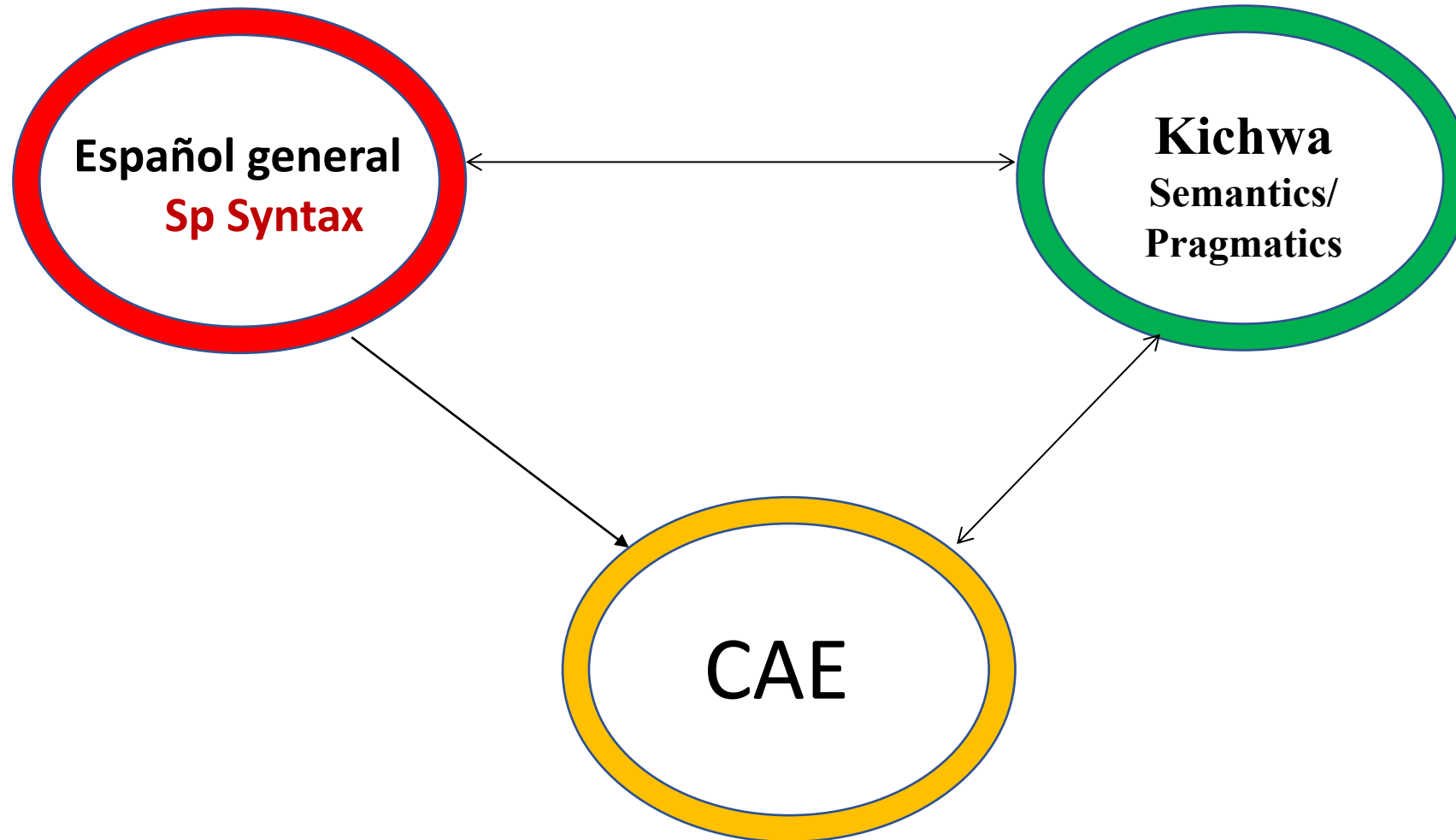
Having slept I am able to work

In Kichwa **-shpa** codifies simultaneity and anteriority.

The second sense is the unmarked one.

Convergencia lingüística + ampliación del paradigma

Linguistic Convergence + Paradigmatic broadening



4. La cortesía en el CAE

Courtesy in CAE

4a. Futuro como atenuador de imperatividad (Fut-Imp) en CAE
Morphological Future as a soft Imperative in CAE

Sp Imperative

(14) Ándate pronto

(You) leave soon!

