

Spanish Dialects

1. Andaluz

Andaluz ‘Culto’¹

- *Seseo*; i.e., a single /s/ phoneme:

/kasa/ *casa* ‘house’
 /kasa/ *caza* ‘hunt’ (cf. /kaSa/ vs. /kaθa/)

- *Yeísmo*; i.e., a single /y/ phoneme:

/maya/ *mallá* ‘mesh’
 /maya/ *maya* ‘daisy’ (cf. /maʎa/ vs. /maya/)

- /s/ → [h] / __ .

/eskribir/ → [ehkribír] *escribir* ‘write’
 /está/ → [eħtá] *está* ‘s/he is’ (cf. [eħtá])

- /h/ instead of /x/:

/haka/ *jaca* ‘pony’ (cf. /xaka/)
 /baho/ *bajo* ‘low’ (cf. /baxo/)

- loss of some final consonants:

/madrid/ → [maðrí] *Madrid* ‘Madrid’ (cf. [maðríð])

- /n/ → [ŋ] / __ #

/byen/ → [byéŋ] *bién* ‘good’ (cf. [byén])

¹ According to José María Vaz de Soto, *Defensa del Habla Andaluz*, Edisur, Sevilla, 1981.

Stigmatized features:

- *Ceceo*: i.e., /θ/ instead of /s/, or in free variation:

[θúh̄t̄o] *susto* ‘fright’ (cf. [súst̄o])

- loss of all final consonants:

/kantar/ → [kaŋ̄t̄á] *cantar* ‘sing’ (cf. [kaŋ̄t̄ár])
 /fácil/ → [fá̄si] *facil* ‘easy’ (cf. [fá̄sil])

- weakening of intervocalic /d/:

/kansado/ → [kansáw] *cansado* ‘tired’ (cf. [kansáðo])
 /dedo/ → [d̄éw] *dedo* ‘finger’ (cf. [d̄éðo])

- /l/ → [r] / __.

/alto/ → [ár̄t̄o] *alto* ‘tall’ (cf. [ál̄t̄o])

- /š/ instead of /č/

/šiko/ *chico* ‘small’ (cf. /čiko/)
 /mušo/ *mucho* ‘much’ (cf. /mučo/)

- /ay/ instead of /ey/ (in some words):

/say/ or /θay/ *seis* ‘six’ (cf. /seys/)
 /ray/ *rey* ‘king’ (cf. /rey/)

- /h/ in word with orthographic *h*:

/hambre/ *hambre* ‘hunger’ (cf. /ambre/)

2. Conservative Latin American Dialect Features

These are common in highland areas, but not limited to them.

- *Seseo*, but with /S/ rather than /s/ (parts of Colombia and Bolivia)
- Lack of *yeísmo*; i.e., two phonemes /ʎ/ and /y/ (parts of Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Uruguay, and Argentina)
- /x/, not /h/ (Mexico, Chile, Platense Argentina, most of the Andes, except Bolivia)
- Lack of /s/-aspiration (most of Mexico, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Colombia, Peru, Bolivia; parts of Venezuela, Ecuador, Chile, Argentina, and Paraguay)
- Lack of intervocalic /d/-deletion (Highland Mexico, Guatemala, Ecuador, Peru, Highland Colombia, and Bolivia)
- Lack of stop-fricative rule after consonants (Colombia, El Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua)

3. Andaluz Features in Latin America

These are common in the Caribbean and coastal areas, but not limited to them.

- *Seseo* (almost universal in Latin America)
- *Yeísmo* (pretty much everywhere except the Andes)
- /h/ instead of /x/ (Caribbean, Central America, Colombia, and Venezuela)
- /s/ aspiration in coda position (Chile, Argentina, Uruguay, coastal Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, and Venezuela, Panamá, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Parts of Coastal Mexico, and the Caribbean)
- Intervocalic /d/-deletion (most lowland areas)
- /š/ instead of /č/ (some of the Caribbean, Panamá, N. Chile)
- /n/ → [ŋ] / ___ # (Caribbean, S.E. Mexico, Central America, coastal Venezuela, Colombia, and Ecuador)

4. Latin American Innovations

- /r/-assibilation (Chile, N. Argentina, parts of Bolivia, Ecuador, Colombia, Guatemala, Highland Mexico)
- /ž/ instead of /y/ (*yeísta* dialects: Argentina, Uruguay - moving towards /š/ among younger speakers)
- /ž/ instead of /k/ (non-*yeísta* dialects: part of Argentina and Ecuador)
- /r/ → [l] / __. (Caribbean, Panamá, coastal Colombia, Venezuela, central Chile)