(15) Váyanse pronto

(YouPl) leave soon!

CAE uses: (a) Sp imperative forms

(b) Morphological future to soften commands

(b) Morphological future to soften commands

(16) Iráste pronto

Lit.: (You 2SgIn) will go soon

'I advise you leave soon'

(17) Iránse pronto

Lit. (You Pl) leave soon

'I advise you leave soon'

Valores del Fut-Imp

What does the Fut-Imp convey?

a. Consejo/ **Advise**

(18) ***Pedirás*** cita con tiempo, ***verás*** que ella (la doctora) está siempre bien ocupada

‘Lit.: [You] will get your doctor’s appointment in advance. Take into account she is super busy

‘I **advise** you to get your appointment in advance....’



b. Petición / **P**etition

(19) Marleen, cuando venga **traerá** la carpeta 2015

‘Por favor, cuando venga a la oficina, traiga la carpeta’

Lit.: Marleen, when you come, [you] will bring the folder...

‘Marleen, when you come, would you please bring the 2015 folder?’



c. Amenaza / **Warning**

Situation [Mom to her son]



(20) Camilo ¡**recogerás** esa cáscara de plátano!

‘Recoge, esa cáscara de plátano (tendrás problemas si no lo haces)’

Lit.: Camilo, [you] will pick up the banana peeling

‘You’d better pick it up...’

***Novelty > Fut-Imp with *Nosotros* (1st. Pl)**

(21) ¡Ve ese kimono! ***Darémosle** a la Ana en el cumpleaños

Lit.: See that kimono! (we) will give Ana in her birthday

‘Let’s give it to Ana for her birthday’

(22) Sí, ***pasarémosle** el chisme

Lit.: Yes, (we) pass to her the gossip

‘Yes, Let’s tell her about it’

Origen del Fut-Imp / The origin of Fut-Imp

(a) Old Spanish > a categorical command

Mandamientos en la Biblia / Ten commandments in
the Bible

(23) No robarás!

Thou shalt not steal

Origen del Fut-Imp / The origen of Fut-Imp

(b) Kichwa > atenuado / softened

Strategies to soften commands are very productive

(24a) **Imperative**

iShamu-y!

Venir-2Sg.IMP

'Ven'

Come!

(24b) **Future imperative**

Shamu-nki

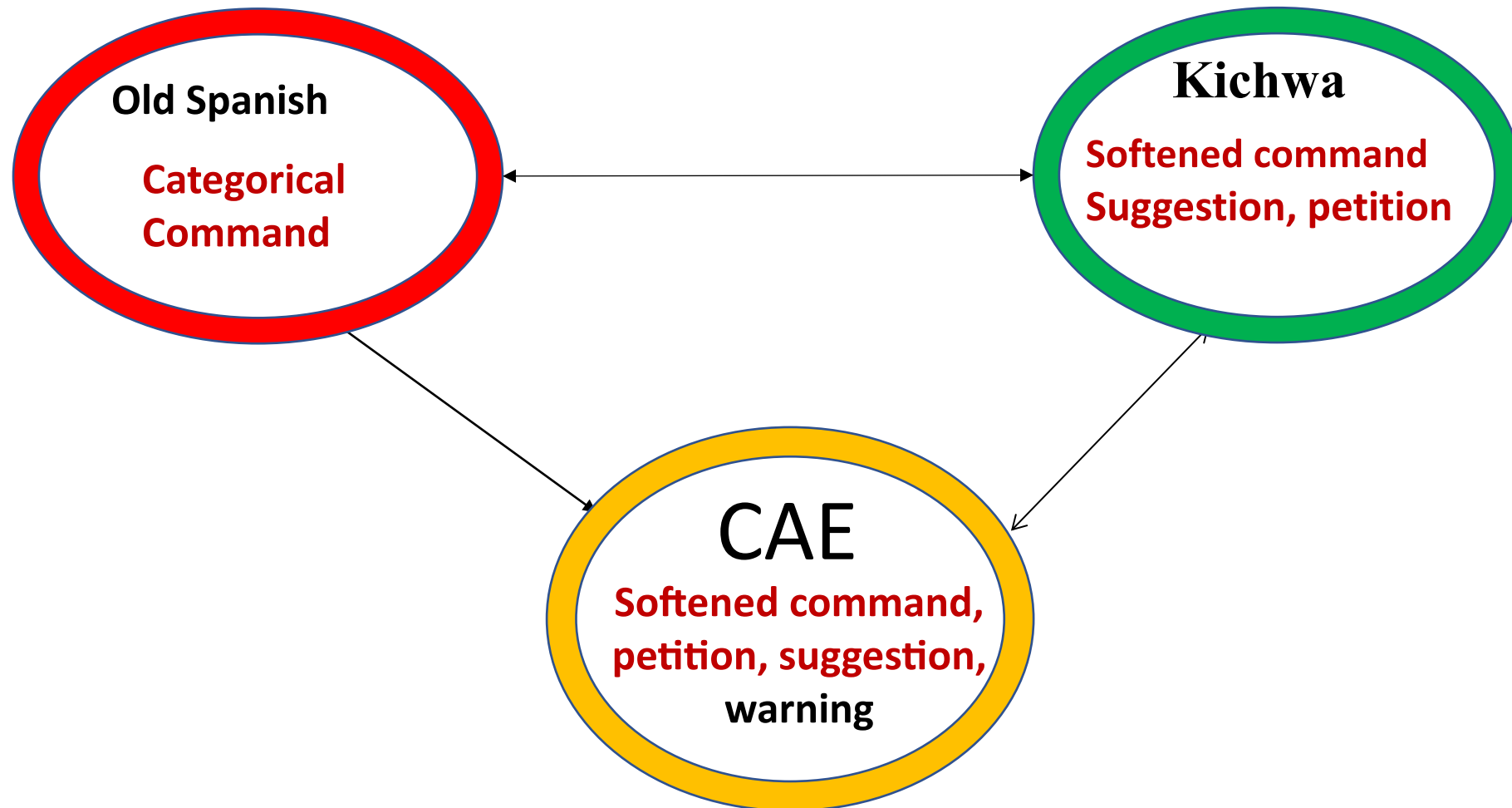
Venir-FUT/IMP

'Vendrás (por favor)'

Would you please come?

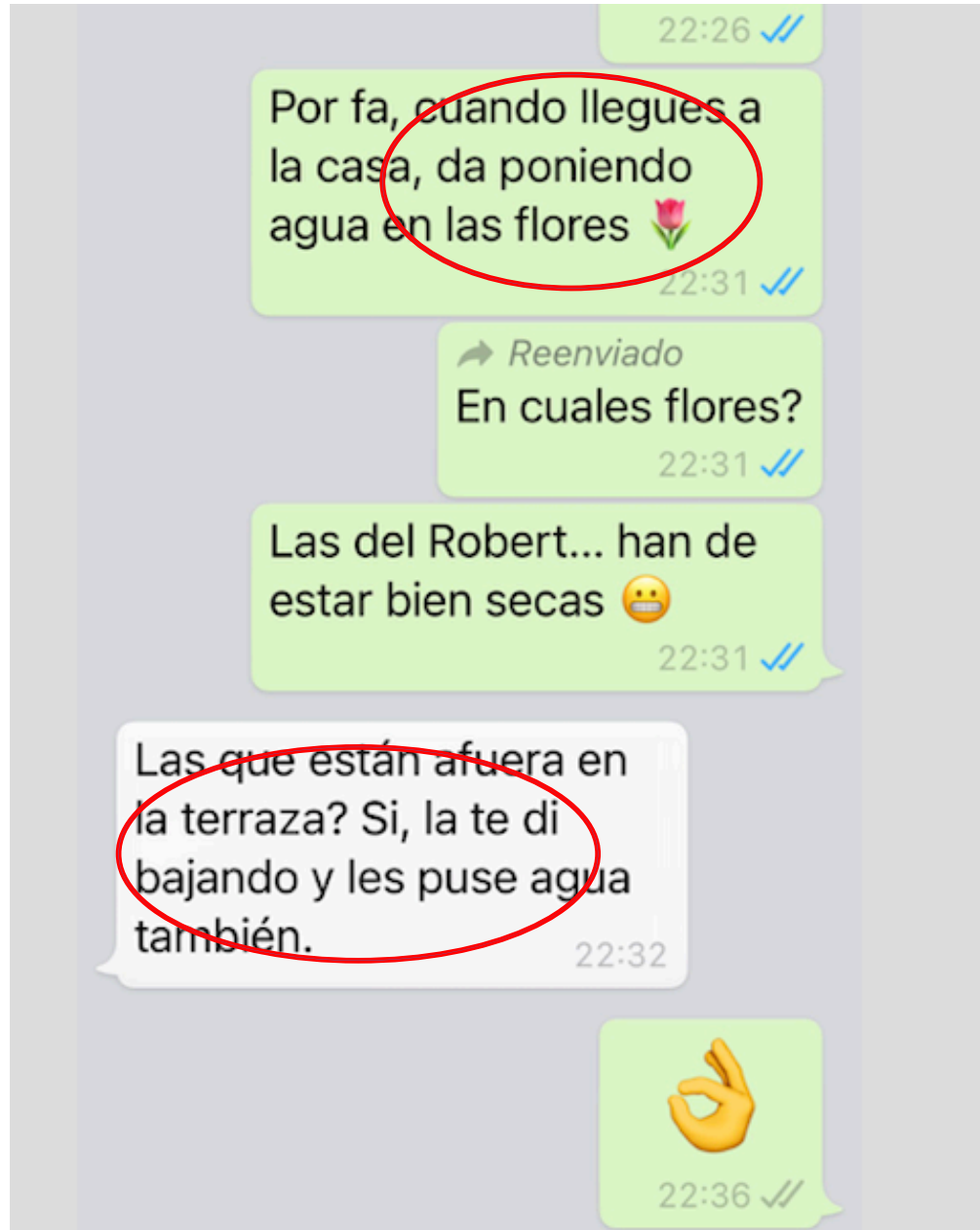
Este es un caso de convergencia y negociación

Linguistic convergence and negotiation



FRENCH SUMMARY

4b. Dar+Ger as a softened command and benefactive



Dar + Ger in CAE:

- Softens commands
- Conveys the sense of **beneficial actions** on behalf of someone else
- Implies courtesy

‘Would you be so kind to do it for me?’

Dar + GER as a softened command and benefactive

(25) Por favor, **da poniendo** agua en las flores

Lit.: Please, **give putting** water in the plants

‘Can you please water the flores (instead of me)?’

(26) Ya te **di bajando** las de la terraza

Lit.: I already **gave you bringing** down

‘I already brought the flowers down (for you)’

Real State Public Annoucement (Quito, 2018)

- (27) « Damos comprando, damos vendiendo »
Lit.: We give buying, we give selling
‘We buy/sell properties for you’

*** Novelty 1**
Dar + *Ger* (Intransitive verbs)

(28) Ya no tengo lágrimas, *da llorando* ('llora en vez mío')
I have no more tears, *give(me) crying* ('Cry instead of me')

(29) ¡Una maratón! Por favor *dame corriendo* ('corre en mi lugar')
A marathon!!! Please give me running ('run instead of me')

Valor de beneficio / Benefactive

**** Novelty 2**

Marcador de cortesía / Discourse marker

- (30) Doctor, **dé viendo** la herida
Por favor, véame la herida
Lit. Doctor, give seeing my wound
'Would you please be so kind to see my wound?'
- (31) **Dé respondiéndome**
'**Por favor**, respóndame'.
Lit: Give answering
'Would you please be so kind to answer me?'

Dar en el proceso de gramaticalización
Dar Grammaticalization process

V > AUX > benefactive > discourse marker

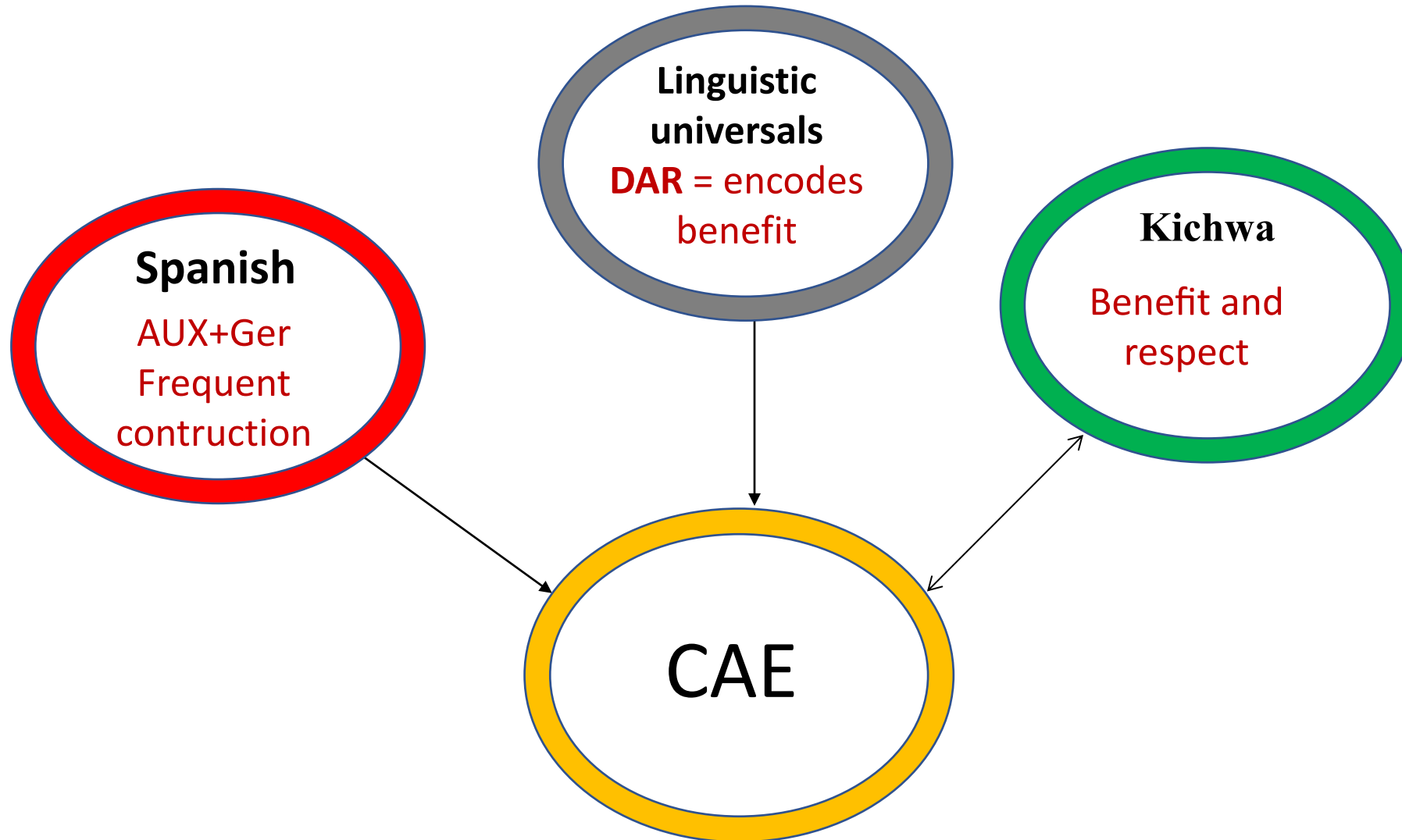


¡DAR ES MUY GENEROSO!

DAR IS SO GENEROUS!

The origen of Dar +*Ger*

This is a case of multicausation



CAE IS ABLE TO USE SP AND CAE FORMS

ESCALA -INCOMPLETA- DE IMPERATIVIDAD CAE -INCOMPLETE- SCALE OF IMPERATIVENESS

¡Riega las flores!

Regarás las flores ...! 😊

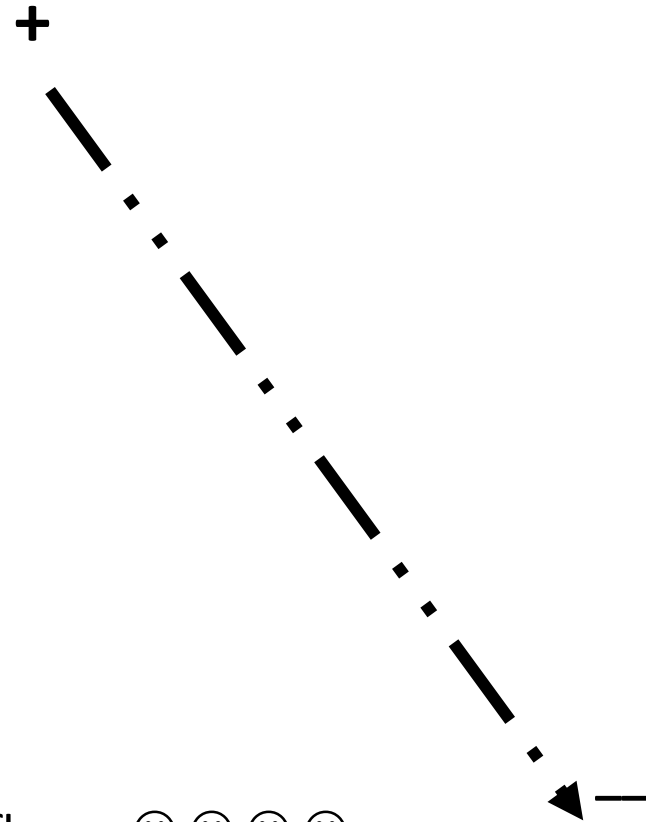
Dame regando las flores!?! 😊

Darásme regando las flores 😊 😊

Da regando la flores 😊 😊

Darás regando las flores 😊 😊 😊

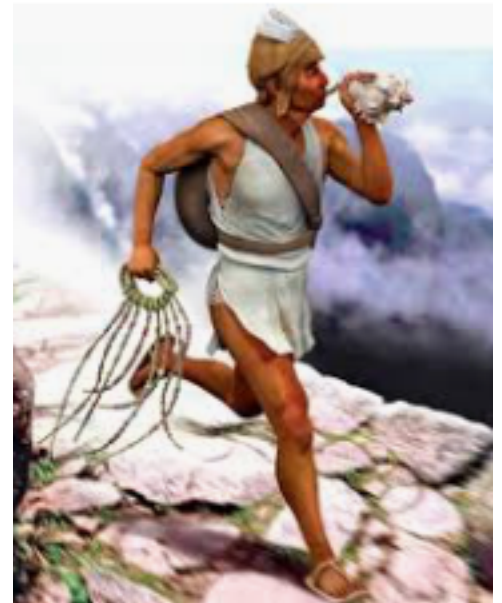
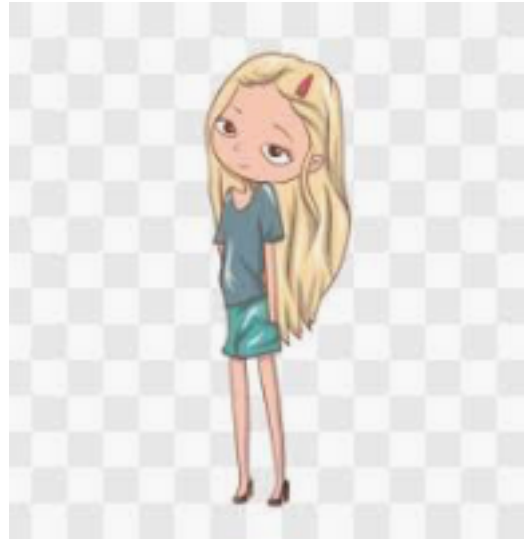
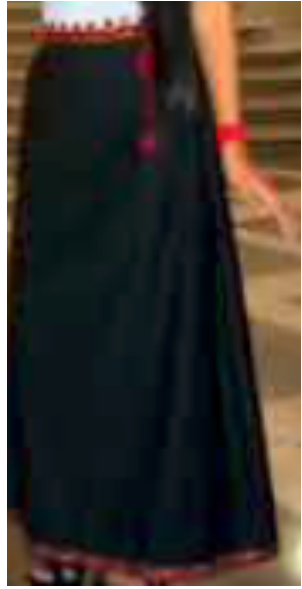
No seas malito, darás regando las flores 😊 😊 😊 😊



FRENCH SUMMARY

5. Just a note about lexicon

Ayer fui a la **cancha** (field) de los **Chasquis** (Inca postmen). Compré **mote** (hominy) con **porotos** (beans) y **papas** (potatoes). La vendedora era una **guaguita** (small girl) vestida con **anaco** (indigenous skirt) y un **huango** (braided hair) amarrado con una cinta roja. También vendía unos **mullos** (beads), así que le compré unos lindos para mi novia, la **suca** (blond female).



BRIEF REMARKS...

CAE (CAE'S) result(s) from very dynamic complex processes where linguistic, social, cultural factors intervene...

CAE (CAE'S) respond(s) to socio-cultural and communicative needs while “respecting” each language characteristics

Long-term contact between Languages, no matter how different they are, generates a series of unexpected phenomena where the contact languages show to be “good negotiators” in order to develop appropriate strategies to respond to the speakers communicative needs...

My first and last lines...

The history of a language cannot be isolated
from the history of the speakers ...

(After Thomason y Kaufman 1991: 4)

Gracias, Thanks, Merci, Yupaychani

- Chatting time

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